Annals of Ulster: 1957-1131: 1155-1378. Ed. by B. ...

Cathal Mac Maghnusa Maguire, Rory ...

Digitized by Google

annala uladh.

ANNALS OF ULSTER,

OTHERWISE,

annala senait,

ANNALS OF SENAT;

A CHRONICLE OF IRISH AFFAIRS

A.D. 431–1131 : 1155–1541.

VOL. II.

A.D. 1057–1131: 1155–1378.

EDITED, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES,

By

B. MAC CARTHY, D.D., M.R.I.A.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (Limited), 87, 88 & 89, ABBEY-STREET.
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGES, FIGGIS & Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dublin; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C.; or
ADAM and CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgh.

1893.

Price 10*s*.

Digitized by Google

Br 11202.40 (2)
22 A

HARVARD COLLEGE
APR 4 1894
LIBRARY.

Do not fur d.
(II.)

CONTENTS.

CHRONICLE:—

	Pages
A.D. 1057–1131, ...	3–127
,, 1155–1378, ...	126–565

Return to stacks
per bl. selector

381
5413
4

Digitized by Google

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 27, note 2, l. 4, *for* period *read* or period.
,, 28, l. 14, ,, Cenann ꝛa *read* Cenannꝛa.
,, 32, n. 3, l. 1, ,, *Chiarains* ,, *Chiarain.*
,, 37, l. 10, ,, out of ,, for.
,, 40, ,, ,, Ꝑiaċn aUa ,, Ꝑiaċna Ua.
,, 90, l. 26 ,, ꝺċ ,, ꝺe.
,, 102, ,, 27, ,, xxx. ,, xx.
,, 108, n. 1, l. 6, ,, *uii. mogha* ,, *uiii. mogha.*
,, 116, l. 17, ,, aċuiꝛim ,, a ċuiꝛim.
,, n. 2, ll. 3–6, the error is corrected in Vol. II. of the *A.L.C.*
,, 127, l. 4, *dele* [2].
,, 128, ,, 10, *for* ꝼoéimleꝺ *read* ꝼoéimleꝺ.
,, 129, ,, 32, ,, nnaehli ,, lainn the.
,, 132, ,, 1, ,, ꝼangaꝺuꝼ ,, ꝼangaꝺuꝼ.
,, 133, ,, ,, reach ,, reached.
,, 138, l. 23, ,, Ꝺꝼeġ ,, Ꝺꝼeġ.
,, 140, ,, 17, ,, ꝺaiꝺ ímꝺaiꝺ *read* ꝺaiꝺ[d] ímꝺaiꝺ[d].
,, 158, ,, 27, ,, of a ,, of i.
,, 170, ,, 23, ,, Ꝺomnall ,, Ꝺomnall[n].
,, 172, ,, 2, ,, iꝺon ,, iꝺon[b].
,, 175, ,, 7, ,, rested ,, rested [peaceful]ly.
,, 230, ,, 25, ,, ꝛáinic[8] ,, ꝛáinic[9].
,, 232, ,, 6, ,, cꝼeiċhi ꝼin ,, cꝼeiċ hiꝼin.
,, 234, ,, 20, ,, Thuaiꝼċeꝼꝛ ,, Thuaiꝼceꝼꝛ.
,, 243, ,, 1, ,, encolsure ,, enclosure.
,, 259, col. 2, l. 11, *dele* seems to have.
,, 265, ll. 7, 8, *for* Muircertagh *read* Muircertach.
,, 273, l. 10, *after* in *insert* the land of.
,, 279, ,, 15, *for* foreign countries *read* neighbouring territories.
,, 290, ,, 16, *dele* B 61a.
,, 298, ,, 12, *for* Locꝺainn *read* Laċꝺainn.
,, 305, ,, 12, } *for* raised *read* elected.
,, n. 4, l. 1, }
,, 306, l. 18, *for* hUa[2] *read* hUa[1].
,, 308, ,, 3, *add* [f] *to* Ruaiġꝼi.
,, 312, ,, 20, *for* Ꝺonċaꝺ *read* Ꝺonnċaꝺ.
,, 322, col. 2, l. 6, *dele* the ref. no.
,, 332, l. 7, *for* Ciaꝼaiꝺe *read* Ciaꝼaiꝺe.
,, ,, 25, *prefix* [c-c] *to* In.
,, 353, ,, 4, } *for* driving *read* pursuing.
,, 387, ,, 29, }
,, 377, ,, 26, ,, the direction *read* an attack.
,, ,, ,, assumed ,, undertaken.
,, 380, l. 12, ,, beċ ,, beċ i.
,, 383, ,, 5, *dele* a.
,, ,, 6, *for* foray *read* forays.

Digitized by Google

CORRIGENDA AND ADDENDA.

P. 387, l. 23, *for* forces *read* moveables.
,, 388, ,, 3, ,, ⁊ɑɼ ,, ⁊ɼɑ.
,, 392, ,, 20, ,, muınnτeɼ *read* muın[n]τeɼ.
,, 414, ,, 19, ,, Cʟıonɒ— ,, Cʟoınɒ—.
,, 418, ,, 17, ,, ṫabaıɼ τaɼ ,, ṫabaıɼτ aɼ.
,, 428, ,, 10, ,, aıʟı ,, aıʟıḃ.
,, 432, ,, 3, ,, Caṫaʟım ,, Caṫaʟ ım.
,, 443, ,, 25, ,, Gaidhel ,, Foreigner.
,, 445, n. 6, l. 2, for *timpanist* read *timpanists*.
,, 453, ,, 3, *insert* by — Mandeville *after* de Burgh.
,, 456, l. 18, *for* Cancobuɼ *read* Concobuɼ.
,, 458, ,, 24, ,, Uıɪ̇ɒ̇ɼ ,, Uıɒ̇ıɼ.
,, 461, ,, 12, ,, Foreigner ,, Gaidhel.
,, 466, ,, 25, ,, Uıɒıɼ ,, Uıɒ̇ıɼ.
,, 479, ,, 11, ,, pledge of ,, prize over (*lit.* of).
,, 480, ,, 18, ,, Ocuτ ,, Ocuɼ.
,, 483, ,, 3, ,, passed ,, reached [his end].
,, 485, ,, 16, ,, dispersing ,, despoiling.
Add Note : Lit. *relative to moveables* ; i.e. a defeat in which what the vanquished were driving off fell to the victors.
,, 486, l. 9, *for* , mac *read* Mac.
,, ,, 22, ,, Muınnτıɼ *read* Muın[n]τıɼ.
,, 487, ,, 8, *dele* , son of.
,, 507, ,, 14, *for* apple *read* wild apple.
,, 508, ,, 22, ,, Ɒɼıaın, mıc, *read* Ɒɼıaın Mıc.
,, ,, 36, *dele* [1]om., B.
,, 509, ,, 25, *for* son—Tawny *read* Mac-Ui Neill-buidhe.
,, 516, ,, 13, *dele* ref. no. [2].
,, 518, n. 4, l. 2, *for* from *read* form.
,, 522, l. 14, ,, ɒo ,, ɒoꝝ.
,, ,, 25, ,, ᵖ-ᵖ ,, ᵖ.
,, ,, 27, ,, —Eaɼaıċ *read* —eaɼaıċ.
,, 525, ,, 28, ,, him ,, them.
,, 526, ,, 10, ,, Cʟaınn— ,, Cʟann—.
,, 527, ,, 1, *after* slain *insert* and [other] persons were slain.
,, 529, ,, 15, *for* with *read* by.
,, ,, 21, ,, movement *read* jeopardy.
,, 546, ,, 3, ,, maɼb ,, maɼb ɒo.
,, 548, ,, ,, Ɒaʟaτuın ,, Ɒaʟaτun.
,, 552, ,, 10, ,, ɒo oman ,, o ɒoman.
,, 554, ,, 12, ,, Ɒaıʟe-aṫa-na-ɼıġ *read* baıʟe Aṫa-na-ɼıġ.
,, 555, ,, 16, ,, prowess ,, championship.
,, ,, 17, ,, benevolence ,, prowess.
,, 561, ,, 16, ,, Eerghal ,, Ferghal.
,, 562, ,, 30, ,, —uıʟe ,, —Hauıʟe.
,, 564, ,, 6, ,, moɼτuuɼ ,, moɼτua.

Digitized by Google

annala uladh.

ANNALS OF ULSTER;

OTHERWISE,

annala senait,

ANNALS OF SENAT.

Digitized by Google

ANNALA ULADH.

(A 44d; B 41c)

B 41d

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xxi., Anno Domini M.° l.° uii.° Niall hUa hEicneča[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Endai, a suis occ|*isus[1] est.—Dungal hUa Donnčaδa, ri Eoganačta Caisil, do tuitim la Murčaδ, mac m-Briain, cum multis.—Finnguine hUa Finnguine, ridomna Muman, do tuitim la Mael-Sečlainn hUa[a] m-Bric.—Ečmarcač, mac Cernaiξ, aircinneč Duin-leť-glaise, do dul dia ailiťri.—Maidm ria Ruaiδri hUa Ruaδaca[i]n co n-Airrťeraiδ, for Gilla-Crist hUa Faelčon 7 for Uiδ-Eačač.—Mael-ruanaiδ hUa Fócarta, ri Deisce[i]rt Eile, do tuitim la Donnčad, mac Briain.—Muircertač hUa[b] Tresaič, ri hUa-m-Barce, mortuus[2] est.—Dubdaleťe hUa Cinaeδa, aircinneč Corcaiξe 7 Robartač, mac Fer-domnaiξ, comarba Coluim-cille, in Domino dormi-erunt.—Domnall hUa Ruairc do marbaδ la Domnall, mac Maelruanaiξ, ri Fer-Manač.

* | denotes commencement of MS. column.

[Contractions: t. m., top margin; f. m., foot margin; r. m., right margin; l. m., left margin; c. m., centre margin; itl., interlined; t. h. (written by) text hand; n. t. h., not (written by) text hand.]

A.D. 1057. [1] Occissus, B. [2] mortus, B.—[a] mac—*son*, B. [b] m[ac], but a dot is placed underneath, to signify deletion and h[Ua] placed on c. m., B.

1057. [1] [*Donnchadh*]. — All the MSS., followed by the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*, have *Murchadh*. To correspond therewith, *son* must be changed into *grandson*; as Murchadh was slain in the battle of Clontarf, but Donchadh had a son named Murchadh. As this was apparently a general engagement, it seems more probable that the mistake of the transcription took place in the proper name. The *Four Masters* solve the difficulty by omitting this portion of the entry. O'Conor saw nothing that required correction.

[2] *Royal-heir.*—Literally *royal material (regia materies)*, signifying heir apparent.

Digitized by Google

ANNALS OF ULSTER.

KALENDS of Jan. on 4th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1057. Niall Ua hEicnechain, King of Cenel-Endai, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Dungal Ua Donnchadha, King of the Eoganacht of Cashel, fell by Murchadh [Donnchadh][1], son of Brian [Boruma], along with many others.—Finnguine Ua Finnguine, royal heir[2] of Munster, fell by Mael-Sechlainn[3] Ua[4] Bric.—Echmarcach, son of Cernach, herenagh[5] of Dun-leth-glais, went on his pilgrimage[6].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain with the Airrthir upon Gilla-Crist Ua Faelchon and upon the Ui-Eachach.—Mael-ruanaidh Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, fell by Donnchad, son of Brian [Boruma].—Muircertach Ua Tresaich, king of Ui-Barrce, died.—Dubdalethe Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Cork and Robartach[7], son of Ferdomnach, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, slept in the Lord.—Domnall Ua Ruairc was killed by Domnall, son of Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach. [1057]

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn. Devotee (lit. tonsured) of (St.) Sechlann* (or Sechnall), disciple of St. Patrick. By omission of the infected *s*, the name was Maelechlainn (Melaghlin); which, in turn, in disregard of the origin, became Malachias and Malachy. See Vol. I., p. 8.

[4] *Ua.*—The reading of B (*son*) is also found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) But *Ua* (*grandson*), the lection of A, is given in both of them at the year 1059, where the killing of Mael-Sechlainn is entered. C follows A.

[5] *Herenagh.*—For the explanation of this term, see O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 47 sq.

[6] *Went on his pilgrimage.*—That is, either over sea; or, more probably, to another native establishment (perhaps Armagh; cf. 1003[=1004], 1037, *supra*, 1063, *infra*), to end his life in penitential exercises.

[7] *Robartach.*—Abbot of Kells, which at that time (*Adamnan*, p. 399) was apparently the official seat of the successor of St. Columba. He succeeded Mael-Muire, A.D. 1040 (*supra*). Dr. Reeves suggests (*loc. cit.*) that he was son of Ferdomnach, who died 1007 (=1008), *supra*.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° l.° uiii. Imbleach-ibair do lorcadh co leir, iter daimliac 7 cloicthech.—Lulach, mac Gilla-Comgain, airdrigh Alban, do marbadh la Mael-Coluim, mac Donnchadha, i cath.—Maidm Sleibhe-Crot ria n-Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbó, for Donnchadh, mac Briain, i torchair Cairbri hUa Ligdai, airchinneach Imleacha-ibair, 7 Rigbardan, mac Concoirne, ri Ele et alii multi.—Gallbrat hUa Cerbaill, ridomna Temhrach, mortuus[1] est.—Colman hUa hAirechtaigh, comarba Comgaill; hUa Flanncua, airchinneach Imleacha-ibair, in pace quieuerunt.—Mac-Beathadh, mac Finnlaich, airdrigh Alban, do marbadh la Mael-Coluim,[2] mac Donnchadha, i cath.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° l.° ix.° Cred la Mael-Sechlainn hUa Motadha[i]n i n-Airteraibh, co ruc tri cet[a] bo, uel paulo plus 7 co romarbh Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, muire
B 42a Clainne-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlainn | hUa Brie do muchadh i n-uaim la Mael-Sechlainn hUa Faelain.—Aedh hUa Dubdai, ri hUa-n-Amalgadha, a suis occisus[b] est.—
A 45a Cred la | hArdgar Mac Lochlainn co Ceniul-Eogain i n-Dal-Araidhe, co tucsat borama mor 7 da cet[a] duine

A.D. 1058. [1] Mortus, B. [2] Mael-Sechlainn, A. This is erroneous. It was probably an oversight.

A.D. 1059. [a] .c., A, B. The Roman notation is regularly employed in the MSS. [b] occissus, B.

1058. [1] *Both.*—Literally *between.*

[2] *Gilla-Comgain.*—"Gillie" (*servant;* employed in the secondary sense of *devotee* as a proper name) of St. Comgan of Kilchoan, in Scotland (Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 420). This is, perhaps, the Comgan, whose commemoration in the Martyrology of Tallaght adds another to the instances of the designation *Cele-De: III. Id.* [*Oct.* Oct. 13]. *Comgani, Cele De* (L.L. [Book of Leinster], Lith. ed., p. 363 h).

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[4] *Mac-Beathadh.*—The sequence of

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1058. Imblech-ibair was burned entirely, both[1] stone church and steeple.—Lulach, son of Gilla-Comgain,[2] arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle.—The defeat of Sliabh-Crot [was inflicted] by Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, upon Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], wherein fell Cairbri Ua Ligdai, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, and Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, king of Eili, and many others. — Gallbrat Ua Cerbaill, royal heir of Tara, died.—Colman Ua hAirechtaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[3]; Ua Flanncua, herenagh of Imblech-ibair, slept in peace.—Mac-Beathadh,[4] son of Finnlaech, arch-king of Scotland, was killed by Mael-Coluim, son of Donnchadh, in battle. [1058]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1059. A foray by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motadhain into the Airthir, so that he took away 300 cows, or a little more, and killed Gilla-Muire Mac Airechtaigh, steward of Clann-Sinaigh.—Mael-Sechlaimn Ua Bric was smothered in a cave by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Faelain.—Aedh Ua Dubdai, king of Ui-Amalgadha, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn along with[1] the Cenel-Eogain into Dal-Araidhe, so that they took away great cattle-spoil, and 200 persons were either killed or [1059]

---

the items respecting Lulach and Mac-Beathadh (the Macbeth of Shakespeare) should be reversed. Marianus Scotus, who had his information from a pilgrim that came straight from Scotland, writes in two autograph notes in his Chronicle (*ad an.* 1070 [=1058]): *Macfinlaeg* occiditur in Augusto. *Lulag* successit et occiditur in Martio: cui *Moel-Coluim* successit . . . *Macfinlaeg* regnavit annis xvii., ad missam Sanctae Mariae. *Lulach* a nativitate Sanctae Mariae ad missam Sancti Patricii in mense Martio regnavit. Inde *Moelcoluim* regnavit annis xx., usque ad missam Sancti Patricii.

1059. [1] *Along with.*—The original is *co* (with), which the *Four Masters* changed into *do* (of). O'Donovan, accordingly, has "[one] of the Cinel-Eoghain;" which a native annalist would deem it superfluous to apply to a king of that clan.

Digitized by Google

eter marbad 7 erġabail.—Cačal, mac Tigernain, ri Iartair Con[n]ačt; Congalač hUa Riacain, ridomna Temrač; Duarcan hUa hEġra[i], ri Luiġne; Gilla-Coemgin, mac Gilla-Comġaill, ridomna[a] Laiġen, occiri[b] runt.—Gilla-Domanga[i]rt hUaOnčaille, ri hUa-Nialla[i]n; Muiredač hUa Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtre; Tomaltač hUa Mael-Brenainn, muire Sil-Muireďaič, mortui runt.—Domnall Mac Eodora, airchinneč Mainistreč [Buiči]; Eočaiď hUa Cinaeďa, airchinneč Ačča-truim; Anerlir Mac Uiďir, airchinneč Lurca; Conaing hUa Fairčeallaiġ, airchinneč Droma-Leačan [mortui runt].

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. iii. f.,[b] l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lx.°[c] Cocaď mor i n-Ard-Mača eter Cumuscač hUa n-Eroďa[i]n 7 Dubdaleiči, comarba Patraic, imon[1] abdaine.—Cenannus[2] do loscaď do leir, co n-a daimliac.—Leiťgleann do loscaď do leir, cenmota in [d]ertač.—Domnall Deiseč, prim anmcara Erenn 7 Conn na m-bočt Cluana-mac-Nois ad Christum uocati runt:

Da[d] bliaďain dec 'n-a tescaiď,
Coic mile cen oen esbaiď—

[a] riadomna, but with deletion mark under the first a, B. [b] occiśri, B.

A.D. 1060. [1] mon (i.e., aphæresis of i), B. [2] Ceanannus, B. [a] om., B. [b] f. is placed overhead, having been omitted at first, B. [c] Millisimo ac lx. anno Dominicae Incarnationis inserted, t. h., B. [d-d] f. m., t. h., the place of insertion being indicated by marks prefixed, corresponding with marks placed on margin opposite the entry, A; om., B.

[2] *Either killed or captured.*—Literally: [took] 200 *persons, between killing and capturing.*

[3] *Gilla-Domangairt.—Devotee of (St.) Domangart*, of Rath-Muirbuilg (Murlough), Co. Antrim, brother of St. Muru of Fahan, Co. Donegal. A gloss in the L. B. copy of the Calendar of Oengus suggests a line containing the name of Domangart as the true reading in the quatrain for March 24 (the feast day), where the text commemorates St. Mochta of Louth.

[4] *Tomaltagh Ua Mael-Brenainn.*—The only member of the O'Mulrenin family, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* p. 876), that ever became chief of all the Ui-Mureadhaigh. This is based on the reading of the *Four Masters*, who give, here and elsewhere, *tigherna* (lord) for *muire* (steward). The equation is, of course quite groundless.

Digitized by Google

captured.[2]—Cathal, son of Tigernan, king of the West of Connacht; Congalach Ua Riacain, royal heir of Tara; Duarcan Ua hEghrai, king of Luighne; Gilla-Coemgin, son of Gilla-Comhgaill, royal heir of Leinster, were slain.—Gilla-Domangairt[3] Ua Conchaille, king of Ui-Niallain; Muiredach Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre; Tomaltach Ua Mael-Brenainn,[4] steward of Sil-Muiredaich, died.—Domnall Mac Eodosa, herenagh of Mainister-[Buithi]; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim; Aneslis Mac Uidhir, herenagh of Lusca; Conaing Ua Fairchellaigh, herenagh of Druim-leathan [died]. [1059]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1060. Great war in Ard-Macha between Cumuscach[1] Ua Erodhain and Dubdaleithi, successor of [St.] Patrick, respecting the abbacy.—Cenannus was burned entirely, with its stone church.—Lethglenn was burned entirely, except the oratory.—Domnall Deisech [i.e., of the Desi], chief soul-friend of Ireland and Conn-na-mbocht[2] of Cluain-mac-Nois, were called to Christ: [1060] Bis.

Two years [and] ten ended,[3]
Five thousand without any defect—

They further add that this individual was smothered in the cave along with Ua Bric. The improbability of a Roscommon chief taking part in a South Waterford clan feud doubtless never occurred to them.

1060. [1] *Cumascach.*—In the list of the successors of Patrick (L. L. p. 42, and L. B. [Lebar Brec], Litho. ed. p. 220), he is given next after Dubdaleithi. The *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) say the latter was deposed in favour of the former. See *infra*, A.D. 1064.

[2] *Conn-na-mbocht—Conn of the poor.*—Best known as the grandfather of Mael-Muire the compiler of Lebar na hUidri (*Book of the Dun* [*cow*]), an 11th cent. MS. in the Royal Irish Academy, and published in facsimile.

For his epitaph (*Oroit do Chunn—a prayer for Conn*) and a notice of his family, see *Christian Inscriptions* (fig. 147, p. 65 sq.).

[3] *Ended.*—Lit., *in their excision.* The preposition *i* with the possessive forms a native idiom, expressing state or condition. (See O'Donovan, *Irish Grammar*, p. 291; Windisch, *Wörterbuch*, p. 608–9). The computation (5012), including the current year, gives the Hebrew reckoning, A.M. 3952.

Digitized by Google

Fuair hUa Forreid co suilid,
Do reir robeid, robuilid—
O tus domain dograing tic
Co heitsect Domnaill Deisic.[d]—

Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Roboca[i]n, aircinnec Suird, mortu[u]s est.—Muircertac, mac Gilla-Fhulartaig,[3] ridomna na n-Dese, occisus[4] est. — Maidm ria Feraib Breg (idon,[e] ria n-Gairbeid hUa Catusaig[e]) for Gailengaib (idon[f] Leocan, mac mic Maela[i]n[f]) 7 for Cairpri.—Flannacan hUa Ceallaig, ri Breg, do éc i n-a ailitre.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lx.° i.°
B 42b Muireðac | hUa Mael-Coluim, aircinnec Daire; Ciaran, sui-ecnaið Erenn; Ocan hUa Cormaca[i]n, aircinnec Innsi-Cu[m]scraið; Tigernac Bairrcec, comarba Finnen, 7 ard anmcara Erenn; Conaing, mac ind abad, fosaircinnec Ard[a]-Maca, in penitentia[1] quieuerunt.—Domnall hUa Maeldoraið do marbað la Ruaiðri hUa Cananna[i]n i cat.—Gairbeið hUa Catusaig, ri Breg; Cu-Ulað, mac Conǯalaig, ri Uactair-tire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Niall, mac Mail-Seclainn, ri Ailig, mortuus[3] est.—Sluaǯað la hAeð hUa Concobair co Cenn-corað,
A 45b |co robris in catraig 7 co romuc in tiprait.—Gleann-da-loca[a] do loscað do leir.[a]

[3] Gilla ualartaig (ṙ, being silent, was om. by scribe), B. [4] occissus, B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A, B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1061. [1] penetencia, B. [2] penetentia, B. [3] mortus, B.—[a-a] om., C.

---

[4] *Ua Forreidh.*—Most probably, the one whose obit is given at 1088. Living in Emly, he must have heard of the fame of Domnall, who belonged to a neighbouring county (Waterford).

[5] *Come.*—Literally, *comes.* The numerals, according to native usage, are nom. abs. Collectively (= period), they form the subject of *tic* (sg.)

[6] *Ghilla-Fhulartaigh.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Fulartach*, who died A.D. 778 (=779), *supra.* The Mart. of Tallaght (L. L., p. 358a) has: *iiii. Kal. Ap. Fularta[i]ch, mic Bric* (son of Brec). The occurrence of Fulartach's name in the present entry may be taken as proof that his father was eponymous head of the Ui Bric.

Digitized by Google

Ua Forreidh[4] acutely found, [1060]
According to very established, very decisive rule—
From beginning of the evil hoary world come[5]
To decease of Domnall Deisech.—

Mael-Ciarain Ua Robocain, herenagh of Sord, died.—Muircertach, son of Gilla-Fhulartaigh[6] [Ua Bric], royal heir of the Desi, was slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the men of Bregha (namely, by Gairbeid Ua Catusaigh) upon the Gailenga (that is, [upon] Leochan, grandson of Maelan) and upon the Cairpri.—Flannacan Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, died in his pilgrimage.[7]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1061. Muiredhach Ua Mael-Coluim, herenagh of Daire; Ciaran, most eminent sage of Ireland; Ocan Ua Cormacain, herenagh of Inis-Cumscraigh; Tigernach of Bairrce,[1] successor of [St.] Finnian and archsoul-friend of Ireland; Conaing, son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, rested in penance.[3]—Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh[4] was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in battle.—Gairbheidh Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha; Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, king of Uachtar-tire, died in penance.[3]—Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Conchobair to Cenn-coradh, so that he broke down[5] the city and choked up the [holy ?] well.—Gleann-da-locha was burned entirely. [1061]

[7] *Died in his pilgrimage.*—That is, probably, in a religious house situated outside his own territory.

A.D. 1061. [1] *Tigernach of Bairce.*—The abbot under whom Marianus Scotus says he lived before his departure for the Continent (*Chron. ad an.* 1065=1043). He presided over the monastery of St. Finnian of Magh-bile (Moville), County Down.

Deputy-herenagh.—Literally, *servant-herenagh*; one acting under (and doubtless nominated by) the herenagh.

[3] *In penance.*—Signifying, apparently, that official functions had been laid aside, the better to prepare for death. Herein it differed from *dying in pilgrimage*, that monks remained in their own, and clerics and laics entered local, establishments.

[4] *Domnall Ua Maeldoraidh.*—*The Annals of Loch Ce*, which have this entry under the present year, give Domnall under the following year as killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair!

[5] *Broke down.*—Meaning, very probably, that he razed the royal residence and the fortifications.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ii.° Ruaiðri hUa Flaiťberταiξ, ri Iarťair Connačt, do marbað la hAeð[1] hUa Cončoƀair i cať.—Gilla-Crist hUa Maeldoraið, comarba Colaim-cille eter Erinn 7 Albain; Maelruanaiξ hUa Daiξri, prim anmčara Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in Christo dormierunt.—Taðg, mac Aeða hUi Concobair, do marbað la Clainn-Coscraið (7[a] la hIarťar Connačt, per dolum[a]).—Creč la hArdgar Mac Ločlainn i Coiced Connačt, co tucsat se[b] mile do buaiƀ, mile imorro[c] do ðainiƀ.—Donncuan hUa Mačainen do marbað do Gilla-Ciarain hUi Mačainen, ri Muξdorn.—Eočaið, mac Neill, mic Eočaða, ridomna Coicið Erenn 7 Eočaið hUa Laiťein, ri Sil-Duibtire, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.—Ruaiðri, mac Cončairrgi, ridomna Fern-m̃uiξi, do marbað do mac Neill hUi Ruairc.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iii.° Gormlaiť, ingen Cať ail, mic Ruaiðri, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Mača dormiuit.—Motodan hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Ard[a]-Mača, mortuus[1] est.—Cať al hUa Donnčaða, airdri hUa-n-Ečač Muman; Cuduiliξ hUa Taiðg, ri Fer-Li; | Mael-Sečlainn hUa Motoda[i]n, ridamna Ailiξ, a suis inimicis (idon,[a] o Cenel-Conaill[a]), occisi sunt.—Coinnmeð mor la Mac Ločlainn ó tá Glenn-Suiliðe siar co hIarťur Luiξne 7 co Muaið Ou-n-Amalgaið, du i tangatur[2] riξ Connačt

B 42c

A.D. 1062. [1] hAeð, B. [2] pene—, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b] .ui., A, B. [c] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1063. [1] mortus, B. [2] —dur, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.

1062. [1] *Both in.*—Lit., *between.* For Gilla-Crist (who succeeded Robartach in 1057) see Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

[2] *Fifth.*—That is *fifth* division; Ireland having been anciently divided into *five* provinces: Meath, Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. See Vol. 1, p. 386.

[3] *Eochaidh.*—The *Four Masters* at the present year say he died on Thursday, Nov. 13. But the 13th fell on Wednesday in this year.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1062. [1062]
Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobhair in battle.—Gilla-Crist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, both in[1] Ireland and Scotland; Maelruanaigh Ua Daighri, chief soul-friend of the North of Ireland, slept in Christ.—Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by the Clann-Coscraidh (and by the West of Connacht in treachery).—A foray by Ardgar Mac Lochlainn into the Fifth[2] of Connacht, so that they took away six thousand cows, also a thousand persons.—Donncuan Ua Machainen was killed by Gilla-Ciarain Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn.—Eochaidh,[3] son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the Fifth of Ireland,[4] and Eochaidh Ua Laithein, king of Sil-Duibtire, died in penance.—Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrgi, royal heir of Fern-magh, was killed by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1063. [1063]
Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbertaigh], slept in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Motadan Ua Celecain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.—Cathal[1] Ua Donnchadha, arch-king of the Ui-Echach of Munster; Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, king of Fir-Li; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Motodain, royal heir of Ailech, by his enemies (namely, by Cenel-Conaill), were slain.—Great coigny[2] [was levied] by Mac Lochlainn from Glenn-Suilidhe[3] westwards to the western part of Luighne and to [the river] Muaidh of Ui-Amalgadha, where all the kings of Connacht came

---

[4] *Fifth of Ireland.*—That is, Ulster; the Fifth, or Province, *par excellence.*

1063. [1] *Cathal.*—Slain, according to the *F. M.*, by his own son. The items of this entry are too discrepant to be included in one formula. Cuduiligh is said (in the *F. M.*) to have died a natural death. *Suis inimicis* can mean *their enemies*, with reference to all three. I have followed the gloss in restricting it to Mael-Sechlainn.

[2] *Coigny.*—Or *coigne* (anglicized form of the *coinnmedh* of the text), cess levied in lieu of billeting. The *F. M.* make it *a hosting* (*sloighedh*); O'Conor, *an army.*

[3] *From Glenn-Suilidhe.*—Literally, *from* [*where*] *is Glenn Suilidhe.*

Digitized by Google

uile i n-a teč, im Aeð hUa Concoƀair 7 im Aeð, mac mic Neill Ui Ruairc 7 im mac Airt hUi Ruairc.—hUaim Alla i Cearа do ǯabail o Chonnačtaiƀ for muinter Aeða hUi Cončoƀair, in ro mučta ferca[b] ar cet.[b]—Niall, mac Eočaða, airdri Ulað, a ec i n-Id Nouembir, 7 i n-Darдain, 7 i[c] n-očtmad [uatad] dec [erci].[c]—Cínaeð, mac Aičir, aircinneč Lism̃oir-Močutu; Eočaið hUa Dalla[i]n, aircinneč Coinneire[a], in pace dormierunt.

A45c|Bir.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° lx.° iiii.° Dolǯen hUa Sonai, aircinneč Aird-fratа; in Dall hUa Lona[i]n, prim eicer Fer Muman; Zilla-arrai hUa Maelmitiǯ,[1] in penitentia mortui sunt.—Cormac, aircinneč Aird-Breca[i]n; Eočaið hUa Doireid, aircinneč Domnaiǯ-moir Muizi-Itа, in Domino dormierunt.—Muircertač hUa Neill, ri Telča-o[i]z, o Uib-Cremtainn occisus est.—Donnčað, mac Briain, airdri Muman, (do[b] atrizað 7[b]) do ec i Roim i n-a ailitri.—Dubdaleiti (mac[b] Mael-Muire[b]), comarba Patraic, i Kalainn Septimbir in bona penetentia mortuus est. Mael-Isu,[2] mac Amalzaða, do ǯabail na habdaine.—Diarmait hUa Lorca[i]n, ridomna Laiǯen, do marbað la Cinel-Eozain i n-Ulltaib.—

[b-b] lx. ar .c., A, B. [c-c] in .xuiii., A, B. [3] Coindere, B.

A.D. 1064. [1] Maeil—, B. [2] -Isa, A.—[a] om., B.; [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[4] *Into his house.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying to make formal submission.

[5] *With.*—Literally, *around.*

[6] *On the Ides.*—The *Four Masters* say that Niall and his son, Eochaidh, died on Thursday, Nov. 13, 1062. But Tigernach agrees with these Annals in placing the obit of Eochaidh at 1062, and that of his father at this year. Furthermore, what is decisive on the subject, in 1062, Nov. 13 fell on Wednesday; but in 1063, as the text states, on Thursday.

With regard to the lunar reckoning, it is worthy of note that its accuracy is confirmed by the *old rule* in Bede (*De rat. temp.* xxii.) "November in the Ides, 317." Deduct the current day and add the January epact (as given above), 27=343. Divide by 59 (two consecutive lunations) and from the remainder, 48, subtract 30. This gives the 18 of the text. New Moon accordingly fell on Oct. 27.

Digitized by Google

into his house[4] with[5] Aedh Ua Concobhair, and with[5] [1063]
Aedh, grandson of Niall Ua Ruairc, and with[5] the son of Art Ua Ruairc.—The cave of Alla in Cera was captured by the Connachtmen against the people of Aedh Ua Concobhair, wherein were smothered sixty above one hundred [persons].—Niall, son of Eochaidh, arch-king of Ulidia, died on the Ides[6] of November [Nov. 13] and on Thursday and on the 18th [of the moon].—Cinaedh Mac Aichir, herenagh of Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, herenagh of Coindere, slept in peace.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1064]Bis
1064. Dolghen Ua Sonai, herenagh of Ard-sratha; the Blind Ua Lonain, chief poet of the Men of Munster; Gilla-arrai Ua Maelmithigh, died in penance.—Cormac, herenagh of Ard-Brecain; Eochaidh Ua Doireid, herenagh of Domnach-mor of Magh-Itha, slept in the Lord.—Muircertach Ua Neill, king of Telach-og, was slain by the Ui-Cremtainn.—Donnchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], arch-king of Munster, (was deposed and) died in Rome in his pilgrimage.—Dubdaleithi (son of Mael-Muire), successor of Patrick, died on the Kalends of September [Sep. 1] in good penance.[1] Mael-Isu, son of Amalgaidh, took the abbacy.—Diarmait Ua Lorcain, royal heir of Leinster, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain in Ulster.—Airdgar Mac

---

Hereby are to be corrected the Calendars (*e.g.* Nicolas, *Chron. of Hist.*; Hampson, *Med. Aevi Kal.*) that place the Golden Number XIX. (1063 was the last year of the Cycle.) at October 26. It is accurately indicated in the Calendar, Embolismal Computus and Decemnovennal Tables appended to the printed editions of the above-named work of Bede.

O'Donovan queries whether "the 18th" refers to the reign of Niall. But at 1016 he had given the slaying of Niall's predecessor from these Annals. In the list of Kings of Ulidia in L. L. (p. 41 d) "42 or 50" years are assigned to Niall.

Marianus Scotus has: A.D. 1087 [=1065], *Nial mac Eochada*, rex *Ulad*, obiit Id. Nov. This postdates the obit by two years.

1064. [1] *In good penance.*—This perhaps signifies that Dubdaleithe acquiesced in his deposition (A.D. 1060), and devoted his remaining years exclusively to religious exercises.

Digitized by Google

Airdgar Mac Loc̆lainn, ri Ailiḡ, do ec i Telac̆-óg et sepultus est i n-Ard-Mac̆a, in mausolio regum.—Mac Leobelem,[3] ri Bretan, do marbad̆ la mac Iacoib.—Ec̆marcac̆,[4] ri Gall, do écaib̆.

Hic[c] est primus annus undecimi Cicli magni Paschalis a constitucione mundi; principium uero tercii Cicli magni Paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et habet quatuor Concurrentes bissextiles et est secundus annus Indiccionis.[c]

Kt. Ian. uii. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° lx°. u°. Dubt̆ac̆ Albanac̆, prim̆ anmc̆ara Erenn 7 Albann, i n-Ard-Mac̆a quieuit:

Dubt̆ac̆,[a] duini dlig̃t̆ec̆, dur,
Ronbia in sosad̆ slig̃t̆ec̆ soer,
Nem̆ fuair in t-anmc̆ara, adcid̆,
Arat̆ir clart̆ana coem̆.—[a]

B 42d Donnc̆ad̆ hUa Mat̆gamna, ri Ulad̆, do marbad̆ | a m-Bennc̆ar a suis.—Domnall, aircinnec̆ Luḡbaid̆ 7 aircinnec̆ Droma, a n-éc.—Aed̆ hUa Ualḡairg do

[3] Leo belem, A; mac (son), having been omitted at first, is placed overhead with reference mark, B. [4] Eac̆marcac̆, B.—[c-c] om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1065. [a-a] t. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B.

---

[2] *Mausoleum of the kings.*—Called the *cemetery of the kings, supra*, A.D. 934 (=935). See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 18.

[3] *The son of Llywelyn.*—Called Grufud in the Brut y Tywysogion (A.D. 1061), and Grifin in the *Annales Cambriæ* (A.D. 1063). In both he is stated to have fallen by the treachery of his own men.

[4] *Echmarcach.*—See Vol. I., p. 591, note 12. According to Marianus Scotus, he died in Rome. *Donnchad*, filius *Briain*, de Hibernia atque *Echmarcach*, rex *innarenn* (? perhaps, *in Manenn*, of Manann), viri inter suos non ignobiles, Romam venientes obierunt (1087=1065).

[5] *Eleventh.*—This Cycle has been discussed in the Introduction.

[6] *Third.*—The second so-called Dionysian Great Cycle commenced A.D. 532 (531 of text), *supra*.

[7] *Four.*—The reading in A is *uii. Concurrentes.* The scribe, namely, not understanding the text, mistook the two first letters of *iiii.* for *u.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, p. 887) gives *Kal.* 4 as the lection of C: meaning that New Year's Day fell on Wednes-

Digitized by Google

Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died in Telach-og and was [1064]
buried in Ard-Macha, in the mausoleum of the kings.[2]—The son of Llywelyn,[3] king of the Britons, was killed by the son of James.—Echmarcach[4], king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

This is the first year of the eleventh[5] great Paschal Cycle from the formation of the world; but the commencement of the third[6] great Paschal Cycle from the Incarnation of the Lord. And it hath four[7] bissextile Concurrents and is the second year of the Indiction.

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1065]
1065. Dubtach, the Scotsman, chief soul-friend of Ireland and Scotland, rested in Ard-Macha:

> Dubthach,[1] person righteous, dour,
> For him there will be a dwelling roomy, noble,
> Heaven the soul-friend found, it is seen,

Donnchadh Ua Mathgamna, king of Ulidia, was killed[2] in Bennchar by his own [subjects].—Domnall, herenagh of Lughbadh and the Herenagh of Druim, their death[3] [took place].—Aedh Ua Ualghairg took the kingship of

---

day in 1064. But, as shown in the text, it fell on Thursday. *Habet* (not *Kal.*) is the word in the C. MS.

The Calendar use of Concurrents is explained in text-books of Chronology.

Bissextile also distinguishes this (the 9th) year from the 4th, 15th and 26th years of the Solar Cycle of 28. These three years (in the Old Style) have four Concurrents, but are not bissextile. The Indiction is correct.

1065. [1] *Dubhtach*.—His connexion with Ireland is told in the Breviary of Aberdeen: In qua utriusque Veteris et Novi Testamenti precepta et leges accuratissime didicit (quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 401). He probably died on a pilgrimage to Armagh.

The last line of the quatrain I am unable to translate. *Thir* may be for *th[s]ir, continued, constant.* O'Donovan renders it: "[In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile." His text is: *ar a thir clár tana coemh* (p. 886–7).

[2] *Was killed.*—Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1088 [=1066], says: in templo *Bennchuir*, verno tempore, occiditur. His slayer is given by name in the third next entry.

[3] *Their death.*—O'Conor reads *Droma-Anec* and gives the equivalent as *Dromanecensis*; taking *a n-ec* (their death) to be a factor in a local name. He adds (*obierunt*), to find a verb to complete the imaginary sense. *Domnall* and *Herenagh*, according to native idiom, are nominatives absolute.

Digitized by Google

gabail rige Cenedoil-Eogain.—Brodur, naṁa Comgaill, qui occidit regem i m-Bennčor, do marbaḋ la rig Dal-n-Araide.—Mac Taiḋg hUi Ceallaig, ri hUa-Maine 7 hUa Flaiṫbertaig, ri Iartair Con[n]ačt, occisi sunt la hAeḋ hUaOnčobair.—Domnall hUa Loingsig, ri Dal-n-Araiḋe 7 Muircertač hUa Maelṡabaill, ri Cairce-Bračaiḋe, do marbaḋ o hUib-Meiṫ Menna-Tire.—Leocan, mac Laiḋgnen, ri Gaileng, do marbaḋ laOnčobur hUa Mael-Sečlainn.—Ečmileḋ hUa Aiteiḋ, ri Ua-n-Ečač, do marbaḋ do Chenul-Eogain.[1]

(Ho[b] gumad ar in Kallainn ri bud coir Donnčaḋ, mac Briain Boruma, do beṫ, secundum alium librum; qui tamen uidetur mori anno preterito, secundum hunc librum.[b])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ui.° Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, ri hUa-m-Briuin,[1] mortuus est statim iar n-orcain serine Patraic.—Ceallač, mac Muircertaig hUi Ceallaig; Gilla-Braiti, ri hUa-m-Briuin; Mac Sena[i]n, ri Gaileng; Gilla-Moninne, mac Aeḋa mic ui Ualgairg, | occisi sunt.—Cnoṁer A 45d

A.D. 1065. [1] Chenel, B.— [b-b] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1066. [1] m-Bruin, A. [2] —tus, B.

---

[4] *Enemy of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—The murder within the church was regarded as a personal affront to the patron, St. Comgall.

[5] *Domnall Ua Loingsigh.*—Marianus Scotus (*ubi sup.*) writes: *i fel Tigernaey Cluana eius* occisus—*slain on the feast of Tigernach of Cluaineois* (Clones, co. Monaghan). That is, (Monday) April 4. This corresponds with the *eerno tempore* (p. 15, note 2, *supra*) of Donnchad's assassination. Strange, that no local chronicle noted the date.

[6] *Another book.*—This *other book* is probably the Annals of Boyle, which state that Donnchadh went to Rome on a pilgrimage in this year. Marianus Scotus (p. 14, note 4, *supra*) also says that he went to Rome in 1087 [=1065].

1066.—[1] *Shrine of Patrick.*—Apparently, in Armagh; but the Four Masters say it was after plundering Clonmacnoise and Clonfert.

[2] *Gilla-Moninne.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Moninne* (Virgin), of Slieve Gallion, co. Londonderry. Her obit is given *supra*,

Digitized by Google

Cenel-Eogain.—Brodur, the enemy of [St.] Comgall,[4] who slew the king [Donnchadh] in Bennchor, was killed by the king of Dal-Araidhe.—The son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair. —Domnall Ua Loingsigh,[5] king of Dal-Araidhe and Muircertach Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe were killed by the Ui-Meith of Menna-Tire.—Leocan, son of Laidgnen, king of Gailenga, was killed by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—Echmhiledh Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Echach, was killed by the Cenel-Eogain. [1065]

(Or it may be [that it is] on this Kalend [i.e. year] it were right for Donnchadh, son of Brian Boruma, to be, according to another book[6]. He seems, however, to have died in the past year, according to this book.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1066. Aed Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, died straightway after rifling the Shrine of Patrick.[1]—Ceallach, son of Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh; Gilla-Braiti [Ua Ruairc], king of Ui-Briuin, the son of Senan [Ua Leochain], king of Gailenga; Gilla-Moninne,[2] son of Aedh great grandson of Ualgarg [Ua Ruairc], were slain.—Great nutcrop in all Ireland, so[3] that it impedes the rivers.—The successor [1066]

A.D. 519 (=520): Quies Darercae, quae Mouinne nominata est. The Saint's name possesses a literary interest. In the so-called *Chronicon Scotorum*, Mac Firbis gives his original thus: Quies Darerca .... quae Moninne. Aninne sanatho postea nominata est (Marginal A.D. 514). The reading is: quae Moninne a Ninne sanato, etc. The explanation is given in the Book of Leinster (p. 271 c): "fili balb rathroisc aicce, ar cotissed a erlabra dó. Ocus issed toesech rolabair, idon: *Nin, Nin*. Unde dicebatur *Moninne*. Ocus Ninnine éices ainm in fhiled—A dumb poet fasted with her, in order that his speech might come to him. And what he first said is this, namely: *Nin, Nin*. Whence she was called *Moninne* (*My Ninne*). And Ninnine the sage (was) the name of the poet." He was the author of a beautiful poetical invocation of St. Patrick in the native tongue, preserved in the *Book of Hymns*.

[3] *So, etc.*—The Latin portion is omitted in C.

mor i n-Erinn uile, ut rebellet[3] fluminibus.—Comarba Daire (idon,[b] Donnčad hUa Duimein[b]) 7 Cinaeď, mac mic Oďormaic, ri Conaille, in penitencia[4] mortui sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uii.° Scolaiǯi, mac Innracčtaiǯ, aircinneč Muc[ṡ]noma; Aircinneč Duin-leť-glaise[1]; Aeď, mac mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duibinnrečt; Ecťigern, mac Flainn Mainistreč, idon, aircinneč Mainistreč, in pace dormierunt.—Sloigeď la Tairrdelbač hUa m-Briain co Loč Cime, co romarbaď d'on t-sluagaď hUa Concobuir, ri Ciaraiďe-Luačra.—Ceall-dara co n-a tempall do loscaď.—Aeď hUa Concobuir (idon,[a] Aeď in ga bearnaiǯ[a]), airdriǯ Coicid Connačt, luam gaiscid Leiťi Cuinn, do marbaď la Conmacne i cať, i torcradar ile (7[a] Aeď hUa Concenaind, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, et alii multi cum eis[a]), idon, le hAeď, mac Airt uallaiǯ hUi Ruairc, a cať Thurlaiǯ-Aďnaič:

Sečt[b] m-bliaďna sescat, ni suaill,
Ocus mile, mor in buaiď,
O gein Crist, ni soeď in smačt,
Co torčair Aeď, ri Connačt.[b]

B 43a Bis[a] | Kl. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Cať usaiǯ, aircinneč Duin; Colman hUa[1] Crič[a]n, ferleiǯinn Arda-Mača[2]; Mac in Becanaiǯ,[3] comarba Comǯaill; Cinaeď[b], comarba Coemǯin, ad Christum migrauerunt.[b]—Mael-Isu, comarba Patraic,

[3] rebellat, A, B; but a was underdotted and e placed overhead, B. [4] penetenti, B.—[b-b] itl., t. h., A, B.

A.D. 1067. [1]—glaisi, B.—[a-a] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with relative signs of reference, A; om., B. Sečt and sescat are respectively .uii. and .lx. in the (A) MS.

A.D. 1068. [1] Repeated by oversight, B. [2] Airdmača, A. [3] Beccananaiǯ, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] om., A.

1067. [1] *Flann.*—Lector of Monasterboice, who died in 1056, *supra.*

[2] *Half of Conn.*—"Id est, the north half of Ireland," C.

Digitized by Google

[of Colum-cille in the monastery] of Daire (namely, Donnchad Ua Duimein) and Cinaedh, grandson of Odhormac, king of Conaille, died in penance. [1066]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1067. Scolaighi, son of Innrachtach, herenagh of Mucnom; the Herenagh of Dun-lethglaise; Aedh, grandson of Ualgarg, steward of Ui-Duibinnrecht; Ecthigern, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], namely, the herenagh of Mainister[-Buithi], slept in peace.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain to Loch-Cime, so that Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe-Luachra, was killed on that hosting.—Cell-dara, with its church, was burned.—Aedh Ua Concobuir (namely, Aedh "of the gapped spear"), arch-king of the Fifth of Connacht, helmsman of the championship of the Half of Conn,[2] was killed by the Conmacni, in a battle in which fell many (and Aedh Ua Concenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata and many others with them), namely, by Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc the haughty, in the battle of Turlach-Adhnaich: [1067]

Seven years [and] sixty, not trifling,
And a thousand, great the triumph,
From Birth of Christ, not vain the sway,
Until fell Aedh, king of Connacht.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1068. Domnall Ua Cathusaigh, herenagh of Dun; Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha; Mac-in-Becanaigh, successor of [St.] Comgall[1]; Cinaedh, successor of [St.] Coemghen,[2] departed to Christ.—Mael-Isu, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster [1860 Bis].

A.D. 1068. [1] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—Namely, abbot of Bangor, co. Down. The entry in the Four Masters states that he was also successor of St. Mocholmog; that is, bishop of Dromore.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Coemghen.*—That is, abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Digitized by Google

for cuairt Muman cetna fečt, co tuc a lamčuairt, eter screpal 7 eorpurta.—Murčaď hUa Briain, ri domna Muman, do marbaď la Firu Tebťa.[4]—Flaiť-bertač hUa Fergail, ri Telča-ó[i]cc, do ξuin do Cheniul-m-Binniξ.[5]—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Mael-Sečlainn (idon,[c] Domnall na m-bočt[c]), ri Ailiξ, do marbaď (idon[d], maidm Sitbe[d]) d'Aeď hUa Mael-Sečlainn, idon, a derbratair.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lx.° ix.° Cobťač, racart Cille-dara, in Christo quieuit.—Dun-da-letξlaiṡ 7 Ard-sratča 7 Lurca 7 Sord[1] Coluim-cille ab igne dis[r]ipata[e] sunt.—hUa Aeďa, ri hUa-Fiacrač Arda-sratča; Aeď, mac Dubξaill, secnap Cluana-Fiacna; Flannacan, mac Aeďa, foraircinneč Arda-Mača, in penitentia[2] mortui sunt.

A 46a | Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° Cať ušač, mac Cairbri, aircinneč Mungarte,[1] do éc.—Murčaď, mac Diarmata, ri Laiξen 7 Gall, do ec et sepultur est i n-Aď-cliať.—hOa hEočaiden, ri Dal-n-Araiďe, occisus est a suis.—Fergal hUa Laiďgnen, aircinneč [Ph]oťna, do ec.—Gilla-Patraic hUa Mael-čoťaiξ perit morte immatura.—Abbar Ia, idon, mac

[4]—ťba B. [5] Cinel-b—, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B.
A.D. 1069. [1] Sort, B. [2] penitencia, A.
A.D. 1070. [1]—te, B.

---

[3] *Both cess and donations.*—Literally, *between scruple and offerings.* That the *Screpal* (from the Latin *Scripulum*) was coined money, can hardly be inferred from the distinction here made between itself and the offerings in kind. Compare the passage in the Confession of St. Patrick: Forte autem, quando baptizavi tot milia hominum, speraverim ab aliquo illorum vel dimedio [*lege*—ium] scriptule? Dicite mihi et reddam vobis. Also the expression in the sixth Canon of the Irish Synod published by Wasserschleben (*Die Bussordnungen der abendlandische Kirche*, p. 141): duodecim discipuli [*lege* scripuli] usque viginti.

More likely, to judge from the Brehon Laws, the word represented a standard of value. The meaning, accordingly, would be that the sum was made up of the proceeds of a rate, supplemented by voluntary contri-

the first time, so that he took away his full circuit [amount], both cess and donations[3].—Murchadh Ua Briain,[4] royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Men of Tebtha.—Flaithbertach Ua Fergail, king of Telach-oc, was wounded [mortally] by the Cenel-Binnigh.—Domnall, son of Niall, son of Mael-Sechlainn (namely, Domnall "of the poor"), king of Ailech, was killed (that is, [in] the Defeat of Sithbe) by Aedh, grandson of Mael-Sechlainn, namely, his brother. [1068]Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1069. Cobthach, priest of Cell-dara,[1] rested in Christ.—Dun-da-lethglas and Ard-sratha and Lusca and Sord of [St.] Colum-cille were wasted by fire.—Ua Aedha, king of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha; Aedh, son of Dubghall, vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna; Flannacan, son of Aedh, deputy-herenagh[2] of Ard-Macha, died in penance. [1069]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1070. Cathusach, son of Cairpre, herenagh[1] of Mungarit, died.—Murchadh, son of Diarmait,[2] king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, died[3] and was buried in Ath-cliath.—Ua hEochaiden, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Fergal Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of [F]othan, died.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Maelchothaigh perished by a premature death.—The abbot of Ia, namely, [1070]

butions. This is confirmed by the entry under 1106 (*infra*), in which the apportionment of the levy is set forth.

[4] *Murchad Ua Briain.*—*Murchad, sciathgerr, oa Briaen* [Murchad short-shield, grandson of Brian (Boruma)] occiditur mense Septembris (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1090 = 1068).

1069. [1] *Priest of Cell-dara.*—That is, Chaplain of the monastery of the nuns of St. Brigit, Kildare.

[2] *Deputy-herenagh.*—See p. 9, note 2, *supra*.

1070. [1] *Herenagh.*—But the Annals of Innisfallen, which in Munster affairs are far more reliable than the Annals of Ulster, state that Cathusach was *successor of Deacon Nessan*: that is, abbot of Mungret, co Limerick.

[2] *Diarmait.*—Slain in 1072, *infra*.

[3] *Died.*—The Four Masters say his death took place "precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary in winter." But in this year Dec. 8 fell on Wednesday.

Marianus Scotus (A.D. 1091 [=

Digitized by Google

mic Baeťen, do marbaď do mac ind abad hUi Maeldoraiď.—Caťbarr hUa Maelčoťaiď do marbaď do mac hUi[a] Indirge tria meabail.—Muircertač hUa Loingsiǧ decollatus est a suis.—Eilill hUa hAiretiǧ, comarba Ciara[i]n, quieuit.—Mac Gorma[i]n, ferleiǧinn Cenannsa 7 sui ecna Erenn [quieuit].—Termonn Dabeó[i]c[2] d'argain[3] do Ruaidri hUa Cananna[i]n et uindicauit Dominus et Dabeocc ante plenum annum.

B 43b | Gluniairn, mac Diarmata, do marbaď do Tuaťaib Luiǧne la taeb creiče allaiǧniď.—Ri Tebťa 7 ri Cairpri occisi[b] sunt.—Mael-Briǧte, mac Caťusaiǧ mic ind abad, fosaircinneč Ard[a]-Mača, occisus est.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° i.° Ri Ulaď, idon, Ua[1] Flaťrai,[1] do aťriǧaď la hUa Maelruanaiǧ 7 la hUltu; ačt romarbad in t-Ua Maelru[a]naiǧ sin fo cetoir in bello la Donnsleiďe hUa n-Eočaďa.—Gilla-Crist hUa Cloťoca[i]n, ferleiǧinn Arda-Mača,[2] in Christo quieuit.—Ceall-dara 7 Glenn-da-loča 7 Cluain-dolca[i]n cremat[a]e sunt.

Bis.[1] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. uii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° ii.° Mael-Muire hUa Muirigа[i]n, aircinneč Tuiďniǧa,[2] quieuit.—Gilla-Crist hUa Longa[i]n, maer Muman, do éc.—Dubdil, comarba Briǧte, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmait, mac Mail-na-mbo, ri Laiǧen 7 Gall, do

A.D. 1070. [2]—óg, B. [3] do argain, B. [a] om., B. [b] occissi, B.
A.D. 1071. [1–1] hUa Flaiťri, A. [2] Aird—, A.
A.D. 1072. [1] om., B. [2] Tuiǧniďa, B.

1069]) has: "*Murchad, oa Mael-nambo, oa Briaen*, obiit verno tempore. Murchad, grandson of Mael-na-mbo, [and] descendant of Brian [Boruma] died in spring time." Note the double use of *oa* (*grandson* and *descendant*). Murchad was grandson of Mael-na-mbo and great grandson of Brian, whose grand-daughter was Diarmait's wife (A.D. 1080 *infra*).

[2] *Son of the abbot.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 402, note b.

[3] *Ciaran.*—That is, the founder of Clonmacnoise. According to the obit in the Four Masters, Ua hAiretigh died as a pilgrim at Clonard, co. Meath.

[4] *Eminent learned man.*—Literally, *sage of wisdom.* The Annals of Innisfallen state that Mac Gormain was also lector of Clonmacnoise.

Digitized by Google

the grandson of Baethen, was killed by the son of the abbot[2] Ua Maeldoraidh.—Cathbarr Ua Maelchothaidh was killed by the son of Ua Indirge through treachery. —Muircertach Ua Loingsigh was beheaded by his own [tribesmen].—Eilill Ua hAiretigh, successor of [St.] Ciaran,[3] rested.—Mac Gormain, lector of Cenannus and eminent learned man[4] of Ireland [rested].—The Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc was pillaged by Ruaidri Ua Canannain. And God and Dabeoc avenged[5] before the completion of a year.—Iron-knee, son of Diarmait,[6] was killed by the Tuatha-Luighne, in addition to a foray[7] [made by them] in Leinster.—The king of Tebtha and the king of Cairpri were slain.—Mael-Brighte, son of Cathusach son of the abbot, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha, was slain. [1070]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1071. The king of Ulidia, namely, Ua Flathrai,[1] was deposed by Ua Maelruanaigh[2] and by the Ulidians; but that [same] Ua Maelruanaigh was killed immediately in battle by Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha.—Gilla-Crist Ua Clothocain, lector of Ard-Macha, rested in Christ.—Celldara and Glenn-da-locha and Cluain-dolcain were burned. [1071]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1072. Mael-Muire Ua Muiregain, herenagh of Tuidhnigha, rested.—Gilla-Crist Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. —Dubdil, successor of Brigit [i.e., abbess of Kildare], [1072]Bis.

---

[5] *Avenged.*—*Vindicavit*; the singular is employed by the Irish idiom, whereby the number of the verb is determined by that of the next following subject.

[6] *Diarmait.*—See A.D. 1070, note 2, *supra.*

[7] *Foray.*—*Creich* in the original, which O'Conor characteristically takes for a local designation: *prope Creich in Lagenia.*

1071. [1] *Ua Flathrai.*—His proper name, as given in the following year, was *Cu-Uladh*—Hound of Ulidia.

His predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, was slain in 1065, *supra.* This agrees with the regnal list in L.L. (p. 41), which assigns six years to Ua Flathrai.

[2] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—There is a Lochlainn Mac Maelruanaigh, to whom one month is assigned in the L.L. list, between Aed Meranach and Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha. But this is at variance with the Annals. See 1080, note 4; 1083, note 2, *infra.*

Digitized by Google

tuitim i cat̆ (cat̆[a] Oḋḃa[a]) la Conc̆obur hUa Mael-Sec̆lainn, la riḡ Temrac̆ 7 ár Gall 7 Laiḡen ime (idon,[b] i Mairt 7[1] sept[c] Id Febra[b]).—Cu-Ulaḋ hUa Flat̆rai 7 Mac Assiḋa, ri hUa-Gobla, do marbaḋ la Descert m-Breḡ.—hUa Focarta, rí Eile, do marbaḋ la hUa m-Briain.—Ruaiḋri hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbaḋ la hUa Maeldoraiḋ (idon,[b] Oenḡus.[b])—Fraíngc do dul i n-Albain, co tucsat mac riḡ Alban leo i n-eitirec̆t.

A 46b |]Kal Ian. iii.[a] f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iii.° Bebinn, ingen Briain, in perigrinatione i n-Ard-Mac̆a mortua est.—Concoḃar hUa Mael-Sec̆lainn, ri Tem̆rac̆, do marbaḋ do mac Flaind hUi Mael-Sec̆lainn dar airtec̆ Bac̆lu Isu, baculo presente.—Domnall, mac mic Ualgairg, toisec̆ hUa-n-Duiḃinnrac̆t; Cuc̆aille hUa Finn, ri Fer-Rois; Cormac hUa Clot̆aga[i]n, moer Muman, in penitentia[b] mortui sunt.—Sloḡaḋ la Tairr-delbac̆ illeit̆ Cuinn, co n-derna creic̆ n-diairmiḋe for
B 43c Gailengaiḃ 7 | co romarb Maelmorḋa hUa Cat̆usaiḡ, ri Breaḡ.—Sitriuc, mac Am̆laim 7 da hUa m-Briain do marbaḋ i Manainn.

[a-a] l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; om., B. [c] .uii., A, B. A.D. 1073. [a] .iiii., B. Incorrectly. [b] Penitencia, A.

1072. [1] *Tuesday.*—Marianus Scotus says he was slain on Monday, the 6th. *Diarmait*, rex *Lagen*, viii. Idus Februarii, feria secunda, occissus (A.D. 1094=1072).

[2] *Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai.* — *Cú-Ulad oa Flaithrae*, feria sexta, iiii. Idus Februarii, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1094=1072). February 10 fell on Friday in that year.

[3] *The Franks.*—That is, William the Conqueror and his forces. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A.D. 1072) says that when William crossed the Tweed, Malcolm gave him hostages. Amongst these, we learn from a subsequent entry, A.D. 1093, was Donnchad (called Duncan in the Chronicle). He lived for twenty-one years at the English Court.

1073. [1] *Bebinn.* "Bevin ny [=*ingen* (*daughter*), a form retained in the present language] Brien in her pilgrimage died, in Rome, id est, Ardmagh," C.

[2] *Conchobar Ua-Mael-Seclainn.*—*Conchobor oa Mael-Sechnaell*, rex *Midi*, ix. Kalendas Aprilis, Dominico die Palmarum, occiditur (Marianus Scotus, A.D. 1095=1073). In 1073, Easter Sunday fell on March 31, and Palm Sunday consequently on March 24.

Digitized by Google

rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, king of [1072] Bis.
Leinster and of the Foreigners, fell in battle (the battle of Odhbha) by Conchobur Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, and slaughter of Foreigners and of Leinstermen [was inflicted] around him (namely, on Tuesday[1] and on the 7th of the Ides [7th] of February).—Cu-Uladh Ua Flathrai[2] and Mac Assidha, king of Ui-Gobla, were killed by the [people of the] South of Bregha.—Ua Focarta, king of Eili, was killed by Ua Briain.—Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, Oenghus).—The Franks[3] went into Scotland, so that they took away the son of the king of Scotland with them in hostageship.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1073
1073. Bebinn,[1] daughter of Brian [Boruma], died in pilgrimage in Ard-Macha.—Concobhar Ua Mael-Sechlainn,[2] king of Tara, was killed by the son of Fland Ua Mael-Sechlainn in violation of the honour of the Staff of Jesus,[2] in presence of the Staff.[3]—Domnall, grandson of Ualgarg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnracht; Cuchaille Ua Finn, king of Fir-Rois; Cormac Ua Clothagain, steward of Munster, died in penance.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach [Ua Briain] into the Half of Conn, so that he carried off[4] countless spoil from[5] the Gailenga and killed Maelmordha Ua Cathusaigh, king of Bregha.—Sitriuc, son of Amhlam, [King of Dublin] and two grandsons of Brian [Boruma] were killed in [the Isle of] Manann.

[2] *Staff of Jesus.*—A crozier traditionally believed to have been given by our Lord to St. Patrick. At first preserved in Armagh, it was brought to Dublin at the end of the twelfth century, where it was destroyed by the Reformers in 1538. See O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 606.

[3] *In presence of the Staff.*—From this expression it may be inferred that the assassination took place during Divine Service. The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that the son of Fland wrested the Staff from Conchobar and struck him with it, thereby causing his death. Being a relic, it was probably being borne at the time by the king in the procession of the Palms.

[4] *Carried off.*—Literally, *committed.*

[5] *From.*—Literally, upon

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx.ix., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° iiii.° Mac Mael-Brenainn (idon,[a] Diarmait[a]), comarba Brenainn; Flaitem hUa Caro[i]c aircinnec Roiſ-cre; Dunan, ardepſcop Gall; Cormac hUa Maelduin, ſui ind ecnai 7 i[1] cradad, ſuam uitam felicitер finierunt. —Maelmorda,[b] comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.—Cucairce hUa Ceallaig, comarba Muru, quieuit.[b]—Ard-Maca do loſcad Dia-Mairt iar m-Bellraine, co n-a uilib templaib 7 cloccaib, eter Rait 7 Trian.—Cumuſcac hUa hErodu[i]n,[2] cenn bocr Erenn, poſt penitentiam[3] optimam in pace quieuit.—Ragnall hUa Madada[i]n,[4] ridomna Ailig, occiſuſ eſt a ſuiſ.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° u.° Gofraig, mac[a] Amlaim, mic Raghnaill,[a] ri Ata-cliat; Cinaet hUa Conbeatad, toiſiuc Ceniu[i]l-Binnig, mortui ſunt.—Sloghad la Tairrdelbac 7 la Let Mogha illeit Cuinn, co torracrur co hAt-firdead, co tardſat Airghialla maidm[b] Arda-monann[b] for Muircertac

A.D. 1074. [1] In (*of the*), B. [2] hEruda[i]n, B. [3] penetentiam, B. [4] Matoda[i]n, B. [a-a] itl., t. h., A, B. [b-b] r. m., t. h., A. The omission of the items from the text was doubtless an oversight on the part of the copyist. Ceallaig, with the exception of Ce, was cut away in trimming the edges. The entries are omitted in C.

A.D. 1075. [1] Occiſſuſ, B. [a-a] Mac Amlaim—*son of Amhlam*—in text, with no mac Raghnaill—*or, son of Raghnall*—itl., t. h., A; mac mic Raghnaill—*son of the son (grandson) of Raghnall*—in text, B. This last is likewise the reading of C. It is also, what is more decisive, given in the Annals of Innisfallen. Amhlam is mentioned at 1073, *supra;* Raghnall was slain in the battle of Tara, 979 (=980), *supra*. Hereby is removed the "uncertainty" (arising from the A—MS.) which caused Dr. Todd (*War of the Gaidhill, etc.*, p. 290) to omit Godfrey's name from the Genealogical Table (p. 278). [b-b] r. m. t. h., A; text, B.

1074. [1] *Successor of [St.] Brenainn.*—That is, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, bishop of Ardfert, co. Kerry.

[2] *Herenagh.*—He is called abbot in the Annals of Innisfallen.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Successor of [St.] Muru.*—Abbot of Fahan, co. Donegal.

[5] *Both Close and Third.*—(Literally, *between Close and Third.*) That is, the

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1074. The son of Mael-Brenainn (namely, Diarmait), successor of [St.] Brenainn[1]; Flaithemh Ua Caroic, herenagh[2] of Ros-cre; Dunan, archbishop of the Foreigners [of Dublin]; Cormac Ua Maelduin, master of learning and in piety, felicitously finished their life.—Maelmordha, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[3] rested in peace.—Cucarree Ua Ceallaigh, successor of [St.] Muru,[4] rested.—Ard-Macha was burned on Tuesday after May-Day [May 6], with all its churches and bells, both Close and Third.[5]—Cumuscach Ua hEroduin,[6] head of the poor of Ireland, after most excellent penance rested in peace.—Ragnall Ua Madadhain, royal heir of Ailech, was slain by his own [tribesmen]. [1074]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1075. Godfrey, son of Amhlam, son of Raghnall, king of Ath-cliath; Cinaeth Ua Conbeathad, chief of Cenel-Binnigh, died.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach and by the Half of Mogh[1] into the Half of Conn, till they reached Ath-fhirdeadh, so that the Airgialla inflicted the defeat of Ard-Monain upon Muircertach Ua Briain, a place where [1075]

whole of the city. Armagh consisted of the *Fort*, or *Close* (*locum in alto positum*, Book of Armagh, fol. 20 d), and suburbs (*suburbana ejus*, ib.) The latter were called *Thirds* from their number. See Reeves, *Ancient Churches of Armagh*, p. 14.

[6] *Ua hEroduin.*—Another obit, evidently from a different source, is given by the Four Masters at 1075. In it Ua hEroduin is called Abbot of Armagh.

1075. [1] *Half of Mogh.*—The Southern half of Ireland. So called from Mogh Nuadat (whose first name was Eogan Taidlech), father of Ailill Olum, the father of Eogan Mor (named from the grandfather), eponymous head of the Eoganachts. (L.L. p. 319 b).

[2] *Nights.*—*Night*, the context shows, in these Annals and elsewhere, sometimes signifies by synecdoche the *νυχθήμερον*, period, from nightfall to nightfall (cf. *se'n-night*, *fortnight*). Festiva sancti Columbae nox et solemnis dies nos invenit valde tristificatos (Adamnan, *Vita Col.*, iii. 45). Here the singular shows that *nox* and *dies* are taken collectively. The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick mentions the *forty nights of Lent* (Part ii). The same expression glosses *forty nights* in the Senchas Mor (i. 196). The Book of Armagh (folio 18 c) has *three nights* (that is, nights and days). See Ideler, *Handbuch der math. u. tech. Chronologie*, Berlin, 1825, vol. i. p. 79 sq.

Digitized by Google

hUa m-Bṛiain, du i torcṛatur ile.—Donnčaď hUa Canannа[i]n, ṛi [Ceniuil-]Conaill, occiṛuṛ[1] eṛt.—Domnall, mac Muṛčaďa, ṛi Ať̆a-cliať̆, do ec do ʒaluṛ tṛi n-oiďce.—Domnall hUa Caindelba[i]n do maṛbaď do Airʒiallaib.

Biṛ.[a] Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini m.° lxx.° ui.° Ʒaiṛbeiť hUa Innṛečtaiǯ, ṛi hUa-Meiť, o Feṛaiƀ
A 46c Miďe; Ʒilla-Cṛiṛt hUa | Duibdaṛa, ṛi Feṛ-Manač, i n-Daim-iniṛ la Fiṛu-Manač, occiṛi ṛunt.—Domnall hUa Cṛiča[i]n, ṛi hUa-Fiačṛač Aṛda-ṛṛať̆a, 7 aṛ ime do maṛbaď d'Uib-Tuiṛtṛi 7 do Ceniul-m-Binniǯ Ʒlinni.—Muṛčaď, mac Flainn hUi Mail-Sečlainn, ṛi Temṛač fṛi ṛe tṛi n-oiďči, do maṛbaď i cloiccťiuč
B 43d Cen|ann ṛa do mac mic Maela[i]n, ṛi Ʒailenʒ.—Sloiʒeď la Taiṛṛdelbač i Connactu, co tainic[1] ṛi Connačt i n-a ťeč, idon, Ruaiďṛi hUa Concobaiṛ.—Maidm Belat ṛia n-Aeď hUa Mael-Sečlainn 7 ṛia Feṛaiƀ Muiǯi-Iťa foṛ Ciannačt[a], co ṛolaď a n-deṛʒáṛ.—Cele, mac Donnaca[i]n, cenn cṛabad Eṛenn, in Chṛiṛto quieuit.—Ʒoṛmlaiť, inʒen Ui Fhocaṛta,[2] ben[3] Taiṛṛdelbaiǯ hUi Bṛiain, do ec.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° uii.° Sloiǯeď la Taiṛṛdealbač hUa m-Bṛiain i n-hUib-Ceinnṛelaiǯ, ʒuṛṛocuibṛiǯ mac Domnaill ṛem̃aiṛ, idon, ṛi hUa-Ceinnṛelaiǯ.—Mac mic Maela[i]n, idon[1], ṛi Ʒailenʒ, do maṛbaď la Mael-Sečlainn, la ṛiǯ Temṛač.—hUa Loinʒṛiǯ, ṛi Dal-Aṛaiďe, a ṛuiṛ occiṛuṛ eṛt.—Muṛčaď

A.D. 1076. [1] tainiʒ, A. [2] ócaṛta (ṛ om., not being pronounced), B. [3] bean, B.—[a] om., B.

A.D. 1077. [1] om., A.

1076. [1] *Nights.*—See note 2 under the preceding year.

[2] *Grandson of Maclan.*—Tigernach says (A.D. 1076) his name was Amlaim. The patronymic was Ua Leochain.

[3] *Stark slaughter.*—Literally, *red slaughter.*

[4] *Cele.*—Bishop of Leinster (Kildare), according to the Four Masters. They add that he died [probably, as pilgrim] in Glendalough.

[5] *Died.*—In Killaloe (Annals of Innisfallen).

Digitized by Google

fell many.—Donnchadh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain.—Domnall, son of Murchadh, king of Ath-cliath, died of an illness of three nights.[2]—Domnall Ua Caindelbain was killed by the Airgialla. [1075]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1076. Gairbeith Ua Innrechtaigh, king of Ui-Meith, by the Men of Meath; Gilla-Crist Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, in Daim-inis by the Fir-Manach, were slain. —Domnall Ua Cricain, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, —and slaughter [took place] around him—was killed by the Ui-Tuirtri and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.—Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Tara for the space of three nights,[1] was killed in the steeple of Cenannus by the grandson of Maelan,[2] king of Gailenga.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach into Connacht, so that the king of Connacht, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, came into his house.—The defeat of Belat [was inflicted] by Aedh Ua Mael-Sechlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha upon the Ciannachta, so that stark slaughter[3] of them was inflicted.—Cele,[4] son of Donnacan, head of the piety of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Focarta [King of Eili], wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, died.[5] [1076] Bis.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1077. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnselaigh, so that he fettered the son of Domnall the Fat, namely, the king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh.—The grandson of Maelan,[1] namely, king of Gailenga, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Tara.—Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own [tribesmen]. —Murchadh [son of Conchobar] Ua Mael-Sechlainn was [1077]

1077. [1] *Grandson of Maelan.*—Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals agree in placing the slaying of Murchad's slayer at 1076. The former adds that it took place immediately after the assassination; the latter, before the end of two months.

Digitized by Google

hUa Mael-Sečlainn do marbaď o Feraiď Tebťa.—Maidm Maile-derg for Feru-Manač ria Cenel-Eogain Telča-o[i]g,[2] dú i torcradur[3] ile.—Colcu hUa Eroďa[i]n,[4] cenn bočt Airde-Mača, in pace quieuit.—Aillbe, ingen ind abad, ben[5] riġ Airčer 7 comarba Moninne 7 Gilla-Patraic, ri Cairpri-hUa-Ciarduai, in penitentia mortui sunt.—hUa Celeca[i]n, ridomna Airčer[6] 7 Ruarc hUa Caduraiġ, occisi sunt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xiii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° iiii.° Lorcan, hua Briain, do ecaiď.—Lečlobur[a] hUa Laiďgnen, idon,[1] airdri Airgiall,[2] do marbaď la Ruaiďri hUa Ruaďaca[i]n.—Concobar hUa Briain, ri Telča-ó[i]c 7 ridamna Erenn, do marbaď (id[b] ert, cum sua uxore[b]) do Cenel-Binniġ Glinni.—Dubera, ingen Aiñalgaďa, comarba Patraic, ben riġ Airčer, do ecaiď.—Domnall, mac mic Tigernain, ri Conmacne; Cať al, mac Domnaill, ri Ceniul[3]-Ennai, o Ceniul[3]-Eogain na hInnsi (idon,[b] im maidmum Muiġi-leine[4b]); Concubur hUa Donnčaďa, ridomna Cairil, occisi sunt.—Maidm for Uib-Cremtainn ria Feraib Fernmuiġi i Sleib-[f]uait, i torčair Goll-claraiġ et alii multi.[5] Ar for Conaillib ria n-Uib-Meit, i torčair mac hUi Treoda[i]n[6], ri Conaille.

[2] Telča-oc, B. [3]—dar, B. [4] Eru—, B. [5] bean, A. [6]—čear, A.

A.D. 1078. [1] om., A. [2] Airgialla, A, B. [3] Cenel, B. [4] Maigi-leane, B. [5] multi, B. [6] Theroďan, B.—[a] airdri Airgiall in Lečlobur—*arch-king of Airgialla (was) Lethlobur*, l. m., t. h., A.; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m., t. h., B.

---

[2] *Daughter of the abbot.*—O'Donovan (p. 910) equates Ailbe and the successor of St. Moninne (of Newry), and infers that this is an instance of a married woman being an abbess. But the text of the *Four Masters* does not necessarily mean this. It can signify that Colcu, Aillbe and the abbess died. This is put beyond doubt by the present entry, where the meaning is clearly that Aillbe and the abbess and Gilla-Patraic, all

Digitized by Google

killed by the Men of Tebtha.—The defeat of Mail- [1077]
derg [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc, a place where fell many.—Colcu Ua Erodhain, head of the poor of Ard-Macha, rested in peace.—Aillbe, daughter of the abbot,[2] wife of the king of the Airthir; and the successor of [St.] Moninne; and Gilla-Patraic, king of Cairpri-Ua-Ciardai, died in penance. —Ua Celecain, royal heir of the Airthir, and Ruairc Ua Cadusaigh were slain.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1078]
1078. Lorcan, grandson of Brian [Boruma] died.—Lethlobur Ua Laidhgnen, namely, archking of Airgialla, was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain.—Concobar Ua Briain, king of Telach-oc and royal heir of Ireland, was killed (together, namely, with his wife) by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.[1]—Dubesa, daughter of Amhalgaidh successor of Patrick, wife of the king of the Airthir, died. —Domnall, son of Mac Tigernain, king of Conmaeni; Cathal, son of Domnall, king of Cenel-Ennai, by Cenel-Eogain of the Island (namely, in the defeat of Magh-Leine); Concobur Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Cashel, were slain.—A defeat [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Cremtainn by the Men of Fern-magh on Sliab-[F]uait,[2] wherein fell Goll-claraigh and others many. Slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Conaille by the Ui-Meith, wherein fell the son of Ua Treodain, king of Conaille.

---

three, died in penance: very probably at Armagh. Colcu was perhaps the brother of Cumusach Ua hEroduin, who died in 1074, *supra*.

1078. [1] *Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen.* —How it happened that O'Brien was slain by this Tyrone sept appears from the Annals of Innisfallen, which state that he had received the kingship in Cenel-Eogain (was crowned in Tullaghoge). They add (without mention of the wife) that the slayer was slain straightway, and that Kennedy O'Brien received the kingship.

[2] *Sliab-[F]uait.—Mount [F]uat.* —The infected *f* (*fh*) was omitted in pronunciation.—"Slevfuaid." C.

A 46d
B 44a.

| Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° lxx.° ix.° Ceallač hUa Ruanaďa, ardollam Erenn; Cu-Miďe, mac mic Lorca[i]n, ri Fernmuiši; mac Gillai'-Digde hUi Lorca[i]n, fecnap Arda-Mača; mac Cuinn, cenn bočt Cluana-mac-Noir, quieuerunt[a] in pace.[a]

Kal. Ian. [i]u. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.,° Donn hUa Lečlobu[i]r[1], ri Fern-muiši, do marbaď do hUiď-Lačen i Sleib-[ḟ]uait.—hUa Ciarďa[i], ri Cairbre, mortu[u]r est.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, natus est.—Derbḟorgaill,[2] ingen mic Briain, ben Diarmata, mic Mail-na-mbo, do écaib i n-Imliš.—Eočaiď hUa Merliš, ri Fern-muiši, do marbaď per dolum.—Donnsleibe hUa Eočada do dul isin Mumain co maičib Uladh lair, ar cenn tuarustail.—Maidm Ata-Ergail i taeb Cločair for Feru[a]-Manač ria n-Domnall hUa Ločlainn 7 ria Feraib Muiši-Ita, i torcradur[4] ingsinntide Arda-Mača,[5] idon, Sitriuc hUa Coema[i]n 7 mac Neill hUi Sheffraiš[6] et alii:

(Ata-Erga[i]l,[a]
i n-diongnat laeiḋ a teribaid;
Soḋaide ber cen imḋain
D'iomgain Ata-Erġail.[a])

A.D. 1079. [1] Gilla—, A.—[a-a] moruuntur, C.

A.D. 1080. [1]—bair, B. [2] Dearborgaill (ḟ om.), B. [3] Feraib—, B. [4]—dar, B. [5] Maća om., B. [6] ḟearraiš, A.—[a-a] on text space, n. t. h., A; om., B.

1079. [1] *Ceallach Ua Ruanadha; Cu-Midhe.*—"Cellach O'Ruanaa, arch-poet of Ireland, Cumie," etc., C. The infected *d* (*dh*) in *Ruanadha* and *Cu-Midhe* (*Hound of Meath*) was not pronounced. For Ua Ruanadha (O'Rooney) see *Todd Lectures*, Ser. iii, Lect. ii.

[2] *Gilla-Digde.*—*Devotee of* (*St.*) *Digde* (Virgin). One of the name is given in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Jan. 6; another, at Apr. 25.

[3] [*Mael-Chiarains, Devotee of* (*St.*) *Ciaran*].—Supplied from the Four Masters. See *Christian Inscriptions*, pp. 66–7.

1080. [1] *Sliab* [*F*]*uat.*—"Slevuaid, *id est*, Mountaine," C.

[2] *Through treachery.*—"By sleight," C.

[3] *Nobles.*—Literally, *worthies.*

[4] *For the sake of stipend.*—The translator of C. correctly renders: "to bring wages." They were *condottieri*, in fact.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1079. Ceallach[1] Ua Ruanadha, chief bardic professor of Ireland; Cu-Midhe,[1] grandson of Lorcan, king of Fern-magh; the son of Gilla-Digde[2] Ua Lorcain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha; [Mael-Chiarain][3] the son of Conn, head of the poor of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in peace. [1079]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of moon, A.D. 1080. Donn Ua Lethlobuir, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui Lathen on Sliab-[F]uait.[1]—Ua Ciardai, king of Cairbri, died.—Ceallach [Celsus], successor of Patrick, was born.—Derbfhorgaill, daughter of the son of Brian [Boruma], wife of Diarmait, son of Mail-na-mbo, died in Imlech.—Eochaidh Ua Merligh, king of Fern-magh, was killed through treachery.[2]—Donnsleibhe Ua Eochada went into Munster with the nobles[3] of Ulidia along with him for the sake of stipend.[4]—The defeat of the Ford of Ergal by the side of Clochar [was inflicted] upon the Fir-Manach by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the Men of Magh-Itha, wherein fell the persecutors[5] of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitriuc Ua Coemain and the son of Niall Ua Serraigh and others: [1080 Bis.]

(The Ford of Ergal [it is],
Wherein heroes cause[6] the dispersing;
A multitude shall be without delight
From the conflict of the Ford of Ergal.)

The Annals of Innisfallen, at 1078, state that Donnsleibhe was dethroned and went to O'Brien, his place being taken by (Aed) Meranach Ua Eochadha.

[5] *The persecutors* (*ingrinntide*[-i]). —O'Conor, to whom nothing apparently presented any difficulty, reads *in grainntide Ard*, and translates by *Granarii custos Armachanus!* The translator of C. taking his text to be = *i n-glinntib*, renders it: "in the valleys."

[6] *Wherein heroes cause.*—In the original, *i n-diongnat laeich*; which the *Four Masters*, according to O'Donovan, transcribe *in drong naittlaic*. The editor, however, renders the words [?] by "people shall hereafter be there (dispersed)"! Furthermore (to judge from the printed text), they give the verse in two lines, ending respectively in *aterbhaid* and *Erghail*. But it is a quatrain in *Rannaihacht bec gairet*,—hepta-syllabic lines ending in dissyllables. The metre is called *gairet* (*short*),

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xxui., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° i.° Mac Ingeirrce, ri Conaille, do marbad o Feraib-Fern-muigi.—Ma[c] Craid hUa Oca[i]n, muire Ceniuil-Fergura[1]; Maelmidig hUa Maelruanaig, ri hUa-Tuirtri, o Cenel-Binnig Glinni; hUa Uadmura[i]n,[2] ri Fer-li, occiri runt.—hUa Madgamna, ri Ulad do marbad la hUa n-Eocada i n-Dun-da-ledglar.—Gilla-Crone, uaralgacart Arda-Maca; hUa Robartaig, aircinned Condere[3]; Flann hUa Lorca[i]n, uaralgacart Lugbaid, in penitentia dormierunt.—Corcad co n-a templaib 7 Ceall-da-lua ab igne dig[r]irata[e] runt.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ii.° Gilla-Criist hUa Maelfabaill, ri Cairrce-Bracaide;
B 44b | Finnchad, mac Amalgada, toisech Cloinne-Breasail; Domnall, mac Concobuir hUi Briain; Cathal, mac Aeda hUi Conchobair[1]; Flaithbertach hUa Maeladuin, ri Luirg; Uidrin, mac Mael-Muire, toisech Ceniuil-Feradaigh,[2] omnes occiri runt.

(Domnall,[a] Mac Taidg hUi Concobair, ridamna Connacht, do marbad la Cathal hUa Concobair tria fell.—Cathal hUa Concobuir do thuitim hi cath la Ruaidri hUa Concobair, co rochaide moir uime[a].)

A 47a | Kal. Ian. i. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° iii.° Domnall hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniu[i]l-Conaill,[1] a ruir occirur ert.—Aed hUa Mael-Sechlainn, ri Ailig;

A.D. 1081. [1] Ceniul—, A. [2]—maran, B. [3] Connere, B.

A.D. 1082. [1]—buir, B. [2] Cenel—, B.—[a-a] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1083. [1] Cenel—, B.

---

because the opening line is (four syllables) *short* of the normal number. See *Todd. Lect., ubi sup.*

1081. [1] *Steward.*—Here again, the *Four Masters* change *muire* of the Ulster Annals into *tigherna* (lord).

[2] *Ua Mathgamna.*—This entry is at variance with the Ulidian regnal list (L.L., p. 41), in making Ua Mathgamna king. The correct version is probably that of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is stated

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1081. Mac Ingerrce, king of Conaille, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Ocain, steward[1] of Cenel-Fergusa; Maelmithigh Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Ui-Tuirtri, by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glen; Ua Uathmarain, king of Fir-Li, were slain.—Ua Mathgamna,[2] king of Ulidia, was killed by Ua Eochadha in Dun-da-lethglas.—Gilla-Crone,[3] eminent priest of Ard-Macha; Ua Robartaigh, herenagh of Condere; Flann Ua Lorcain, eminent priest of Lughbaid,[4] slept in penance.—Cork with its churches and Cell-da-lua were wasted by fire. [1081]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1082. Gilla-Crist Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe; Finnchadh, son of Amhalgaidh, chief of Clann-Bresail; Domnall, son of Conchobur Ua Briain; Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair; Flaithbertach Ua Maeladuin, king of Lurg; Uidhrin, son of Mael-Muire, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, were all slain. [1082]

(Domnall,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by Cathal Ua Concobair through treachery.—Cathal[1] Ua Concobair fell in battle[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, with a great multitude around him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1083. Domnall Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Aedh Ua Mael- [1083]

that Gall-na-gorta Ua Mathgamna was slain in Downpatrick by Donn-sleibhe Ua Eochadha.

[3] *Gilla-Crone.—Devotee of (St.) Crone (Virgin).* Seventeen of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists of Saints in the Book of Leinster (p. 369 a).

[4] *Priest of Lughbaid.*—The Annals of Innisfallen say he was lector of Emly.

The Four Masters reverse the order of this and the preceding obit, and state (doubtless by an error of transcription) that Ua Robartaigh (O'Roarty) was herenagh of Louth.

1082. [1] *Domnall; Cathall.*—These two bracketted items are found in Tigernach and the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *Fell in battle.*—The so-called Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) state that O'Conor died a natural death (*mortuus est*).

Digitized by Google

Muirceртаč hUa Caiрill, aiрcinneč Duin, ſui bреťem̃-
načta 7 ſeančaiſ; Taďg[2] hUa Taiďg, aiрcinneč Cille-
da-lua, in pace quieueрunt.—Gilla-Moninne, aiрcinneč
Luǧbaiď, occiſuſ[3] eſt.—Aed Meranač do baťud ac
Luimniuč.—Ri Ceniuil-Ennai[4] do marbaď la Donnčaď
hUa Mael-Sečlainn, la riǧ n-Ailiǧ.—Domnall hUa
Ločlainn do ǧabail riǧi Ceniuil-Eogain. Creč riǧ
laiſ for Conaillib, co tuc boroma mór 7 co taraiď
tuaruſtal d'on creič ſin do Feraib Fern-muiǧi.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. ii. f., L. xx., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° iiii.°
Donnčaď hUa Maelruanaiǧ, perſecutor aec[c]leſia-
rum, do marbaď eter corp 7 anmain o Feraib-Luirg.—
Glenn-da-loča, cum ſuiſ templiſ, do loſcaď.—Muireďač
hUa Ceťnen, aiрcinneč Cluana-Eoiſ, do ecc.—Slogaď
la Donnſleibe, ri Ulaď, co Dročat-n-Aťa, co tarat
tuaruſtal do mac Cailiǧ hUi Ruairc. Creč la Dom̃-
nall hUa Ločlainn tar a eiſ i[1] n-Ulltaib, co tucſat
boroma mor.—Sloǧaď la Feru Muman i Miďe 7 iſ
for an ſluaǧaď ſin adbať Concobur hUa Cetfaťa.
Docuatur[2] Conmacne i Tuať-Mumain tar a n-eiſi,
co roloiſcſet duine[3] 7 cella[4] 7 co rucſat creič.—Maidm[a]
Mona-Cruineoice[a] ria Leť Moǧa for Donnčaď hUa
Ruairc, i torčair hUa Ruairc (idon,[b] Donnčaď, mac

[2] Taiďg, B. [3] —ſſuſ, B. [4] Ceníul—, B.

A.D. 1084. [1] a, B. [2] —dar, B. [3] dúne, B. [4] cealla, B. [5] baťuď, B. —[a-a] Cať mona-cruinneogi—*Battle of Moin-cruinneogi*—is placed on left margin, n. t. h., opposite these words, A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

1083. [1] *Herenagh.* — Tigernach and the Innisfallen Annals call him, probably with justice, *Comarba* (=bishop).

[2] *Aedh Meranach.* — *Aed the furious.* Tigernach calls him Ua Eochadha, King of Ulidia. (See 1080, note 4, *supra;* from which, taken with present entry, is to be corrected the list of Kings in L.L. (p. 41 d), in which *two* years are assigned to his reign. The scribe mistook *u* for *ii.*)

His being drowned at Limerick shows that Aed, like Donnsleibhe, was in the service of O'Brien.

[3] *Royal foray.*—An idiomatic expression, signifying the first expedition made by a king after his inauguration.

Digitized by Google

Sechlainn, king of Ailech; Muircertach Ua Cairill, [1083]
herenagh of Dun, doctor of jurisprudence and of history; Tadhg Ua Taidhg, herenagh[1] of Cell-da-lua, rested in peace.—Gilla-Moninne, herenagh of Lughbaidh, was slain. —Aedh Meranach[2] was drowned at Limerick.—The king of Cenel-Ennai was killed by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Domnall Ua Lochlainn took the kingship of Cenel-Eogain. A royal foray[3] [was made] by him upon Conaille, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and gave stipend out of that foray to the Men of Fern-magh.

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. [1084 Bis.
1084. Donnchadh Ua Maelruanaigh, persecutor of churches, was killed, both body and soul,[1] by the Men of Lurg.—Glenn-da-locha, with its churches, was burned.—Muiredhach Ua Cethnen, herenagh of Cluain-eois, died.—A hosting by Donnsleibhe, king of Ulidia,[2] to Drochat-atha, so that he gave stipend to the son of Cailech Ua Ruairc. A foray [was made] by Domnall Ua Lochlainn after him[3] into Ulidia, so that they took away great cattle-spoil.—A hosting by the Men of Munster into Meath, and it is upon that hosting died Concobur Ua Cetfatha. The Conmacni went into Thomond after them,[4] so that they burned forts and churches and took away spoil.—The defeat of Moin-cruinneoice [was inflicted] by the Half of Mogh upon Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ruairc (namely, Donnchadh, son of Cailech Ua Ruairc) and Cennetigh Ua Briain and others most

---

1084. [1] *Both body and soul.*—Literally, *between body and soul.* That is, that he was either captured and put to death without benefit of clergy; or killed in the act of desecration.

[2] *Donnsleibhe, King of Ulidia.*—That is, Ua Eochadha. See A.D. 1080, note 4, *supra.*

[3] *After him.*—That is, whilst Donnsleibhe was absent on the expedition.

[4] *After them.*—When, namely, the Munstermen were gone to Meath.

Digitized by Google

Cailig hUi Ruairc[b]) 7 Cennetiǧ hUa Briain et alii plurimi (hi[c] quartdecim[d] Kalann Nouimbris[c]).—Domnall hUa Gailmredaiǧ do marbad do Domnall hUa Ločlainn.—Gilla-Patraic, espoc Ata-cliat, do batad.[5]

(Hoc[e] anno ecclesia Sanct[a]e Fuinče de Rosoirrtir fundata est[e].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° u.° Mac Soillig, aircinneč Innsi-cain-Deǧa; Uǧaire hUa
B44c Laidgnen, aircinneč | Ferna; Gormgal Loigseč, comarba reclesa Briǧte i n-Ard-Mača, sui[b] i n-ecna 7 i crabad[b]; Mael-snečtai, mac Lulaiǧ, ri Muireb; Cleireč hUa Selbaid, aircinneč Corcaiǧi[1], suam uitam felicitер finierunt.—Murčad hUa Maeldoraid, ri Ceníu[i]l-Conaill; Domnall, mac Mael-Coluim, ri Alban; Muiredač, mac Ruaidri hUi Ruadaca[i]n; hUalgarc hUa Ruairc, ridomna Connačt; Oengus hUa Caindelba[i]n, ri Loeǧuiri,[2] suam uitam infelicitер finierunt.

A 47b | Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ui.° Mael-Isu hUa Brolca[i]n, sui in ecnai 7 in crabad 7[1]

[c-e] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] .x.iiii., MS. [e-e] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1085. [1]—aiδe, B. [2]—aire, B [a] .uii., B. The scribe took the first two ii. of iiii. for u., a mistake of frequent recurrence. [b-b] sui ind ecnai 7 in crabad —*master of wisdom and of piety*, B.

---

[5] *The 14th.*—The Four Masters (*ad an.*) say *the 4th* of the Kalends [Oct. 29]. They overlooked *x.* in the *xiiii.* of their original (MS. A).

[6] *Gilla-Patraic.—Devotee of* [*St.*] *Patrick.* He was consecrated in London in 1073 by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, in accordance with the request of the Dublin clergy. He made a profession to Lanfranc, from whom he received letters *dignas valde memoriae* (Appendix to Anglo-Saxon Chronicle), to be delivered to the kings of Ireland.

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in Irish in the Four Masters.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *of.* Of the twelve given in the Homonymous Lists (L.L. p. 369b), the Saint intended was most probably Fainche of Lough Ree, whose feast was Jan. 1 (Mart. Tal., L.L. p. 355 c).

1085. [1] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor;* but employed here and elsewhere in the secondary sense of superior (abbot, or bishop, or both). Gormgal was an abbot.

[2] *Mael-snechtai.*—His name occurs,

Digitized by Google

numerous (on the 14th[5] of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19].—Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Gilla-Patraic,[6] bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned.

(This[7] year the church of Saint Fuinche [Fainche] at[8] Rosoirrther was founded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1085. Mac Soillig, herenagh of Inis-cain of [St.] Daig; Ughaire Ua Laidhgnen, herenagh of Ferns; Gormgal Loigsech, superior[1] of the establishment of Brigit in Ard-Macha, eminent in wisdom and in piety; Mael-snechtai,[2] son of Lulach, king of Moray; Cleirech Ua Selbaidh, herenagh[3] of Cork, felicitously finished their life.—Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, king of Cenel-Conaill; Domnall, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland; Muiredach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadacain; Ualgarc Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connacht; Oengus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire, infelicitously[4] finished their life. [1085]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1086. Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain,[1] master of wisdom and of [1086]

as grantor of land to [St.] Drostan, in the second Gaelic charter in the *Book of Déar* (a ninth cent. Evangelistarium in the Public Library, Cambridge). His obit was thus doubtless recorded in the Columban Annals; whence it passed into the present Chronicle.

[3] *Herenagh*—The Annals of Innisfallen call him *Comorba*, i.e., successor of [Finn-]barr; that is, bishop of Cork.

[4] *Infelicitously.*—That is, suddenly or by violence.

1086. [1] *Mael-Isu Ua Brolcain.*—Of Mael-Isu's poems in the native tongue, that in the *Book of Hymns*, with the rubric *Mael-Isu dixit*, may perhaps be reckoned as one. It consists of three quatrains, praying to the Holy Ghost through Christ. The final distich embodies well the *Filioque* clause of the Nicene Creed:

A Isu, ronnoeba,
Ronsoera do Spirut.

"O Jesus! may Thy Spirit us sanctify, us save."

Another is contained in the *Yellow Book of Lecan* (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, classed H. 2, 16), col. 336, with the heading *Mael-Isu* [MS. form is *Ihu.*]*h Ua Brolchain cecinit.* It is an invocation of the Archangel Michael in nine stanzas.

A third is given in *Lebar Brec* (Lith. ed., p. 101), with the inscrip-

Digitized by Google

ı ꝼılıðečt[1] ı[2] m-berlaı[2] cečtarðaı, ꝼuum[3] ꝼpırıtum emıꝼıt:

Septıcım[a] Kalann Ꝼebra,
Aıðcı ꝼeıle Ꝼurꝼa ꝼınn,
Adbat Mael-Iꝼꝼu hUa Brolċa[ı]n,
Aċ! cıa danaċ trom tam tınn?[a]—

Mael-Sečlaınn hUa Ꝼaela[ı]n, atloeč toꝫaıðı; Macbeatad hUa Concobuır, rı Cıaraıðe; Erčað hUa Maelꝼoꝫamaır, ardepꝼcop Connačt; Mael-Coemꝫın, uaꝼalepꝼcop Ulað; Ꝼıačn a U ı Rona[ı]n, aırcınneč Cluanadolca[ı]n, ın pace dormıerunt.—Amalꝫaıð, mac Ruaıðrı hUı Ruaðaca[ı]n, do marbað do Ꝼeraıb Ꝼern-muıꝫı.—Taırrdelbač[4] hUa Brıaın, rı Erenn, do ec ı Cınn-čorað, ıar mor martra 7 ıar n-aıtrıꝫı ꝼota 7 ıar tomaılt Cuırp Crıꝼt 7 a Ꝼhola, ı Prıd Id Iuıl, ıꝼın ꝼečtmað[b] blıaðaın ꝼečtmoꝫmað[b] a aıꝼı:

Aıðċı[c] Maırt, ı Prıd It Iuıl,
I ꝼeıl Iacoıb co n-ꝫlanruın,
I nomað[d] ꝼıċet, adbat
In t-aırdrıġ tenn, Taırrdelbaċ.[e]

A.D. 1086. [1-1] 7 ꝼılıðecta—*and of poetry*, B. [2-2] ın berlaı—*of the language* B. [3] ꝼuam, A. [4]—deal—, A. [a-a] t. m., with relative marks, t. h., A; om B.—[b-b] .uıı. mad blıaðaın .lxx. mað, A, B. [c] om., B. [d] .ıx., MS. (A).

---

tion *Moel-Isu hUa Brochcha[i]n cecinit.* This is a bilingual rhymed prayer of seven stanzas to God the Son. The opening quatrain will best show the structure. Its singularity no doubt, caused the chronicler to class the author as an adept "in poetry in either language."

Deus meus, adjuva me,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Tucc dam do sherc, a mic mo De,
Deus meus, adjuva me.

(The second line means: Give to me Thy love (=love of Thee), O Son of my God).

From the foregoing it is evident why Ua Brolcain took the name of Mael-Isu—*Devotee of Jesus.*

[2] *Night.*—See 1075, note 2, *supra.*

[3] *Fursa.*—*XVII. Kal.* [*Feb.*] *Dormitatio*[*nis*] *Fursei* (Mart. Tal., L.L. 356 b). For his *Vision* (Vol. I. p. 97; where he is erroneously styled bishop), see Bede, H. E. iii. 19. His death (Vol. I. pp. 109, 117) took place probably in 650.

[4] *Alas!* etc.—The original of this line is thus given by the *Four Masters*: *Acht cidheadh nír trom tamh tinn* (rendered by O'Donovan: "But,

Digitized by Google

piety and in poetry in either language, sent forth his spirit: [1086]

The seventeenth of the Kalends of February [Jan. 16],
The night[2] of the feast of Fursa[3] fair,
Died Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain,
Alas[4]! who [is there] to whom it is not grievous plague sore?—

Mael-Sechlainn Ua Foelain, lay-brother[5] select; Mac-beathad Ua Concobuir, king of Ciaraidhe; Erchadh Ua Mael-fhoghamair, archbishop of Connacht [Tuam]; Mael-Coemghin, archbishop of Ulidia [Down]; Fiachna Ua Ronain, herenagh of Cluain-dolcain, slept in peace.—Amhalgaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was killed by the Men of Fern-magh.—Tairrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, died in Cenn-coradh, after much suffering and after long penance and after partaking of the Body of Christ and of His Blood, on the 2nd of the Ides [14th] of July, in the seventh year [and] seventieth of his age:

The night of Tuesday,[6] on the foreday of the Ides of July,
On the feast of James[7] of pure mind,
On the ninth [and] twentieth[8] [of the moon], died
The stout archking, Tairrdelbach.

---

however, not of a heavy severe fit"). Thus misled, Colgan perpetuated the error: *Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus* (*AA. SS.*, p. 108). His version has been adopted by O'Conor (note at A.D. 1086 in his edition of the *Annals of Ulster*).

[4] *Lay-brother.*—Literally, *ex-laic.* The *athloech* was the *laicus*, or *frater conversus*, of the Latin Monastic Rules: a monk who was neither in Holy Orders, nor bound to recitation of the Office.

The (Penitential) Commutations (in Rawlinson B. 512, a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford) have: *Arra na n-athlaech ocus na n-athlaeces cetumus*—The commutation of lay-brothers and lay-sisters (is to be set forth) first (folio 42 d). As Ua Foelain (O'Phelan) was member of a ruling family, his humility appeared remarkable in the selection of the lowest grade in the monastery.

[6] *Tuesday.*—July 14 fell on that day in 1086. For *night*, see 1075, note 2, *supra*. *La* (day) being monosyllabic, *aidchi* was employed here and in the preceding quatrain to produce a line of seven syllables.

[7] *On the feast of James.*—The incidence of the festival is taken perhaps from the Calendar of Oengus (where the saint is called a bishop).

Digitized by Google

Taiδc[e] imorro,[f] a mac, do éc a cinn m̃ís.[e]—Maidm na Crinča for Mael-Seačlainn ria Laiξnib 7 ria Gallaib, i torčair Mael-Ciara[i]n hUa Caδuraiξ, ri Breg et alii multi.—Maiδm ria n-Airteraib for Uib-Ečač,[5] i torčair Domnall hUa Atteiδ.—Maidm Eočaille ria n-Ulltaib for Airgiallu 7 for Ua-Ruaδ-aca[i]n, dú i torcair Cumuscač hUa Laiτein, ri Sil-Duibtire 7 Gilla-Moninne hUa Eočaδa, muire Cloinni-Sinaiξ et alii multi.[6]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xxiii., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° uii.° Domnall, mac Gilla-Patraic, ri Osraiξi, do ec.—Cat̃al hUa Cetfaδa do marbaδ do Laiξnib.—Cu-sleibe hUa Ciarδa[i], ri Cairbre, a suis occisus est.—Mael-Sečlainn, mac Concobuir, ri Teamrač, do marbaδ la
B 44d Firu Tet̃ba[1] | i mebail (idon[a] i n-Ard-ačaiδ Epscoip Mel[a]).—Domnall hUa Laiτen do marbaδ la Domnall, mac Mic Ločlainn.—Cat̃ (i[b] Corunn[b]) eter Ruaiδri hUa Concobair, ri Connačt 7 Aeδ hUa Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, i torčair Aeδ, ri Conmaicne[c] 7 maiτi Conmaicne.—Longus la macu mic Ragnaill 7 la mac riξ Ulaδ i Manainn, dú i torcradur[2] maic[3] mic Ragnaill.—Mes[4] mór in hoc anno.

[e-e] om., A. [f] uero, the Latin equivalent, B. [5]—Eaċaċ, B. [6] om., B.

A.D. 1087. [1] Tet̃fa, A. [2] -craṫar, B. [3] mac, A. The omission of i was doubtless an oversight. [4] meass, B. [a-a] itl., t.h., A; om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; idon, i Corunn—*that is, in Corann*, r. m., t. h., B. [c-c] idon, Aeδ—*namely, Aedh*, itl., t. h. over ri Conmaicne, B.

But it is not so found in the Hieronymian Martyrologies (*Acta SS., Jun. t. vi., p.* 1), some of which give St. James of Nisibis and St. James of Alexandria at July 15.

[8] *On the ninth [and] twentieth.*—The Four Masters read *Iar ndó fichet adbath* "after two (and) twenty died." But the change can be detected with certainty. The metre is *Debide* (consisting, namely, of heptasyllabic lines). The syllable short in the reading of the Four Masters accordingly betrays the line in question. The 29th of the July moon coincided in 1086 with the 14th of the solar month; new moon having occurred on June 16. Not understanding to

Digitized by Google

Taidhc, his son, also died at the end of a month.— [1086]
The defeat of Crinach [was inflicted] upon Mael-Sechlainn by the Leinstermen and by the Foreigners, wherein fell Mael-Ciarain Ua Cadhusaigh, king of Bregha and others many.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Airthir upon the Ui-Echach, wherein fell Domnall Ua Atteidh.—The defeat of Eochaill [was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Airgialla and upon Ua Ruadhacain, a place wherein fell Cumuscach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibhtire and Gilla-Moninne Ua Eochadha, steward[9] of Clann-Sinaigh and many others.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1087]
1087. Domnall, son of Gilla-Patraic,[1] king of Ossory, died. Cathal Ua Cetfada was killed by the Leinstermen.—Cu-sleibe Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur, king of Tara, was killed by the men of Tebtha in treachery (namely, in Ard-achaidh of Bishop Mel).—Domnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.—A battle [was fought] (namely, in Corann) between Ruidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht and Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, wherein fell Aedh, king of Conmaicni and the nobles[2] of Conmaicni.—A fleet [was led] by the grandsons of Ragnall and by the son of the king of Ulidia into Manann,[3] a place where fell the grandsons of Ragnall.—A great crop this year.

---

what the numerals had reference, the Four Masters changed them to signify the regnal years (22) of the deceased. Herein, needless to add, they have been followed by O'Conor. O'Donovan renders the phrase "on the twenty-second" and makes no remark.

[9] *Steward* (*muire*).—*Lord* (*tigherna*), *Four Masters.*

1087. [1] *Gilla-Patraic.*—Died A.D. 1055 (*supra*).

[2] *Nobles.*—Literally, *good* (men).

[3] *Mannan.*—"Id est, Ile of Man." C. The *grandsons*, there can be little doubt, were the sons of the Amhlam (Olaf) mentioned at 1075 (*supra*).

Digitized by Google

(Translacio[d] reliquiarum Sancti Nicholaui hoc anno, septimo Idus Maii.[d])

bis.[a] Kal. Ian. uii. f., l., iiii., Anno Domini M° lxxx.° uiii.° Cathalan hUa Forreidh, rui ind ecnai 7 in crabadh, i tes[t] Non Marta, i n-Imlighi-Ibair, Dia-Domnaigh Init[e], in pace quieuit:

Cathalan[b], in crabhaidh coir,
Ba fruith ramaidh[1], ba fenoir,
For nem, i n-a n-grianan ṅ-gle,
Luidh i feil Ciaran Saigre.[b]—

Slogadh la Domnall, mac Mic Lochlainn, la righ n-Ailigh,
A 47c i Connachtu, co tard Ruaidhri | giallu Connacht do 7 co n-deochadur diblinaibh irin Mumain, co roloiscet Luimnech 7 in machaire co Dun-achedh, co tucsat leo cenn mic Cailigh 7 co rotochglaiset Cenn-corradh 7 araile.—Tigernach hUa Broein, airchinnech Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit. —Ar mór fos Gallu Atha-cliath 7 Loch-Carman 7 Puirt-Lairgi ria n-Uib-Eachach Muman irind ló romidhratur Corgaigh do arcain.—Mael-Isu hUa Mael-Ghiric, ardfhile Erenn, do éc.

(Hoc[c] anno natus est Toirrdelbach hUa Concobair, ri Erenn.[c])

[d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1088. [1] ramta is the genitive employed elsewhere in the Annals.—[a] om., B. [b-b] f. m., t. h., with corresponding reference marks, A; om., B. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

---

[d] *Translation, etc.*—The relics of St. Nicholas of Myra were carried off from the church of Myra by some merchants of Bari, in Italy and placed in the church of St. Stephen at Bari, on the 9th of May, in this year.

1088. [1] *Sunday of the beginning* [of Lent].—O'Conor, by an inexcusable blunder, renders this by *Dominica in Quinquagesima.* In 1088, Easter fell upon April 16. *Quinquagesima* was, accordingly, Feb. 26. The first Sunday of Lent, as the text correctly states, coincided with the feast of St. Ciaran, March 5th. O'Donovan's *Shrovetide Sunday* (*F. M.* p. 931), which is the same as O'Conor's *Quinquagesima*, was doubtless taken from C.

[2-2] *Elder—senior.*—This bilingual (Hiberno-Latin) hendiadys is em-

Digitized by Google

(Translation[4] of the relics of Saint Nicholas [took place] this year, on the seventh of the Ides [9th] of May.) [1087]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1088.—Cathalan Ua Forreidh, master of wisdom and of piety, on the third of the Nones [5th] of March rested in peace, in Imlech-ibhair, the Sunday of the beginning [of Lent]:[1] [1088] Bis.

> Cathalan, the devotee just,
> He was a community elder[2], he was a senior;[2]
> To heaven, into its sunny mansion bright,
> He went on the feast [March 5] of Ciaran of Saighir.—

A hosting [was made] by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, into Connacht, so that Ruaidhri gave the pledges of Connacht to him and they went, both of them, into Munster, until they burned Limerick and the plain as far as Dun-ached [and] carried away with them the head of the son of Cailech[3] [Ua Ruairc] and razed Cenn-coradh and so on[4].—Tighernach Ua Broein,[5] herenagh of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Great slaughter [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners of Ath-cliath and of Loch Carman and of Port-lairgi by the Ui-Eachach of Munster, on the day they designed to pillage Cork.—Mael-Isu Ua Mael-Ghiric,[6] archpoet of Ireland died.

(This year[7] was born Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, king of Ireland.)

---

ployed to eke out the line. The *sruth* was the *senior* of the Latin Rule: a monk who acted as counsellor to the abbot and spiritual director to the brethren.

[3] *Son of Cailech.*—That is, Donchad, son of Cailech O'Rourke, who was slain in the battle of Monecronock, co. Kildare (*supra*, A.D. 1084). Tigernach (*sub eod. an.*) states that his head was carried to Limerick.

[4] *And so on.*—This expression signifies that the account which the compiler had before him was more diffuse.

[5] *Tighernach Ua Broein.*—The well-known compiler of the *Annals of Tigernach*. It seems strange that a curt obit like this is all that was devoted to him in the present Chronicle.

[6] *Mael-Ghiric.*—*Devotee of Quiricus* (or *Gricus*), martyr, of Antioch: commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus, at June 16).

[7] *This year, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* under 1088.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., x. u., Anno Domini M.° lxxx.° ix. Lusca do loscad̆ 7 noi[a] fic̆it[a] duine do loscad i n-a daimliac o Fheraib Muman.—Ceall-dara do loscad̆ ter in hoc anno.—Donnc̆ad̆, mac Domnaill remair, ri Laiǯen, a suis occisus est.—Muircertac̆ hUa Laitein, ri Sil-Duibt̆ire, do éc.—Cuit [ti]gernaide Fer Fernmuiǯi 7 soc̆aid̆e[1] arc̆ena do marbad̆ la hUib-Ec̆ac̆[2] 7 la hUlltu i Sleib̆-[f]uait.—Donnc̆ad̆, hua[b] Gilla-Patraic, ri Osraiǯi, a suis occisus est.—Gill[a]-Patraic hUa Celeca[i]n, secnap Arda-Mac̆a, do ec aidc̆e Notlaic mo[i]r.

B 45a Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° xc.° Idon, bliad̆ain deirid̆[1] Ogdata 7 ind noc̆admad bliad̆ain ar mili o Gein Crist. Maelduin hUa Rebaca[i]n, comarba Moc̆utu; Cian hUa Buac̆alla, comarba Cainniǯ i Ciannac̆t[aib̆], in Christo pausauerunt.—Maelruanaiǯ hUa Cairella[i]n, muire Clainni-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist hUa Lunig, muire Ceniuil-Maíne, do marbad i n-aen lo per dolum o Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn.—

A.D. 1089. [1] soc̆aid̆i, B. [2]—Ec̆ac̆, A.—[a-a] ix. xx., A, B. [b] mac—*son*, B.

A.D. 1090. [1] deireid̆, B.

1089. [1] *Were burned.*—They had probably fled to the church for protection.

[2] *Some of the nobility.*—Literally, *a lordly portion.* The Four Masters state that twelve tanists of noble tribes fell. (For the *noble* and *free* tribes, see O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, pp. 174-5.)

O'Conor misreads the text *Cuit Gernaide for Fernmuighe* and translates: *Praelium Gernadiense contra Fernmoyenses.* *C.* has "the battle of Gernaide"; but the battle was fought at Sliab-Fuait (the Fews mountains, co. Armagh).

[3] *Grandson.*—He was son of Domnall, who died 1087 (*supra*).

1090. [1] *Ogdoad.*—O Conor translates *Ogdata* by *novae numerationis*, with a reference to A.D. 963 (=964), *supra.* At the place referred to, he renders *lan tadchoir* by *plenaria numeratio poetica*; because, according to him, the Irish poets numbered 500 years from St. Patrick's advent in 432 down to the year 963! This is scarcely worth refutation. *Tadchoir* is a well-authenticated word, meaning *reversion, return* (*ni fil taidchur*—there is not return: *na bid taidchur*—let there not be return. Würzburg *Codex Paulinus*, fol. 3a). Hence, in a secondary sense, it signifies *Cycle.* The *full Cycle* means the great Paschal Cycle of

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1089.—Lusk was burned and nine score persons were burned[1] in its stone church by the men of Munster.—Cell-dara was burned thrice in this year.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Fat, king of Leinster, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Muircertach Ua Laithen, king of Sil-Duibthire, died.—Some of the nobility[2] of the men of Fernmagh and a multitude besides were killed by the Ui-Echach and by the Ulidians on Sliab-[F]uait.—Donnchadh, grandson[3] of Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Gilla-Patraic Ua Celccain, vice-abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the night of great Christmas. [1089]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of moon, A.D. 1090: namely, the final year of the Ogdoad[1] and the ninetieth year above a thousand from the birth of Christ. Maelduin Ua Rebacain, successor of [St.] Mochutu[2]; Cian Ua Buachalla, successor of [St.] Cainnech in Ciannachta,[3] reposed in Christ.—Maelruanaigh Ua Cairellain, steward[4] of Clan-Diarmata; Gilla-Crist Ua Lunigh, steward[4] of Cenel-Maine, were killed on one day in treachery by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—The stone church of the Relics[5] [1090]

532 years, as distinct from the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 respectively. It is fancifully employed A.D. 963 (=964), *supra*, to denote that a period equal thereto elapsed from the coming of St. Patrick, in 432, down to that year.

Ogdoad (ὀγδοάς) signifies the eight first years of the Cycle of Nineteen. (The remaining eleven were called *Hendecad*, ἑνδεκάς.) The last year thereof being sufficiently designated by the epact, *xxvi.*, this formal identification was superfluous. It was taken apparently from the margin of a Paschal Table. (See Bede: *De temp. rat., cap. xlvi.: De Ogdoade et Hendecade.*)

[2] *Successor of [St.] Mochutu.*—That is, bishop of Lismore, co. Waterford.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Cainnech in Cianachta.*—"I.e. abbot of Drumachose, in the barony of Keenacht and co. Londonderry." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, p. 938.)

[4] Steward.—*Muire*; lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

[5] *Relics.*—Literally, *graves*. From the Book of Armagh we learn that a procession took place thereto

Digitized by Google

Daṁliac na ferta do lorcad co cet[a] taiḡi[b] ime.—Combal eter Domnall, mac Mic Lochlainn 7 Muircertach hUa Briain, ri Cairil 7 mac Flainn hUi Mael-Sechlainn, ri Temhrach, co tartrat a[2] n-giallu[3] uili[3] do riḡ Ailiḡ.

(Taitlech[b] hUa hEḡra do erḡabail.[b])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° i.° Murchad, mac mic Domnaill remhair, do marbad i meḃail la Enna, mac Diarmata.— | In let iartarach do Raith Arda-Macha[1] do lorcad.—Donnrleibe hUa Eochaḋa, ri Ulaḋ, do marbaḋ la mac Mic Lochlainn, la riḡ Oiliḡ, i m-Belach Gairt-in-íbair i cath.—Mac Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋri, ri Iartair Con[n]acht, do éc.—Mael-Iru, comarba Patraic, i quindecim[a] Kalann Enair, in penitentia[2] quieuit. Domnall, mac Aiṁalgaḋa, do oirdneḋ irin abdaine i n-a inaḋ fo cetoir.—Bliaḋain tra futhach co n-deḡfin in bliaḋain ri.

A 47d

Bir.[a] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ii.° In craibḋeḋ hUa Follamain[1] do Con[n]achtaiḃ do bathuḋ.—Cluain-mac-Noir do milliud la Firu Muman.—Ruaiḋri hUa Conchobuir, airdri Con[n]acht, do ḋalluḋ la hUa

[2-2] giallu (that is, the pers. pron. om.), A. [3] uile, A.—[a] c., A, B. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1091. [1] Airdmacha, A. —cia, A.—[a] x.u., A, B. 9 Kal. Januarii (Dec. 24), C.

A.D. 1092. [1] Follomain, B.

every Sunday from the church in the Close. The prescribed Psalms are also given. Fundamentum orationis in unaquaque die Dominica in Alto Machae ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on centre margin, *du ferti martur*—to grave of relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum: id est: *Domine, clamavi ad te* [Ps. cxl.], usque in finem; *Ut quid, Deus, repulisti in finem* [Ps. lxxiii. (usque in finem)] et *Beati inmaculati* [Ps. cxviii.], usque in finem; Benedictionis [-es, Dan. iii. 57-88] et xv. Psalmi Graduum [Ps. cxix.-cxxxiii.].

[6] *They.*—Namely, Muircertach and the son of Flann.

[7] *King of Ailech.*—That is, Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn.

[8] *Ua Eghra.*—O'Hara, king of the Connaught Luighni; slain in 1095 by the Conmaicni of Dunmore, co. Galway.

Digitized by Google

[in Ard-Macha] was burned, with one hundred houses therearound.—A meeting between Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Cashel and the son of Flann Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they[6] gave all their pledges to the king of Ailech.[7] [1090]
(Taitlech Ua Eghra[8] was taken prisoner.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1091.—Murchadh, grandson of Domnall the Fat, was killed in treachery by Enna, son of Diarmait.—The western half of the Close of Ard-Macha was burned.—Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha,[1] king of Ulidia, was killed by the son of Mac Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, in the "Pass of the Field of the Yew," in battle.—The son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, king of the West of Connacht, died.—Mael-Isu, successor of [St.] Patrick, on the fifteenth of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18][2] rested in penance. Domnall, son of Ambalgaidh, was immediately instituted [*recte*, intruded] into the abbacy in his stead.—A sappy year in sooth with good weather [was] this year. [1091]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1092.—The Devotee Ua Follamhaim of Connacht was drowned.[1]—Cluain-mac-Nois was laid waste by the men of Munster.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, was blinded by Ua Flaithbertaigh (namely, Flaithbertach) in treachery.—Muiredach Mac Cartaigh, [1092]Bis.

1091. [1] *Donnsleibe Ua Eochadha.*—He slew his predecessor, Ua Mathgamna, in 1081, *supra*. The regnal list in L.L. (p. 41c) gives him a reign of 30 years!

[2] [Dec. 18].—Dec. 28, according to the Annals of Loch Ce; Dec. 20, according to the *Four Masters*, who have been followed by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 229). The true date cannot be determined in the absence of the lunation.

1092. [1] *Drowned.*—In Loch Carrgin ("Cargin's Lough, near Tulsk, co. Roscommon," O'Donovan, *F.M.*, Vol. ii. p. 942), according to the Annals of Boyle.

[2] *The close of Ard-Macha, etc.*—

Digitized by Google

Flaitbertaiḡ (idon,[b] Flaitbertac[b]) i mebail.—Muiredac Mac Cartaiḡ, ri Eoganacta Caisil, mortu[u]s est.—Flaitbertac, mac Ruaidri hUi Ruadaca[i]n, o Uib-Ecac occisus est.—Domnall, mac[c] Amalḡada, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain, co tuc a reir.—Rait Aird-Maca co n-a tempull do loscad i quart[3]
B 45b Kalann Septimber 7 sret do Triuin Mor 7 | sret do Triun Saxan.—Enna, mac Diarmata,[4] ri hUa-Ceinnselaiḡ, a suis occisus est.—Connmac hUa Cairill, uasal epscop Con[n]act, quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa hArracta[i]n, comarba Ailbe, in pace quieuit.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iii.° Donnchad Mac Carrtaiḡ, ri Eoganacta Caisil; Trenair hUa Ceallaiḡ, ri Breḡ; Aed hUa Baiḡella[i]n, ri Fern-muiḡi; Aed, mac Catail hUi Conchobair, ridomna Connact, omnes occisi sunt.—Aed, aircinnec Daimliac-Cianna[i]n; Ailill hUa Nialla[i]n, comarba Ciara[i]n 7 Crona[i]n 7 Mic Duac; Fotud, ardepscop Alban, in Christo quieuerunt.—Sil-Muiredaiḡ do innarba[d] a Con[n]actaib do Muircertac hUa Briain.—Aed hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do dalluḋ la Domnall hUa Loclainn, la riḡ n-Ailiḡ.—Mael-Coluim,[1] mac

A.D. 1092.[2] iiii., A; Kart, B. [3]—matai, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [c] mac Mic—*son of Mac*, B.

A.D. 1093. [1]—Colaim, B.

The remaining Third, that of Massan, was left intact.

[3] [*Kinsmen*].—That is, according to the Leinster regnal List (L.L. 39 d), Donchad, son of Murchad (1091, *supra*) and the sons of Domnall (1087, *supra*).

[4] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—That is, bishop of Emly.

1093. [1] *Donchadh Mac Carthaigh, etc.*—This entry is a typical instance of the method in which these Annals were compiled. By omission of the respective means and of the persons whereby death was inflicted, four independent items, given as such in the *Four Masters*, are included in one formula. It also well illustrates the liability of such summaries to serious error. For the *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority beyond question in Munster affairs, state that Mac Carthy was killed in the preceding year.

Digitized by Google

king of the Eoganacht of Cashel, died.—Flaithbertach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, was slain by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eoga in, so that he took away his due.—The Close of Ard-Macha[2] with its church was burned on the 4th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 29] and a street of the Great Third and a street of the Third of the Saxons.—Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, was slain by his own [kinsmen[3]].—Conn-mac Ua Cairill, archbishop of Connacht, rested.—Mael-Isu Ua hArrachtain, successor of [St.] Ailbe,[4] rested in peace. [1092]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1093.—Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh,[1] king of the Eoganacht of Cashel; Trenair Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha; Aedh Ua Baighellain, king of Fern-mhagh; Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobair, royal heir of Connacht, all were slain.—Aedh, herenagh of Daimliac-Ciannain; Ailill Ua Niallain, successor of [St.] Ciaran[2] and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach; Fothud,[3] archbishop of Scotland, rested in Christ.—The Sil-Muiredaigh were expelled from Connacht by Muircertach Ua Briain.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was blinded by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech.—Mael-Coluim, son of [1093]

Of the four persons here mentioned, the two *Aedhs* are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. Ua Baighellain, they say, died a natural death. To Ua Conchobair is appended *omnes occisi sunt!* This affords strong presumption that their compiler had the *Annals of Ulster* before him. If so, it is a clear proof that he did not understand his original.

[2] *Of [St.] Ciaran and of [St.] Cronan and of [St.] Mac Duach.*—That is, Abbot-bishop of Clonmacnoise, Tomgraney and Kilmacduagh. O'Donovan (p. 945) erroneously takes the *F. M.* to mean three different persons.

[3] *Fothud.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 402. The learned writer's proposed identification of Fothud with Modach, Bishop of St. Andrew's (*Culdees*, Trans. R.I.A., Antiq. XXIV. 246), seems improbable.

Digitized by Google

Donnčaďa, airdri Alban 7 Etbard, a mac, do marbaď do Francaiď (idon,[a] i n-Inber-Alda i Saxanaiď[a]). A riǯan, imorro,[b] Margareta, do éc dia cumaiď ria cenn nomaiďe.—Sil-Muiredaiǯ dorí[ť]íri i Connačtu cen ceťuǯaď.—Mer[2] mor in hoc anno.

A 48a Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini M.° xc.° iiii.[c] Flaiťbertač hUa Ateiď, ri hUa-n-Eačač, do dalluď la Donnčaď hUa n-Eočaďa, la riǯ Ulaď.—Sloǯaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co hAť-cliať, co roinnarb Zoffraiǯ Méranač a riǯe Zall 7 co romarď Domnall hUa Mael-Sečlainn, ri Teḿrač.—Ar Airťer do ďeǯdainiď (idon,[a] im Ua Fedeca[i]n 7 im Donn, mac Oenguſa[a]) do čor la hUlltaiď.—Ruaiďri hUa Donnaca[i]n, ri Araď; Concobur hUa Cončoďair, ri Cianačta, in penitentia[1] mortui sunt.—Maidm[b] ria Sil-Muiredaiǯ for Tuad-Mumain i torcradur[3] tri cet,[c] uel paulo plus.[b]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman cetna čur, co tuc a lančuairt scribuil la taeb n-edbarta.—Donnčaď, mac Mael-Choluim, ri Alban, do marbaď o [a] braiťrib féin (idon,[c] o Domnall 7 o Etmond[c]) per dolum.—Doínenn mor i n-Erinn uile, dia roḟas domatu.

(Cať[f] Fiďnača, du hi dročair leť Iarťair Connačt 7

[2] meas, B.—[a-a] r. m., t. h., A, B. [b] uero (the Latin equivalent), B.

A.D. 1094. [1]—cia, A. [2] torcrad (i.e., the contraction for ur was not placed above d), B.—[a-a] l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [b-b] l. m., t. h., A; r. m. t. h., B. [c] c. (contraction for *centum*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A, B. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B; given in C.

[4] *Novena.*—*Nomaidhe* is, perhaps, from *noi*, nine. According to the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 1093, when the queen heard of the death of her husband and son, she went with her priest to the church, received the last rites and prayed God that she might give up the ghost. In the *Brut y Tywysogion* (A.D. 1091), it is stated she prayed that she might not survive and God heard her prayer, for by the seventh day she was dead.

[5] *Into Connacht.*—Their expulsion by O'Brien forms the second entry of this year.

Digitized by Google

Donnchadh, archking of Scotland and Edward, his son, were killed by the Franks (namely, in Inber-Alda, in Saxonland). His queen, moreover, Margaret, died of grief therefor before the end of a novena.[4] — The Sil-Muiredaigh again [came] into Connacht[5] without permission [of Ua Briain].—Great crop in this year. [1093]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1094.—Flaithbertach Ua Ateidh, king of Ui-Eachach, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, [namely] by the king of Ulidia.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, so that he expelled Geoffrey Meranach from the kingship of the Foreigners and killed Domnall Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara.—Slaughter of good persons of the Airthir (that is, including Ua Fedecain and including Donn, son of Oengus) was committed by Ulidians.—Ruaidhri Ua Donnacain, king of Aradh; Concobur Ua Conchobhair, king of Ciannachta, died in penance.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredaigh upon Thomond, wherein fell three hundred, or a little more.—Domnall,[1] successor of [St.] Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Munster for the first time, so that he took away his full circuit[-dues] of cess, along with donations.—Donnchadh,[2] son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, was killed by his own brothers (namely, by Domnall and by Edmond) in treachery.—Great severity of weather in all Ireland, whereof arose dearth. [1094]

(The battle[3] of Fidhnach, wherein fell one-half of the

1094. [1] *Domnall, etc.*—This visitation is not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[2] *Donchadh, etc.*—He had, according to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, taken forcible possession of the throne, on the death of his uncle, in the preceding year. The same Chronicle says (A.D. 1095) that he was slain at the instigation of his uncle, Dufenal [Domnall], who (A.D. 1094) thus succeeded him. As this agrees with the Innisfallen Annals, which omit mention of the brothers, it is more likely to be correct.

[3] *The battle, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (ad an.), with the

Digitized by Google

leit̆ Corcumruad̆ la Tad̆g, mac Ruaid̆ri hUi Concobair[f].)

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° xc.° u.° Snečta mór do fert̆ain in Cetain iar Kalainn, co romarb ár doene 7 én 7 cet̆ra.[1]—Cenannus co n-a
B 45c templaib̆; Dermač co n-|a lebraib̆; Ard-srat̆a co n-a tempall 7 ilcella aile arčena cremat[a]e sunt. —Senoir[2] Mac Mael-Molua, ard senoir Erenn, in pace dormiuit.—Dubt̆ač hUa Sočuind, uasalśacart na Ferta; Donngus, epscop At̆a-cliat̆; Aed̆, mac Mail-Isu,[3] idon,[a] mac comarba Patraic [mortui[b] sunt[b]].—Gilla-Ciara[i]n, mac Mic Ualgairg, muire hUa-n-Duibinnrač̆t, a suis occisus est[c].—hUa Eicniğ, rí Fer-Manač, do marbad̆ a suis.—Maidm Arda-ač̆ad ria n-Dail-Araide for Ultu, dú i torčair Gilla-Comgaill hUa Cairill.—Teidm mór i n-Erinn, co romarb ár doene, o Kalainn Augu[i]st co Belltaine iar cinn (idon,[d] bliad̆ain na mortla[d]).—Muircertač hUa Cairre, muire Ceniuil-Oenğusa 7 ridomna Ailiğ, moritur.—Cairrri hUa Ceit̆ernaiğ, idon, uasal epscop hUa-Ceinnselaiğ, in penitencia moritur.—Goffraiğ Meranač, ri Gall, mortu[u]s est.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ui.° Flann hUa Anbeid̆, ri Deisce[i]rt Airğiall; Mael-Patraic, mac Ermedaiğ, epscop Ard[a]-Mač̆a; Coluim hUa

A.D. 1095. [1] ceat̆ra, B. [2] Sean—, A. [3] Mael—, A. [a] om., A. [b-b] om., A, B; "died," C. [c] om., C. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C.

variant *in quo ceciderunt multi* for *du hi drochair leth* ("wherein fell one half").

1095. [1] *Wrought havoc.*—Literally, *slew a slaughter.*

[2] *Mael-Molua.*— *Devotee of* [*St.*] *Molua* (of Clonfert—Mulloe, King's Co.). A Latin gloss, having no reference to the text, in the L.B. Calendar of Oengus, at April 16, states that: *The archbishop of Ireland, the Senior Mac Maildalua, died on the 3rd of the Ides* [11*th*] *of April. As some* [*poet*] *said* [in a native Debide quatrain which is quoted]. *Archbishop* was probably a Latin rendering of *uasalepscop*, eminent bishop.

[3] *Donngus.*—For Donngus, or Donatus, see Lanigan, *Ec. Hist.*, iii. 482.

Digitized by Google

West of Connacht and half of Corcomruadh, [was gained] [1094]
by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1095]
1095.—Great snow fell on the Wednesday after New-Year's Day [Jan. 3], so that it wrought havoc[1] of people and of birds and of cattle.—Cenannus with its churches, Dermagh with its books, Ard-sratha with its church, and many other churches besides were burned.—Senior Mac Mael-Molua,[2] chief religious counsellor of Ireland, slept in peace.—Dubhthach Ua Sochuind, archpriest of the [church of the] Relics [in Ard-Macha]; Donngus,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath; Aedh,[4] son of Mail-Isu, namely, the son of the successor of [St.] Patrick [died].—Gilla-Ciarain, son of Mac Ualgarig, steward[5] of Ui-Duibhhinnrecht, was slain by his own [tribesmen].—Ua Eicnigh, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by his own [kinsmen.]—The defeat of Ard-achad [was inflicted] by the Dal-Araidhe upon the Ulidians, wherein fell Gilla-Comghaill Ua[6] Cairill.—Great plague in Ireland, so that it wrought havoc[1] of people, from the Kalend [1st] of August to May-day thereafter (namely, the Year of the Mortality).—Muircertach Ua Cairre, steward of Cenel-Oenghusa and royal heir of Ailech, dies.—Cairpri Ua Ceithernaigh, eminent bishop of Ui-Ceinnselaigh [Ferns],[7] dies in penance.—Geoffrey Meranach, king of the Foreigners [of Dublin], died.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1096] Bis.
1096.—Flann Ua Anbeidh, king of the South of Airghialla; Mael-Patraic, son of Ermedhach, bishop of Ard-Macha[1];

[4] *Aedh, etc.*—"Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrike, died," C. But the "Coarb" at the time was Domnall, son of Amalghaidh. The Mail-Isu in question died 1091 (*supra.*)

[5] *Steward.—Muire;* lord (tigherna), *Four Masters.*

[6] *Ua, etc.*—From *Ua* to *people* (in the following entry), both inclusive, is omitted by O'Conor, who remarks *quaedam desunt.* But there is no lacuna in his MS. (B).

[7] [*Ferns*].—The Annals of Innisfallen (*ad an.*) call him bishop-abbot of Ferns.

1096. [1] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—Domnall was titular Primate at the time. Mael-Patraic was consecrated

Digitized by Google

Anrad̆a[i]n[1], aircinneč Ruis-ailit̆ir; Flann hUa Muirecá[i]n, aircinneč Aentruim̆, in Christo dormierunt.—Mat̆gamain hUa Segd̆ai, ri Corcoduib̆ne; Conč̆obur
A 48b hUa Anníaraid̆, | ri Ciannač̆t 7 hUa Cein, ri hUa-mic-Cairt̆inn, do comt̆uitim i cliat̆aib̆.—Uamon mór for Feraib̆ Erenn ria feil[2] Eoin na bliad̆na sa, co rot̆esairc Dia tria troiscti b̆ comarba Patraic 7 cleireč n-Erenn arč̆ena.—Mac Dubğaill hUa Maelč̆ot̆aiğ do marbad̆ do U Inneirği.—Muircertač hUa Dub̆dai, ri hUa-n-Am̆algad̆a, do marbad̆ a suis.—Mottad̆an hUa Mottad̆a[i]n, rí Sil-Anmč̆ad̆a, mortu[u]s est.[a]—Cu-Ulad̆ hUa Ceileca[i]n (idon,[b] ridamna Airgiall[b]) do marbad̆ la Coiced̆ n-Erenn (idon,[b] la[3] hUltu[3b]).—Gilla-Ossen, mac Mic Corten, rí Dealbna, occisus est.—hUa Cat̆ail, aircinneč Tuama-grene, in Christo quieuit.—Eogan hUa Cernaiğ, aircinneč Daire, in no[i]decim Kallann Enair quieuit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini m.° xc.° uii.° Lerğus hUa Cruimt̆ir, comarba Comğaill, post penitenciam optimam[1] obiit.—Tad̆g, mac Ruaid̆ri hUi Concobair, ridomna Con[n]ač̆t, a suis occisus est.—Flannacan ruad̆, aircinneč Ruis-Comaín, in pace quieuit.—

A.D. 1096. [1] Anru—, B. [2] fel, B. [3.3] le hUlltaib̆, B. [a] om., B. [b-b] itl., t.h., A, B.

A.D. 1097. [1] obtimam, A, B.

for the exercise of episcopal functions; as Domnall was, in all probability, a layman, perhaps a monk. His place apparently remained vacant until 1109 (*infra*), when it was assumed by Caincomrach O'Boyle.

[2] *Great fear.*—See 771 (=772), 798 (=799), *supra*. The *Four Masters* state that the fear arose because the Feast (Decollation) of John the Baptist (August 29) fell on Friday in 1096. But this is puerile; every festival must fall four times on the same day within the solar Cycle of 28 years. According to the so-called *Vision of Adamnan* (L.B., p. 258b–259b), great havoc of the men of Ireland was to be wrought by a fiery ploughshare, when the anniversary in question should fall on Friday, in a Bissextile and Embolismal year, at the end of a Cycle. The three first-named conditions were literally verified in the present year. The year was also to-

Digitized by Google

Colum Ua Anradhain, herenagh of Ros-ailithir; Flann Ua Muirecain, herenagh of Aentruim, slept in Christ.— Mathgamain Ua Segdhai, king of Corcoduibhne; Conchobur Ua Anniaraidh, king of Ciannachta and Ua Cein, king of Ui-mic-Cairthinn, mutually fell in combats.— Great fear [fell] [2]upon the men of Ireland before the feast of John of this year, until God spared [them] through the fastings of the successor of Patrick and of the clergy of Ireland besides.—Ua Maelchothaigh, son of Dubhgall, was killed by Ua Inneirghi.[3]—Muircertach Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed by his own [kinsmen].—Mottadhan Ua Mottadhain, king of Sil-Anmchada, died.—Cu-Uladh Ua Celecain (namely, royal heir of Airgialla) was killed by the Fifth of Ireland (that is, by Ulster).—Gilla-Ossen,[4] son of Mac Corten, king of Delbna, was slain.—Ua Cathail, herenagh of Tuaimgrene, rested in Christ.—Eogan Ua Cernaigh, herenagh of Daire, rested on the nineteenth[5] of the Kalends of January [Dec. 14]. [1096]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1097.—Lerghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of [St.] Comgall,[1] died after most excellent penance.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, royal heir of Connacht, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Flannacan the Red, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in peace.—The belfry of Mainister [1097]

wards the end, being the fourteenth, of the Cycle of Nineteen. Assuming that the prophecy was well-known, these coincidences were sufficiently striking to account for the popular terror.

[3] *Ua Inneirghi.*—"O'Hindry" in C; not "his [own people]," as O'Donovan misread (*Four Masters*, Vol. ii., p. 954).

[4] *Gilla-Ossen.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Ossan* (of Rath Ossain, *Fort of Ossan*, west of Trim. *Mart. Don.*, Feb. 17). Ossan is given in the List of Deacons in L. L. (p. 366e).

[5] *Nineteenth.*—The *F. M.* say the eighteenth. But against them are to be placed A, B, C (which last has 19 *Kal. Jan.*; not, as O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*, says, 9 *Kal. Jan.*) and the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*).

1097. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Comgall.*—That is, Abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[2] *The wright Ua Brolcain.*—His obit is given at 1029 (*supra*).

Digitized by Google

B 45d Cloicṫeč Mainiſtreč[-Buiṫi] co n-a lebraiḃ | 7 taiſceḋaiḃ ímḋaiḃ do loſcaḋ.—Mael-Briǯte, mac in t-ſair hUi Brolca[i]n, uaſal epſcop Cille-dara 7 Coicid Laiǯen, poſt penitenciam optimam quieuit.—Sloǯaḋ la Muirceṙtač hUa m-Briain 7 la Leṫ Moǯa co Maǯ Muirteṁne. Sloǯaḋ dano la Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Tuaiſcert Erenn co Fiḋ Conaille do ṫabairt caṫa doib co ruſtairmeſc Domnall, comarba Patraic, ſo ǯné ſiṫ[a].—Ločlann hUa Duiḃdara, rí Fern-muiǯi, do marbaḋ do Ui[b]-Briuin Breiſne.—Cnoṁeſ mor iſin bliaḋain ſi: triča[2] bliaḋan[2] on čnóṁeſ aile[a] ǯuſan cnoṁe[ſ]ſa[b] (idon[c], bliaḋain na cnó ſinn; idon, co ſaǯaibṫi ſeſedač[3] cnó ar aen pinǯinn[c]).

Kal. Ian. ui. ſ., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° xc.° uiii.° Flaiṫbertač hUa Flaiṫbertaiǯ, rí Iarṫair Connačt, do marbaḋ do Sil-Muireḋaiǯ.—Tri longa do longaiḃ Ǯall na n-Innſi do ſlat do Ulltaiḃ 7 a ſairenn do marbaḋ, idon, ſiče[1] ar cet[1], uel paulo pluſ.—Mael-Iſu Ua Stuir, ſcriba p̆iloſop̆iae Mumunenſium, immo omnium
A 48c Scotorum, in Chriſto quieuit.— | Diarmait, mac Enna, mic Diarmata, rí Laiǯen, do marbaḋ do clainn Murcaḋa, mic Diarmata (idon[a], ſor lar Cille-dara[a]).—

A.D. 1097. [2-2] xxx. bliaḋain, A, B.—[3]. ui.edač, A, B.—[a] ſa-*this*, B. —[b] cnomeſ aile romainn—(*to the*) *other nut-crop* (*that happened next*) *before us*, B; C. follows the order of A. [c-c] r. m., t.h., A, B; given in C.

A.D. 1098. [1-1] .xx. ar .c., A, B. [a-a] l.m., t. h., A; r.m., t. h., B.

---

[3] *Half of Mogh.* — Namely, the southern moiety of Ireland.

[4] *Thirty years.*—The nut-crop next preceding is entered at 1066 (*supra*).

[5] *Sixth.*—"Id est, the sixth parte of the barrell," C. "*Sesedach* is cognate with the Latin Sextarius and the French *Sesterot* and *Sextier*, a measure both of fluids and of corn, being about a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in different times and countries." (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, Vol. ii. p. 822.)

[6] *Penny.* — In the *Senchus Mor* (Vol. ii. p. 220), the *pinguin* is one-third of the *screpal*. In another Brehon law tract (O'Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 822) the silver *pinginn* is said to

Digitized by Google

[-Buithi] with its books and many treasures was burned.— [1097]
Mael-Brighte, son of the wright Ua Brolcain,[2] eminent bishop of Cell-dara and of the Fifth of Leinster, rested after most excellent penance.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the half of Mogh[3] to the Plain of Muirtemhne. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, together with the North of Ireland, to the Wood of Conaille, to give battle to them, until Domnall, successor of Patrick, prevented them under guise of peace.—Lochlann Ua Duibhdara, king of Fern-magh, was killed by the Ui-Briuin of Breifne.—Great nut-crop in this year: thirty years[3] from the other nut-crop to this nut-crop (namely, the year of the Fair Nuts; so that, namely, [the measure called] the Sixth[4] of nuts used to be got for one penny[5]).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1098]
1098.—Flaithbertach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht, was killed by the Sil-Muiredhaigh.—Three ships of the ships of the Foreigners of the Islands were wrecked by the Ulidians and their crews[1] killed, namely, twenty over a hundred, or a little more.—Mael-Isu Ua Stuir, master of philosophy[2] of the Momonians, nay, of all the Scots, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Enna, son of Diarmait, king of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murcad, son of Diarmait (namely, in the centre of Cell-dara).—Eochaidh, successor of [St.] Ciannan,[3] died

---

weigh seven grains of wheat. This corresponds pretty closely with the Roman weight (24 grains = 1 scruple).

1098. [1] *Crews.* — Literally, *folk* (*fairenn*), a collective substantive.

Master of philosophy. — Literally, *scribe of philosophy. Scribe* is here employed in the sense of 1 Esdr. vii. (scribae erudito, 11; scriba legis, 21). Portion of the Commentary of St. Columbanus on Ps. xliv. 2 (Lingua mea calamus scribae, etc.) is: tamquam cuidam scribae docto calamus aptus obsequitur (Ml. fol. 64d). The *Four Masters* make it *scribe and philosopher.*

[3] *Successor of [St.] Ciannan.*—That is, Abbot of Duleek, co. Meath.

Digitized by Google

Eoč̆aiđ, comarba Ciannain, post penitentiam[2] obiit.—Rónan hUa Daimin, comarba Fobuir priur et religiosus optimus post 7 Mael-Martain hUa Cellaiǯ, comarba Mhura [Fh]ot̆na, largus et sapiens, in una die in pace quieuerunt.—Flait̆bertač, mac Tiǯernaiǯ Bairrcid̆, comarba Finnia[i]n, in perigrinatione quieuit.—Domnall Oa Enna, uasal episcop Iart̆air Eorpa 7 tobur condercli in domain (suí[a] in úird cečtard̆a[i], idon, Roman 7 na n-Ǯaidel[3 a]), post penitentiam[2] optimam, suam uitam felicitер hi deci[m] Kalann Decimber finiuit.—Mac Mara[i]s Cairbreč, anmcara toǯaid̆e; Domnall Mac Robartaiǯ, comarba Coluim-cille fri ré, in pace dormierunt.—Maidm Fertsi-suilid̆e for Ceniul-Conaill ria Cenel-n-Eoǯain, i torč̆air Eicertač hUa Toirce[i]rt et alii multi.

(In[b] hoc anno Aed hUa Maeil-Eoin, comarba Ciarain Cluana-mac-Nois, natus est[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° xc.° ix.° Ascalt mor fo Erinn uile.—Cenannus ab igne dis[s]ipata est.—Diarmait hUa Maelat̆ǯen, aircinneč
B 46a Duin, | in nocte Pasc[ha]e[1] quieuit.—Ceall-dara [de] d̆emedia parte cremata[2] est.—Caencompac hUa Baiǯill do ǯabail episcoboiti[3] Arda-Mač̆a Dia-Domnaiǯ Cenǯciǯis.—Donnč̆ad, mac Mic Maenaiǯ, abb Ia;

[2]—ciam, A. [3] n-Ǯoei—, A.—[a-a] l.m., t.h., A; r. m., t.h., B. [b-b] n.t.h., A.; om., B; given in C.

A.D. 1099. [1]—sca, B. [2]—mate, B. [3]—ide, B.

[4] *Superior.*—Literally, *successor* (of St. Fechin of Fore, co. Westmeath). The *Four Masters* render *religiosus* by *riaghloir* ("moderator," O'Donovan, ii. 959)! The meaning is that Ronan laid aside the abbacy and became a simple monk (presumably in the same monastery).

[5] *Liberal and wise.*—*Largus et sapiens* is translated by the *F.M.* *Learghas eccnaidh*—Learghas, the sage! Furthermore, they state that Domnall Ua Robartaigh, Mael-Isu, Eochaidh, Ronan, Mael-Martain and "Learghas," all six, died the same day.

[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Finnian.*—Abbot of Moville, co. Down.

[7] [*Nov.* 22].—Dec. 1, *F.M.* A, B and C are against them. For Ua Enna (O'Heney), who was archbishop

Digitized by Google

after penance.—Ronan Ua Daimin, superior[4] of Fobur first and a most excellent religious afterwards and Mael-Martain Ua Cellaigh, successor of [St.] Muru of [F]othan, [a] liberal and wise [man],[5] rested in peace on the same day.—Flaithbertach, son of Tighernach of Bairrche, successor of [St.] Finnian,[6] rested in pilgrimage.—Domnall Ua Enna, eminent bishop of the West of Europe and fount of the generosity of the world, (doctor of either Law, namely, of the Romans and of the Gaidil) after most excellent penance, finished his life felicitously, on the tenth of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22].[7]—Mac Marais[8] of Cairbre, select soul-friend; Domnall Mac Robartaigh,[9] successor of [St.] Colum-cille for a [long] space, slept in peace.—The defeat of Fersad-Suilidhe [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Conaill by the Cenel-Eogain, wherein fell Eicertach Ua Toirceirt and many others. [1098]

(In this year Aed Ua Mail-Eoin,[10] successor of [St.] Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, was born.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1099. — Great destitution throughout all Ireland. — Cenannus was wasted by fire.—Diarmait Ua Maelathgen herenagh of Dun, rested on the night of Easter [April 10]. —Cell-dara was burned from the half.—Caincomrac Ua Baighill assumed the episcopacy of Ard-Macha on the Sunday of Pentecost [May 29].—Donnchad, son of Mac [1099]

of Cashel, see Lanigan, *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 455, sq.

[8] *Mac Marais.*—Very probably, he who wrote the second charter of the Book of Kells; *Oraid do Mac Maras trógro scrib*, etc., "A Prayer for Mac Maras, the wretched, who wrote," etc.

[9] *Domnall Mac Robartaigh.*—Abbot of Kells since 1062; hence the "[long] space" of the text. He appears as one of the grantors in the charter mentioned in the previous note. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 400.

The Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*) omit the obit of Mac Marais and retain *obierunt*.

[10] *Aedh Ua Mail-Eoin.*—*Mail-Eoin* signifies devotee of John (the Evangelist). The obit of this abbot is given at 1153 by the *F.M.* (perhaps from the present Annals, which may have contained the missing portion when the *F.M.* had them in their possession).

Digitized by Google

Uaṁnačan Ua Meictire, comarba Mic Leinin[e]; Annud hUa Longarca[i]n, comarba Coluim mic Creṁt̆ainn, in pace pausauerunt.—Sloǯad̆ la Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 la Let̆ Moǯa co Sliab̆-[Fh]uait, co n-derna Domnall, comarba Patraic, sit̆ m-bliad̆na eterru 7 Tuaiscert Erenn.[4]—Sloǯad̆ la Domnall hUa Ločlainn 7 la Tuaiscert n-Erenn tar Tuaim i n-Ulltaib̆. Ula[i]d̆ dono i Craib̆-telča illongport. Coṁraicit[5] a n-dí marcsloiǯ: maid̆es for marcsluaǯ Ulad̆ 7 marbt̆air hUa Aṁrain ann. Facaid Ula[i]d̆ iar sin allongport[a] 7 loiscit Cenel-Eogain é 7 tescait Craib̆-tealča. Doberar doib̆ iar sin da eteri 7 comarba Comǯaill illaim fria da eteri aile:

Tuct̆a[b] geill Ulad̆ ar eicin,
Innisit fiad̆ain co feiġ,
La Domnall co[c] loinne leoṁain[e],
Ocus la Sil Eogain (no[d], Clainn[-Eogain][d]) ṡeil.

Da etire trena tuct̆a
Do loeċraid̆ Ulad̆ o ċein,
In tres cen dibad̆, abb Comgaill,
Do riġad̆ Domnaill hUi Neill.

In nomaid bliad̆ain ar noċat,
Ar mile bliad̆an[-d̆ain, MS.] co m-blaid̆,
O gein Crist, cinnti cen crinad̆,
Is innti rosiled sein.[b]—

A.D. 1099. [4] n- E—, A. [5]—git, B. [a] a longport—*their stronghold*, A. [b-b] t.m., with corresponding marks, t.h., A; om., B. [c-c] Reading of *Four Masters*; hua Flainn mur leoṁain, MS. (which I do not understand). [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.

1099. [1] *Successor of* [*St. Colman*].—That is, bishop of Cloyne. Anmchadh and Mac-tire (wolf), eponymous heads of Ui Anmchadha and Ui Mec-tire, the two chief families of Ui-Liathain (Barrymore, co. Cork), were respectively descended (in the ninth degree) from Brocc and Ailill, sons of Echu Liathain, from whom the territory was named. Echu, like his contemporary, Nathfraech, King of Cashel in the first half of the fifth century, was of the race of Eoghan Mor. (From Mac Caille, son of Brocc, descended the neighbouring sept of Ui-Mic-Caille, Imokilly.) Ua Mec-tire was thus bishop of his native diocese. Benefaction to the cathedral

Digitized by Google

Maenaigh, abbot of Ia; Uamnachan Ua Meictire, successor of [St. Colman][1] son of Leinin[2]; Annud Ua Longarcain, successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremhthann,[3] reposed in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by Half of Mogh to Sliabh-[F]uait, until Domnall, successor of [St.] Patrick, made peace of a year between them and the North of Ireland.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland past Tuaim into Ulidia. The Ulidians, howbeit, [were] at Craibh-telcha[4] in camp. Their two horse-hosts encounter: defeat is inflicted upon the horse-host of the Ulidians and Ua Amrain is killed there. Thereafter the Ulidians abandon the camp and the Cenel-Eogain burn it and uproot Craibh-telcha. After that, there are given to them two hostages and the successsor of [St.] Comgall in pledge [*lit.*, in hand] for two other hostages: [1099]

Taken were the pledges of the Ulidians by force—
Witnesses tell it accurately—
By Domnall of [*lit.*, with] the fury of the lion,
And by generous Sil-Eogain (or, Clann[-Eogain]).

Two strong hostages were given
Of the heroes of the Ulidians formerly,
The third without fail [was] the abbot [*i.e.*, successor] of Comgall,
To the royal power of Domnall Ua Neill.

The ninth year above ninety,
Above a thousand blooming years,
From birth of Christ [who was] formed without decay,
It is in it occurred that.—

church, in all likelihood, caused the insertion of his name in the Annals.

[2] *Son of Leinin.*—So called in native documents, to distinguish him from the numerous other Colmans. *Cellmic-Lenine* (Church of the Son of Lenin) is a prebend in the diocese of Cloyne. The father's name lives likewise in Killiney—*Cell-inghen-Lenine*, Church of the Daughters of Lenin. They were six virgins. The seventh sister, Aglenn, was the first wife of Echaidh,

Digitized by Google

Dam̃liac Arda-sraťa do loscuď do Feraiď na Craibe for Uiď-Fiačrač.—Ruaiďri hUa Ruaďaca[i]n, ri Eirtir
A 48d Airǯiall, 7 maccaim | riǯ[6] Erenn, in quadragesimo[c] quinto[c] anno regni sui, in decimo Kalendarum Decimbris, suam uitam finiuit.

Bis.[a] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° Flann hUa Cínaeďa, aircinneč Aťa-truim, ard ollam Míďe [in pace quieuit].—Donnčaď Mac Eočaďa, ri Ulaď 7 drem[1] do maiťiď Ulaď ime, do ǯaďail la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, la riǯ n-Ailiǯ, i quint Kalann Iuin.—Creč la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, co roort Feru-Breǯ 7 Fíne-Ǯall.—Sloǯaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co hEss-ruaiď[2].—Longus Aťa-cliať co hInis-n-Eogain, co rolaď a n-ár, eter baťaď 7 marbaď.—Mac mic Ǯilla-Coluim Ui Dom̃naill, ri Ceniuil-Luǯdač[3], a suis occisus est.—Assíd hUa Am̃raďain[4], muire Dal-Fiatač; Ǯilla-Briǯdi hUa Cuirc, ri Muscraiďe-Bregain; Ǯilla-na-noeď hUa hEiďinn, ri hUa-Fiačrač, mortui sunt.—Eč̃ri hUa Mael-muire, rí Ciannačt, do marbaď d'ó Chončobair Ciannačt.

A.D. 1099. [6] rí (nom. sg.), B. [c-c] xl. u., A.B.

A.D. 1100. [1] dream, B. [2] h Eas—, A. [3] Cenil—, B. [4] hAmraďan, B. [a] om., B.

sixth in descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages. One of her sons is mentioned in Adamnan's Life of St. Columba (ii. 43) as *Columbanus, filius Echudi.* O'Clery (*Mart. of Donegal*, March 6, Nov. 24) erroneously states they were of the race of Aenghus, son (instead of Aenghus, brother) of Mogh Nuadhat.

Colman belonged to the bardic order. The Lives of SS. Senan and Brendan (of Ardfert) and Cormac's *Glossary* respectively contain one of his poetical compositions. Each of the three is in a different metre.

[3] *Successor of [St.] Colum, son of Cremthann.*—Namely, Abbot of Terryglas, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Craibh-telcha.—The wide-branching tree* (lit. *branch*) *of the hill*; under which the kings of Ulidia (cos. Down and Antrim) were inaugurated.

[5] *Royal scion.*—That is, par excellence. Literally, *fair son of the kings of Ireland.*

1100. [1] *With.*—Literally, *and. Party* is nom. abs. in the original.

[2] *Nobles.*—See A.D. 1087, note 1 They had probably gone to celebrate Pentecost at Armagh (for the

Digitized by Google

The stone church of Ard-sratha was burned by the men of Craib against the Ui-Fiachrach.—Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain, king of the East of Airghialla and royal scion[5] of Ireland, finished his life in the 45th year of his reign, on the 10th of the Kalends of December [Nov. 22]. [1099]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1100. Flann Ua Cinaedha, herenagh of Ath-truim, chief bardic professor of Meath [rested in peace].—Donnchadh Mac [*recte*, Ua] Eochadha, king of Ulidia, with[1] a party of the nobles[2] of Ulidia about him, was captured by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Ailech, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [Monday, May 28].—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, so that he laid waste Fir-Bregh and Fine-Gall.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain to Ess-ruadh.—The fleet of Ath-cliath [sailed] to Inis-Eogain, whereof ensued their destruction, both by drowning and killing.—The grandson of Gilla-Coluim Ua Domnaill, king of Cenel-Lughdach, was slain by his own [kinsmen]. —Assid Ua Ambradhain, steward[3] of Dal-Fiatach; Gilla-Brighte Ua Cuirc, king of Muscraidh-Bregain[4]; Gilla-na-noebh[5] Ua Eidhinn, king of Ui-Fiachrach, died.—Echri Ua Mael-Muire, king of Ciannachta, was killed by O'Conchobair[6] of the Ciannachta [of Glenn-Geimhin]. [1100] Bis.

---

solemnity with which the feast was there held, see 980[-1], 818[-9], 892[-3] *supra*) and were captured, as they were returning, on the Monday after the Octave. This will explain what is stated under next year, that their liberation took place in a church of that city.

[3] *Steward* (*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), *Four Masters*.

[4] *Bregain*.—O'Connor prints *b. guin* and leaves a blank in his translation. He overlooked the mark of contraction (=*re*) attached to *b* in his MS. (B). The Annals of Innisfallen state that the person in question was son of Domnall Ua Cuirc.

[5] *Gilla-na-noebh*.—That is, Devotee of the Saints.

[6] *O'Conchobair*.—"The O'Conors are still numerous in Glengiven, which was the ancient name of the vale of the river Roa (Roe), near Dungiven, which flows through the very centre of this Cianachta." (O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 123).

Digitized by Google

(Hoc[b] anno ecclesia sancti Sinelli de Clain-inis fundata est[b].)

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° i.°
B 46b Donnčad, | mac Aeda hUi Ruairc, do marbad do Feraib-Manač; Riagán, epscop Droma-moir 7 Coicid[a] Ulad, in pace quieuit.—Inis-Cat̆aiǯ do orcain do Ghallaib.—Sloǯad la Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 la Let̆ Moǯa i Con[n]ač̆taib dar Es[s]-ruaid i Tir-n-Eogain, co roscail-set Aileč[1] 7 co roloiscset 7 co roṡaraiǯset illcella arčena[b] im Fhat̆ain Mura[c] 7 im Ard-srat̆a. Dollotur iar sin for Fertais-Chamsa, co roloiscset Cuil-rat̆ain 7 co n-dernaisit duínebad ann. Gabais giallu Ulad iar sin. Doluid tar Sliǯid Mid̆luačra dia t̆iǯ.—Creč la Donnčad hUa Mael-Sečlainn i Fern-m̆uiǯ, conustaraid hUa Cerb̆aill 7 co romarb da cét dib, uel paulo plus.—Ferdomnač, epscop Cille-dara, in pace quieuit.—Cat̆al hUa Muirica[i]n, ri Tet̆ba[2], decollatus est.—Donnčad hUa Eočad̆a, ri Ulad, do ṡuaslucud a cuibrič la Dom-nall, mac Mic[b] Ločlainn, la riǯ n-Ailiǯ, tar cenn a mic 7 a comaltai, idon, i n-Domliac Arda-Mač̆a, tre ímpid̆e comarba Patraic 7 sam̆t̆a Patraic arčena, iar comluǯa fo Bač̆aill Isu 7 fo minnaib arčena, i[d]
A 48d ends n-undecim Kalann[d] Ianair[3]. |

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° ii.° Sort

A.D. 1100. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1101. [1]—leaċ, A. [2] Tet̆fa, A. [3] enair, B.—[a] .u.id, A, B. [b] om., B. [c] ḿoir—*great*, B, C. [d-d] in .xi. Kl., A, B.

[Chasm in A, up to A.D. 1109 (exclusive).]

[7] *This year, etc.*—I have not found this item elsewhere. The festival of St. Sinell was held on Nov. 12.

1101. [1] *Fifth of Ulidia.*—O'Conor here commits an error which is redeemed by some originality. The MS. forms, *.u.idh Ul.* (with mark of contraction attached to *l*), he reads as *v. id Jul.*; making the bishop die on July 11.

[2] *Including.*—Literally, *around.*

[3] *Over the road of Midhluachair.*—"Over at Sligo;" which, by the omission of *Midhluachra* and by mistaking *slighe*, a road, for Sligo town, shows the translator of C. disregarded and misunderstood his text.

As the Road of Midhluachair led from Tara to Ulster, the meaning is

Digitized by Google

(This year[7] the church of Saint Sinell of Clain-inis was founded.) [1100]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1101. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—Riagan, bishop of Druim-mor and of the Fifth of Ulidia,[1] rested in peace.—Inis-Cathaigh was pillaged by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh into Connacht, past Ess-ruadh into Tir-Eogain, so that they demolished Ailech and burned and profaned many churches also, including[2] Fathan of [St.] Mura and Ard-sratha. They went after that over Fertas-Camsa, until they burned Cuil-rathain and committed massacre therein. He [Ua Briain] takes the hostages of Ulidia after that [and] went over the Road of Midhluachair[3] to his house.—A foray by Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn into Fern-mhagh, until Ua Cerbaill overtook them and killed two hundred of them, or a little more.—Ferdomnach, bishop of Cell-dara, rested in peace.—Cathal[4] Ua Muiricain, king of Tebtha, was beheaded.—Donnchadh Ua Eochadha, king of Ulidia, was freed from fetters by Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [that is] by the king of Ailech, in return for his son and his foster-brother: namely, in the stone church of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of [St.] Patrick and of the community of [St.] Patrick besides, after co-swearing[5] by the Staff of Jesus and by the Relics as well, on the 11th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 22]. [1101]

---

that O'Brien entered Tara as King of Ireland, on the march home to Kinkora (near Killaloe).

[4] *Cathal, etc.*—Over this item the text hand wrote: Sug na caelan 7 is e romarb Mael-Sechlainn—"Juice . . . and it is he that killed Mael-Sechlainn;" meaning that *sug na caelan* was a nick-name of Ua Muirecain and that he was the slayer of Mael-Sechlainn, King of Tara (1087, *supra*).

[5] *Co-swearing.*—Namely, by the son of Mac Lochlainn and Ua Eochadha. See 1100, note 2.

Digitized by Google

Coluim-cille do loscad.—Donnčad, mac Ečrí hUi Aitid, ridomna hUa-n-Eačač, do marbad do Ulltaib (idon[a] isin coiced[1] mis iar saruξud Patraic do[a]).—Domnall, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc, ri Conmaicne, do marbad do Conmaicnib fein.—Cú-m̃aiξi hUa Cairill, aircinneč Duin, mortuus est.—Flaitbertač Mac Fotaiξ, ri hUa-Fiacrač Arda-sratta, do marbad do Feraib-Lúirg. Sloξad la Cínel-n-Eogain co Maξ-Coba. Dolotur Ulaid isin aidči isin longport, co romarbsat Sitriuc hUa Mael-ṡabaill (idon[b], ri Cairrce-Bračaide[b]) 7 Sitriuc, mac Conraiξ, mic Eogain 7 alii.—Maξnus, ri Ločlainni, co longais moir do tuidečt i Manainn 7 sit m-bliadna do denum doib 7 do Feraib Erenn.—Eitereda Fer n-Erenn illaim Domnaill, comarba Patraic, re sit m-bliadna eter hUa m-Briain (idon[b], Muircertač[b]) 7 hUa Ločlainn (idon[b], Domnall[b]) 7 araile.—Muiređač hUa Cirduba[i]n, aircinneč Luξbaid, do m̃arbad do Feraib Miđe beus.—Ross-ailitir (id[c] est, cum patre suo[c]) do arcain do Uib-Ečač i n-diξail marbta Ui Donnčada (idon,[a] Mic na herluimme[a]).—Caisil do loscad do Eilib.—Muξron hUa Morξair,
B 46c airdṡerleiξind Arda-Mača 7 Iartair Eorpa uile, | corum multis testibus, i ter[t] Non Octimber, suam uitam felicitер finiuit (idon,[a] i Mangarit[a]).

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° iii.° Scanner croda eter Feru-Luirg 7 Tuait-Rata, i

A.D. 1102. [1] .u.ed, MS. (B)—[a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS. Given in text of C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; "with y[e] fryers," C.

1102. [1] *Namely, etc.*—The portion within brackets is omitted by the *F.M.* and by O'Conor. The offence is stated in the *Annals of Loch Ce* to have been committed against the community of St. Patrick. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, with more precision, state that the Ui-Echach made a great raid upon the community of Armagh and slew four-and-twenty of the church-folk.

[2] *In custody of Domnall.*—As O'Brien and O'Loghlinn each claimed to be paramount, the hostages were deposited with a superior acknowledged by both.

[3] *And so on.*—That is, the com-

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1102. Sort of Colum-cille was burned.—Donnchadh, son of Echri Ua Aitidh, royal heir of the Ui-Eachach, was killed by the Ulidians (namely,[1] in the fifth month after the profaning of Patrick by him).—Domnall, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, was killed by the Conmaicni themselves.—Cu-mhaighi Ua Cairill, herenagh of Dun, died.—Flaithbertach Mac Fothaigh, king of Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the men of Lurg.—A hosting by the Cenel-Eogain to Magh-Coba. The Ulidians went in the night into the camp, so that they killed Sitriuc Ua Mael-fhabhaill (namely, king of Carraic-Brachaide) and Sitriuc, son of Conrach, son of Eogan and others.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, went with a large fleet into Manann and peace of a year was made by them and by the Men of Ireland.—The hostages of the Men of Ireland [were placed] in custody of Domnall,[2] successor of [St.] Patrick, for [securing] peace of a year between Ua Briain (that is, Muircertach) and Ua Lochlainn (namely, Domnall) and so on.[3]—Muiredhach Ua Cirdubain, herenagh of Lughbadh, was killed by the Men of Meath also.—Ross-ailithir (namely, with its superior[4]) was pillaged by the Ui-Echach [of Munster], in revenge of the killing of Ua Donnchadha, namely, of Mac-na-herluime[5].—Cashel was burned by the Eili.—Mughron Ua Morghair, archlector of Ard-Macha and of all the West of Europe, felicitously finished his life (namely, in Mungarit[6]) before many witnesses, on [Sunday] the 3rd of the Nones [5th] of October. [1102]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1103. A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the [1103]

piler omitted details contained in the authority he worked from.

Though this portion of the MS. is missing, to judge from the F. M., who give this entry with equal brevity, the expression was contained in A. The items passed over were perhaps the names of the hostages.

[4] *Superior.* — "With ye fryers," C. The reading of the translator's original was thus apparently *cum fratribus suis.*

Digitized by Google

torčair ar cečtarde.—Ua Cananna[i]n do innarba[d̆] a riξi Thire-Conaill la Domnall hUa Ločlainn.—Murcad donn (idon,[a] Ua Ruadaca[i]n[a]) do marbad̆ (si[b] uerum est[b]) for creič i Maiξ-Coba 7 in čreč hísin do marbad in Gilla guit hUi Cormaic isind lo cetna.—Raξnall hUa Oca[i]n, rečtaire Telča-ó[i]g, do marbad̆ do Feraib̆ Maiξi-Ita.—Cocad̆ mor eter Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Ulltu, co tainig Muircertač hUa Briain co Feraib Muman 7 Laiξen 7 Ossraiξi 7 co maitib̆ Connačt 7 co Feraib̆ Mid̆e im a riξaib̆ co Maξ-Coba i foiritin Ulad̆. Dollotur diblinaib̆ co Macaire Aird-Mača (idon,[c] co Cill na Conraire[c]), co m-batur sečtmain a forbaisi for Ard-Mača Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn frisin re sin i n-Uib-Breasail-Mača, aξaid i t'aξaid̆ friu. O robatur toirrsiξ imorro Fir Muman, doluid̆ Muircertač co hAenač-Mača 7 co hEm̆uin 7 timceall do Ard-Mača. co fargaib̆ očt n-unga oir forsin altoir 7 co roξeall očt fičte[c] bo. Ocus impais i Maξ-Coba dori[t̆]isi (id[b] est, non impetrator[b]) 7 facbais Coiced Laiξen and 7 sočaidi do Feraib̆ Muman. Atnaiξ fein imorro for creačud̆ i n-Dal-Araide, co farcaib̆ Donnčad̆, mac Toirrdelbaiξ, ann 7 mac hUi Concobuir, ri Ciaraid̆e 7 hUa Beoain et alii optimi. Dolluid̆ Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn i Maξ-Coba for amus Laiξen. Tecait imorro Laiξin 7 Ossraiξi 7 Fir Muman 7 Gaill, amal robatur, i n-a n-aξaid̆ 7 ferait cat̆ (idon,[f] in-

A.D. 1103. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS. Given in text of C. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS. "To Kill—Cornajre" (by metathesis of *n* and *r*), C. [d] uii. main, MS. [e] xx., MS.

[5] *Mac-na-herluime.—Son of the patron-church.* He had probably, in accordance with the decree in the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (XLII. 14: *De alumnis ecclesiae*), been dedicated from his youth to the church of Roscarbery.

[6] *In Mungarit.*—From this it can be inferred that he had gone *on pilgrimage* to the monastery of Mungret (co. Limerick), to prepare for death.

1103. [1] *Raiding-force.*—Literally, *raid: crech* being employed in a secondary sense, as a collective, signifying the agents (whence the Anglo-Irish *creaght*).

Digitized by Google

Men of Lurg and the Tuath-ratha, wherein fell a large [1103]
number on both sides.—Ua-Canannain was expelled from the kingship of Tir-Conaill by Domnall Ua Lochlainn.—Murcad the Brown (namely, Ua Ruadacain) was killed (if it is true) on a raid in Magh-Cobha and that raiding-force[1] slew the Stammerer, Gilla Ua Cormaic, on the same day. —Raghnall Ua Ocain, lawgiver of Telach-og, was killed by the Men of Magh-Itha.—Great war between the Cenel-Eogain and Ulidians, so that Muircertach Ua Briain came with the Men of Munster and of Leinster and of Ossory and with the nobles of Connacht and with the Men of Meath, including their kings, to Magh-Cobha, in aid of the Ulidians. Both [forces] went to the Plain of Ard-Macha (namely, to Cell-na-Conraire), so that they were a week in leaguer against Ard-Macha. Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland [was] during that space in Ui-Bresail-Macha, face to face[2] against them. Howbeit, when the Men of Munster were tired out, Muircertach went to Aenach-Macha and to Embain and around to Ard-Macha, so that he left eight ounces of gold upon the altar and promised eight score cows. And he turns into Magh-Cobha again (namely, not having obtained [his request[3]]) and leaves the Fifth of Leinster and a detachment of the Men of Munster therein. But he applied himself to pillaging in Dal-Araidhe, so that he lost[4] there Donnchadh, son of Toirrdelbach and the son of Ua Conchobuir, King of Ciaraidhe and Ua Beoain and others most excellent[5]. Domnall Ua Lochlainn went with the North of Ireland into Magh-Cobha to attack Leinster. Howbeit, Leinster and Ossory and the Men of Munster and the Foreigners, as they were, come against them and they fight a battle (that is, on the Nones [5th] of August

[2] *Face to face.*—Literally, *face to thy face.* The narrator, as it were, addresses the auditor.

[3] *Request.*—Perhaps that the archbishop of Armagh would deliver up the hostages mentioned under the preceding year.

Digitized by Google

Noin Ꝏuꝫu[i]ꝛt 7 i Cetain 7 i nomad[g] [uat̆ad] ꝼic̆et[g] [eꝛcai] 7 iꝛin oc̆tmad[h] ló iaꝛ tec̆t do [Ꝏꝛd-]Mac̆ai[f]). Maiđiꝛ tꝛa ꝼoꝛ Let̆ Moꝫa 7 latep a n-aꝛ: edon, aꝛ Laiꝫen, im Muiꝛceꝛtac̆, mac Ꝫilla-Moc̆olmo[i]c 7 im da Ua Loꝛca[i]n 7 im Muiꝛceꝛtac̆, mac Mic Ꝫoꝛma[i]n et alii; aꝛ hUa-Ceinnꝛealaiꝫ, im da mac Mael-Mhoꝛđa 7 im hU[a] Ria[i]n (idon,[a] ꝛi hUa-n-Đꝛona[a]) et alii; áꝛ Oꝛꝛaiꝫi, im Ꝫilla-Patꝛaic ꝛuađ, idon, ꝛi Oꝛꝛaiꝫ 7 im ꝛiꝫꝛaiđ Oꝛꝛaiꝫi aꝛc̆eana; aꝛ Ꝫall Ꝏt̆a-cliat̆, im Toꝛꝛtain, mac Eꝛic 7 im Pol, mac Ꝏmaind 7 im Beollan Ꝏꝛmunn et alii; áꝛ Ꝼeꝛ Muman, im da hUa Bꝛic, idon, da ꝛidomna na n-Đeꝛꝛe 7 im hUa Ꝼailđe, idon, ꝛidomna Coꝛcoduiđne 7 eꝛꝛi Laiꝫen 7[1] im hUa Muiꝛe-
B 46d daiꝫ, ꝛí Ciaꝛaiđe, co n-a mac; et alii | multi optimi quoꝛ cauꝛa bꝛeuitatiꝛ ꝛcꝛibeꝛe[2] pꝛeteꝛmiꝛimuꝛ. Teꝛnatuꝛ Cenel-n-Eoꝫain co Tuaiꝛceꝛt Eꝛenn co coꝛcaꝛ moꝛ 7 co ꝛetaiđ imđaiđ, imon pupoll ꝛiꝫda 7 im c̆amlinne 7 im ṡetaib imdaiđ aꝛc̆ena.—Maꝫnuꝛ, ꝛi Loc̆lainni, do maꝛbađ ꝼoꝛ cꝛeic̆ i n-Ullt̆aiđ.—Cat̆alan Mac Sena[i]n do maꝛbađ do Chaiꝛpꝛi[đ].—Muꝛc̆ađ hUa Ꝼlait̆eca[i]n, aiꝛcinnec̆ Ꝏꝛda-bo, ꝛui ecnai 7 éanaiꝫ 7 aiꝛc̆ituil, in peꝛiꝫꝛinatione ꝛua[i] (idon,[a] i n-Ꝏꝛd-Mac̆a[a]) ꝼeliciteꝛ obiit.

[Biꝛ.] Kal. Ian. ui. ꝼ., l. i., Ꝏnno Đomini M.° c.° iiii.° Ꝼeiđlímiđ, mac Ꝼlaind Maíniꝛtꝛec̆, mileꝛ optimuꝛ Chꝛiꝛti, in pace quie[uit].—Maidm ꝛia n-Ullt̆aiđ ꝼoꝛ Đal-n-Ꝏꝛaide, i toꝛc̆aiꝛ Đubcenn hUa Đama[i]n i ꝼꝛit̆-

[1] idon—*namely*, MS.; "and," C. [2] ꝛcꝛibi, MS. (B).
[f-f] l. m., t.h., MS.; om., C. [g-g] ix. xx., MS. [h] uiii., MS. [i] ꝛuam, MS.; om., C.

[4] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (on the field of battle).

[5] *Others most excellent.*—In giving the nominative, the compiler overlooked the fact that the context requires the accusative.

[6] *The 29th.*—The lunation, which is correct, has been omitted by the Four Masters (Vol. ii. p. 974). O'Donovan's *Tuesday* (*ib.*, p. 975) is to be corrected to *Wednesday*, in accordance with his text.

[7] *Others.*—Cf. note 5 (*supra*).

[8] *Sub-king.*—The name is not given in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[9] *And many, etc.*—"And many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omit," C.

Digitized by Google

and on Wednesday and on the 29th[6] [day of the moon] [1103]
and on the eighth day after [his, Ua Briain's] coming to Ard-Macha). But defeat is inflicted upon the Half of Mogh and slaughter o them ensues,—namely, slaughter of Leinster, around Muircertach, son of Gilla-Mocholmoic and around the two Ui Lorcain and around Muircertach, son of Mac Gormain and others[7]; slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnselaigh, around the two sons of Mael-Mhordha and around Ua Riain (namely, king of Ui-Drona) and others[7]; slaughter of Ossory, around Gilla-Patraic the Red, that is, king of Ossory and around the royal family of Ossory also; slaughter of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, around Torstan, son of Eric and around Paul, son of Amand and around Beollan Armunn and others[7]; slaughter of the Men of Munster, around the two Ui Bric, that is, the two royal heirs of the Dessi and around Ua Failbhe, namely, royal heir of Corcoduibhne and the sub-king[8] of Leinster and around Ua Muiredaigh, king of Ciaraidhe, with his son and many other[9] most excellent persons, whom for brevity sake we pass over writing. Cenel-Eogain with the North of Ireland returned with great triumph and with many treasures, including the royal pavilion [of Ua Briain] and including the [royal] banner [of the same] and including many treasures [of his] besides.—Maghnus, king of Lochlann, was killed upon a foray in Ulidia.—Cathalan Mac Senian, was killed by the Cairpri.—Murchadh Ua Flaithecain, herenagh of Ard-bo, master of learning, liberality and poetry, died felicitously on his pilgrimage (namely, in Ard-Macha).

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1104 Bis.]
1104. Feidhlimidh, son of Flann[1] of Mainister[-Buithi], most worthy soldier of Christ, rested in peace.[2]—A defeat

1104. [1] *Flann.*—Died 1056 (*supra*). For his Synchronisms, see *Todd Lectures*, Series III., No. II.

[2] *Rested in peace.*—As *Soldier of Christ* signified a monk it may be inferred that Feidhlimidh belonged to the community of Monasterboice (co. Louth).

Digitized by Google

ʒuin.—Concobur (idon,[a] hUa Concobair[a]), mac Mael-Sečlainn, rí Corcombruaď, mortu[u]s [est].—Mac na haiďče hUa Ruairc a suis fratribus occisus est.—Sloʒaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co Maʒ Muirteṁne, co romillset trebaire in ṁaiʒi 7 isin t-ṡluaʒaď sin rohescraď Cú-Ulaď hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loeʒaire, co n-derbailt de.—Sloʒaď la Domnall hUa Ločlainn, co Maʒ-Coďa, co tuc ʒiallu Ulaď 7 co n-deočaiď co Teṁraiʒ, co roloisc bloiď moir do Loeʒairi 7 co tarait termonn doiď arčena.—Cormac hUa Cormaic, toisеč Monač[b] do éc.—Dunčaď hUa Concobuir, rí Ciannačt[c], do marbaď dia ďoiniď fein.

Kal. Ian. i. f., L.x. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° u.° Muireďač Mac Cana; Maelruanaiď hUa Bilrin (idon,[a] ri hUa-Cairbre[a]); Mael-Sečlainn hUa Conainʒ (idon,[b] do Dal-Cais[b]) in penitentia mortui sunt.—Concobur, mac Mael-Sečlainn, ridomna Teṁrač, occisus[c] est[c]—Domnall, comarba Patraic, do ťečt co hAť-cliať do denum ṡiťa eter Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 mac Mic Ločlainn (idon,[a] Domnall[a]), conoroʒaib ʒalur ann 7 co tucaď ind-a ʒalur co Domnač Airťer-Eṁna, co rohonʒaď ann 7 co tucaď iar sin co Damliac, co n-derbailt ann. Ocus tucaď a čorp co hArd-Mača, idon, i prid Id Auʒu[i]st 7 i Saťurn 7 i feil Lasrein Innsi-Muren 7 i[d] n-očtmaď [uaťaď] fičed[d] [escai]. Ceallač, mac Aeďa,

A.D. 1104. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b] Maonaċ, C. [c] "Connaught," C.

A.D. 1105. [a-a] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C. [b.b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C. [c-c] occisi sunt, MS., C. [d-d] in. uiii.mad. xx.it, MS. From idon (inclusive) to end of sentence om., C.

[3] *Encounter.*—Literally, *counter-wounding.*

[4] *Spared the inhabitants.*—Literally, *gave them termonn besides. Termonn* = Latin *terminus*, land bounded off for a church or monastery; then, right of asylum; hence, as here, to spare life. Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis: De locis consecratis* (XLV.), *De civitatibus refugii* (XXVIII.).

1105. [1] *Damliac* (Duleek, co. Meath) — *Ard-Macha.* — Taking *damliac* literally, the Four Masters

Digitized by Google

[was inflicted] by the Ulidians upon the Dal-Araidhe, [1104]
wherein fell Dubcenn Ua Damain in the encounter.[3]—
Concobur (that is, Ua Concobair), son of Mael-Sechlainn,
king of Corcombruadh, died.—"Son of the Night" Ua
Ruairc was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Muir-
certach Ua Briain to the Plain of Muirthemhne, so that
they destroyed the tillage of the Plain. And in that
hosting Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain, king of Loeghaire,
was thrown [off a horse], so that he died thereof.—
A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, so
that he took away the pledges of Ulidia and went to Tara
and burned large portion of Loeghaire and spared the
inhabitants.[4]—Cormac Ua Cormaic, chief of Monaigh,
died.—Dunchadh Ua Concobuir, king of the Ciannachta
[of Glenn-Gemhin], was killed by his own people.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. [1105]
1105. Muiredhach Mac Cana; Maelruanaidh Ua Bilrin
(namely, king of Cairbri); Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conaing
(that is, of the Dal-Cais) died in penance.—Conchobur, son
of Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain.—Domnall,
successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliath to make peace
between Muircertach Ua Briain and the son of Mac Loch-
lainn (namely, Domnall), so that he took illness there
and he was carried in his illness to Domnach of Airthir-
Emhna. There he was anointed and he was carried
after that to Damliac[1] and he died there. And his
body was carried to Ard-Macha,[1] that is, on the 2nd of the
Ides [12th] of August and on Saturday and on the feast
of [St.] Lasrian of Inis-Muren [*recte*, Inis-Muredaigh] and
on the 28th[2] [of the moon]. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of

state that Domnall was carried to the *stone-church of Armagh* and died there!

[2] *On the 28th.*—O'Conor gives *in xxviii.*, leaving a blank after, as if the scribe had omitted some necessary words. There is no hiatus in the MS.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), all the criteria of the day are

Digitized by Google

mic Mail-Isa, do oirdneď i n-a ínaď i comarbus Pat-
B 47a raic, a toǯa Fer | n-Erenn 7 dočuaiď fo gradaiď illou
ḟeili Adomnain.—Niall oďor hUa Concobuir do mar-
baď.—Muirgis hUa Končenaind do éc.—Sluaǯaď la
Muircertač hUa m-Briain, co roinnarb Donnčaď hUa
Mael-Sečlainn a riǯi Iartair Miďe.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° ui.° Crečsluaiǯeď la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i foiriďin Donnčaďa hUi Mael-Sečlainn, co roortadur Iartar Míďe 7 co tárus Donnčaď ann for sceḿleď 7 co romarbaď é.—Disirt-Diarmata co n-a dertaiǯ do loscaď.—Tuatal, comarba Coeḿǯin, in pace quieuit.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Ceniuil-Eogain cetna čur, co tuc a óǯ-reir: idon, bó ceč sesir,[a] no aǯ n-dára ceč trir, no leť-unga ceč ceť[r]air, la taeď n-edďart n-imda olčena.—Caťbarr hUa Domnaill, ri Ceneo[i]l-Luǯdač [mortuus[b] est[b]].—Ceallač for cuairt Muman cetna čur be[u]s, co tuc a lan-čuairt: idon sečt[c] m-bae 7 sečt[c] cairiǯ 7 leť-unga ceč fuind trička-cet[d] i Múma[i]n, la taeď sét n-imda olčena. Ocus arroet imorro Ceallač graďa uasalepscoip do'n čur sin, a forcongra Fer

A.D. 1106. [a] .ui.er, MS. [b-b] "Dyed," C. [c] .uii., MS. [d] —.c., MS.

omitted. The Four Masters pass over the lunation.

[3] *Received Holy Orders.*—Literally, *went under degrees.* Cellach (usually called by the meaningless Latin alias, Celsus) was, it thus appears, one of the eight intruded laymen mentioned in St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy. In addition, he was ordained *per saltum* and, being but 26 years old, under the canonical age, which in the Irish Church, according to the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (III. 11), was 30 years for the priesthood. As a set-off, perhaps, to those irregularities, the Orders were not conferred until Quarter-Tense Saturday, which fell on September 23 in 1105. By *Men of Ireland* are accordingly to be understood the immediate adherents of the person thrust into the succession.

[4] *Fiach, etc.*—Thus given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*), with the variant *Fiachra.*

1106. [1] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coemghen.*—Abbot of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

Digitized by Google

Mail-Isu, was instituted in his place in the succession of Patrick, by choice of the Men of Ireland. And he received Holy Orders on the day of the feast of Adomnan [Sep. 23].—Niall Ua Concobuir the Swarthy was killed. —Muirghis Ua Concheanaind [king of Ui-Diarmada] died. —A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain, so that he expelled Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship of the West of Meath. [1105]

("Fiach[3] O'Flain was killed.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1106. A foray-hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn in aid of Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that they wasted the West of Meath and Donnchadh was overtaken on a surprise-party and he was killed.—Disirt-Diarmata with its oratory was burned.—Tuathal, successor of [St.] Coemhghen,[1] rested in peace.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Cenel-Eogain [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full demand: namely, a cow for every six, or an in-calf heifer for every three, or a half ounce [of silver] for every four, besides many donations also.—Cathbarr Ua Domnaill,[2] king of Cenel-Lughdach, died.—Ceallach [successor of Patrick went] upon circuit[3] of Munster also [for] the first turn, so that he took away his full circuit[-sum]: namely, seven cows and seven sheep and a half ounce for every cantred[4] of land in Munster, besides many valuable gifts as well. And Ceallach also received the orders of archbishop[5] on that occasion, by direction of the Men of [1106]

[2] *Cathbarr Ua Domnaill.*—His name occurs on the reliquary called the *Cathach*, a silver case, enclosing the Psalter. See Reeves, *Adamnan*, p. 319, sq.

[3] *Circuit.*—This visitation of Munster, it is significant, was not mentioned in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[4] *Cantred.*—Literally, *thirty hundred.* About twice the size of a barony, according to Dr. Reeves (*Townland Distribution of Ireland*, Proc. R.I.A., vii., p. 475).

[5] *Orders of archbishop.*—As the non-consecration of Cellach in the preceeding year, we may assume, was owing to the suffragan being

Digitized by Google

n-Erenn.—Caíncomruc hUa Baiǯill, uasal epscop Aird-Mača, in pace quieuit.—Etgair, ri Alban, mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° uii.° Snečtai laí co n-aiďce do ferťain in Cetain[a] ria feil Patraic, co rola ár ceťra i n-Erinn—Cenn-corad do loscad (do[b] ait[b]) eter da Caisc, co sescait daďač eter míď 7 brogoid.—Concobur, mac Duínnsleiďe, ridomna Ulad, do marbad do Feraiď Fern-ḿuiǯi.—Maidm ria n-Ui[b]-Bresail for Ui[b]-Meiť, i torčair a n-ár, im a riǯ, idon, Aeď hUa Innreačtaiǯ.—Caťusač hUa Tuamma [i] n, rí hUa-m-Briuin Arčaille, do ǯuin do Uib-Cremťaínn, co n-derbailt de. Eogan, mac Mic Riabaiǯ, do marbad 'n-a ďiǯail.—Fliuc ďoínenn ṁor isin bliaďain si, co roṁill na harďanna.—Mael-Patraic hUa
B 47b Druca[i]n do | gabail ferusaleiǯinn Airde-Mača illoo feile Ailďe 7 Molaisi Daíṁ-ínnsi. Mael-Colaim hUa Brolča[i]n do gabail epscopoite iar n-aṁarač.—Siť m-bliaďna do ďenam do Chellač, comarba Patraic, iter Murčad hUa m-Briain 7 Domnall, mac Mic Ločlainn.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° uiii.° Luimneč do loscad do aitt.—Domnall hUa Anbeiť, rí hUa-Meiť; Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri hUa m-Briuin, occisi sunt.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt

A.D. 1107. [a] .c.ain, MS. [b-b] itl., t.h., MS.; om., C.

alive, it will follow that the present event, though recorded in connexion with the Munster visitation, took place after the death of O'Boyle.

In addition, Ceilach's assumption of the primacy had, according to the present Annals, been acquiesced in by the southern moiety of Ireland.

[6] *Bishop of Ard-Macha.*—That is, without territorial jurisdiction. He had been consecrated as suffragan of Domnall on Whitsunday, 1099 (*supra*).

[7] *Donnell, etc.*—Given thus in C. The original is in *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1107. [1] *Fell.*—Literally, *to fall.*

[2] *Wednesday.*—The date is thus fixed, because the feast of St. Patrick fell on Sunday in this year.

Digitized by Google

Ireland.—Caincomruc Ua Baighill, eminent bishop of Ard-Macha,[6] rested in peace.—Etgair, king of Scotland, died. [1106]

("Donell[7] Mac Rory O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan and put Tirlagh, his cossen, in his place to be king.")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1107. Snow of a day and a night fell[1] [on] the Wednesday[2] [March 13] before the feast of Patrick, so that there ensued destruction of cattle in Ireland.—Cenn-coradh was burned (by lightning) between the two Easters[3] [April 14-April 21], together with sixty vats of mead and bragget.—Conchobur, son of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the Men of Fern-Magh.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the Ui-Bresail upon the Ui-Meith, wherein fell a slaughter of them, including their king, namely, Aedh Ua Innreachtaigh.—Cathusach Ua Tuammain, king of the Ui-Briuin of Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, so that he died thereof. Eogan, son of Mac Riabaigh, was killed in revenge of him.—Excessive wet bad weather in this year, so that it destroyed the crops.—Mael-Patraic Ua Drucain took the lectorship of Ard-Macha on the day of the feast of [St.] Ailbe and of [St.] Molaisse of Daimh-inis [Sep. 12]. Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain received episcopal consecration[4] after the morrow.—Peace of a year was made by Cellach, successor of Patrick, between Murchadh Ua Briain and Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn. [1107]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1108. Limerick was burned by lightning.—Domnall Ua Anbeith, king of Ui-Meith; Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Ui-Briuin, were slain.[1]—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [1108 Bis.]

[3] *Two Easters.*—That is, Easter Sunday and Low Sunday. The latter was called in Irish *Minchaisc, little Easter* (1109 *infra*).

[4] *Episcopal consecration.*—Literally, *episcopacy.* He succeeded Ua Baighill, who died in 1106, *supra.*

1108. [1] *Were slain* —The plural

Connačt cetna[a] čur, co tuc a óǯ-reir.—Oenǯus hUa Cleirčen, moer Dhail-Cais; Ceallač hUa Coemora[i]n, comarba Cainniǯ [obierunt[b]].—Ačač ʒaiči do čiactain hi ter[t] Non Septimbir.—Teč do ʒabail do U[c] Mačʒamna 7 do U[c] Maelruanaiǯ for Ʒoll n-ʒarb-raiδe (idon,[d] Eočaiδ, mac Duinnṡleiδe hUi Eočaδa[d]), idon, for riǯ n-Ulaδ 7 a dičennaδ leo.—Aeδ, mac Duiδ-daleiči (idon,[e] fosaircinneč Airda-Mača[c]), adbur comarba Patraic, do éc.—Dairm̃es mór fo Erinn uile.—Bliaδain sutač co n-deǯṡin 7 commad arδa 7 measa in bliaδain si.—Inis-hUa-Labraδa do čoǯail la Firu-Manač.

A 49a Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° ix.° Acus in Chaisc for sept[1] Kalann Mai 7 Minčaisc [for] ala laičiu do Sham̃raδ 7 feil Močoemó[i]c[a] Léič for Sačarn Initi. Ʒilla-Ailδe hUa Ciarmaic, rí Aine-Cliač, mortuus[2] est.—Mael-Isu hUa Cuilen, uasal-espoc Tuaiscirt Erenn; Aenǯus hUa Domnalla[i]n, prim̃anmčara Sam̃ča Coluim-cille [obierunt].—Ar hUa-m-Breasail im a riǯ, idon, im Dartin 7 hUi-n-Ečač

A.D. 1108. [a] .c. na, MS. [b] Also om. in C. [c] Accented, MS. [d-d] partly itl., partly r.m., t.h., MS.; om., C. [e-e] itl., t.h., MS.; given in text, C.

A.D. 1109. [1] uii., A, B. [2] —tus, B. [a] Močolmóc, A, B, C.

formula is retained with only one of the two names in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; proving that the compiler did not understand the original.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Cainnech.*—Abbot of Aghaboe, co. Kilkenny.

[3] *Came.*—Literally, *to come.*

[4] *Ua Maelruanaigh.*—He is not mentioned in the list in L. L. (p. 41d), which states that the king was killed by Eochaid Ua Mathgamna. Herewith the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) agree.

[5] *Eligible to be successor.*—Literally, *material of a successor.*

Adbur with the genitive signifies idiomatically one qualified by descent, or otherwise, for an office. After the death of his father, Dubdaleithe, in 1064 (*supra*), Aedh's claim was successively set aside in favour of Mail-Isu and Domnall, sons of Amalgaid. He was too old for election when Domnall died.

1109. [1] *Second day.*—*In diebus.* O'Conor. Little Easter he translates by *Pentecostes.* But this was an oversight, as at 1107 he gives *Dominica in Albis.* The same criteria are noted at 918 (=919), *supra.*

Digitized by Google

[went] upon circuit of Connacht the first time, so that he took away his full demand.—Oengus Ua Cleirchen, steward of Dal-Cais; Ceallach Ua Coemorain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[2] died.—A gust of wind came[3] on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of September.—A house was seized by Ua Mathgamna and by Ua Maelruanaigh[4] upon Goll Garbhraidhe (namely, Eochaidh, son of Donnsleibhe Ua Eochadha), that is, the king of Ulidia and he was beheaded by them.—Aedh, son of Dubdaleithi (namely, deputy-herenagh of Ard-Macha), one eligible to be successor[5] of Patrick, died.—Great oak-crop throughout all Ireland.—A sappy year with good weather and abundance of corn and of fruit [was] this year.—Inis-Ua-Labradha was razed by the Fir-Manach. [1108]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1109. And Easter [fell] upon the 7th of the Kalends of May [April 25] and little Easter [upon] the 2nd day[1] of Summer [May 2] and the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath upon the Saturday of the Beginning [of Lent,[2] March 13]. [1109]

Gilla-Ailbe Ua Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliach, died.—Mael-Isu Ua Cuilen, eminent bishop of the North of Ireland; Oengus Ua Domnallain, chief soul-friend of the Community of Colum-cille, died.—Slaughter of the Ui-Bresail [took place] around their king, that is, around

[2] *Beginning [of Lent]*.—It was the Saturday before the first Sunday in Lent. All these data, which are so valuable for determining the year, have been omitted by the Four Masters.

The equivalence of *Init* (gen. *initi*, —*e*), *Initium* and *Lent* is shown in the following excerpts from Calendars:

Viii. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi prim* [*uathad*] *esc*[*a*]*i Initi*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is the first [day] of the moon of Lent (L. B. *Cal. of Oengus*, p. 80).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primus dies forsa m-bi Init*—[Feb.] 6. First day on which is Lent (*ib.*)

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Initii principium* (Cal. appended to Bede's works).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Primitus incepit ieiunandi tempus adortum* (Metrical Cal. *Galba*, Brit. Mus., Hampson: *Med. Aevi Kal.*, p. 399).

Vi. Id. [*Feb.*]—*Prima Quadragesima*[*e*] *Dominica* (Cal. *Vitellius*, *ib.*, p. 423).

In the Calendar, the Golden Number XVI. stands opposite Feb.

Digitized by Google

do t̆uitim la hUa-Meit̆ 7 la Feru Fern-ṁuiǯi.—Sloǯad̆ la Muircertac̆ hUa m-Briain i foirid̆in Murc̆ad̆a hUi Mail-Sec̆lainn, co roairg dréim do Ui[b]-Briuin. Sloǯad̆ dano[3] la Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn co Tuaiscert Erenn co Sliab̆-n-[Fh]uait, co n-derna Cellac̆,[4] comarba Patraic, sit̆ m-bliad̆na eter hUa m-Briain 7 hUa Loc̆lainn, co n-dec̆adur Tuaiscert n-Erenn iar sin co Maǯ hUa-m-Bresail, for ammus Ulad̆ batur i Maiǯ-Cob̆a, co tardsat Ula[i]d̆ na teora giallu rot̆oǯsat fein doib̆.—Cocric̆, comarba Saṁt̆ainne[5] Cluana-Bronaiǯ, quieuit.—Aed̆ hUa Ruairc do t̆ec̆t illongport
B 47c Murc̆ad̆a hUi Mael-Sec̆lainn fo dó, | co rolla[6] ár tria escaine Saṁt̆a Patraic.—Ar hUa-Meit̆ im a riǯ idon, Goll Bairc̆e 7 drem[7] d'Feraib̆ Fern-muiǯi do t̆uitim la hUi-Bresail 7 la hUib̆-Ec̆ac̆.—Domnall ruad̆ Mac Gilla-Patraic, rí Osraiǯi, do marbad̆ do mac-caeb aile ic cor cloc̆e.—Donnc̆ad hUa Duibdirma mortu[u]s est.

(Gilla-Patraic[b] hUa Selbaiǯ, aircinnec̆ Corcaiǯi[8] moritur[b].)

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° Ec̆tigern hUa[a] Ferǯail, priṁat̆laec̆[1] togaid̆e, in pace quieuit.—Gilla-Coluim hUa Maelmuaid̆, rí Fer-ceall iugulatus est.—Cernac̆, mac Mic Ulc̆a, aircinnec̆ Cula-rat̆ain, in penitentia mortuus est.—(hUla[i]d̆[b] do arcain Mucnuma dia lar[b].) Flann hUa Aed̆a, comarba Eine Arann, mortuus est.—Maelruanaiǯ hUa Mac̆anen,

[3] dono, B. [4] Cea—, B. [5]—t̆uinne, B. [6] rolá, B. [7] dream, A. [8]—caid̆e, A. [b-b] l. m., t.h., A, B.; om., C.

A.D. 1110. [1]—loec̆, B. [a] repeated in B by mistake. [b-b] l.m. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

6, and Feb. 8 is the first Sunday of Lent, when Easter (XVI. D) falls on March 22 (the earliest date).

The omission of Ash-Wednesday is noteworthy.

[3] *To attack.* — Literally, *upon attack.*

[4] *Superioress.*—Literally, *successor.*

[5] *Malediction.*—According to an entry in the F.M., Murchad had pillaged Fir-Rois and killed the king, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick the same year.

Digitized by Google

Dartin and the Ui-Echach were overthrown by the Ui- [1109]
Meith and by the Men of Fern-magh.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he harried some of Ui-Briuin.—A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the North of Ireland to Sliab-[F]uait, until Cellach, successor of Patrick, made peace of a year between Ua Briain and Ua Lochlainn: so that the North of Ireland went after that to the Plain of Ui-Bresail, to attack[3] the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha, until the Ulidians gave up to them the three pledges they themselves chose.—Cocrich, superioress[4] [of the Community] of [St.] Samhthainn of Cluain-Bronaigh, rested.—Aedh Ua Ruairc went twice into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, so that he inflicted slaughter through the malediction[5] of the Community of Patrick.—Slaughter of the Ui-Meith [took place] around their king, namely, Goll Bairche and some of the Men of Fern-Magh fell by the Ui-Bresail and by the Ui-Echach.—Domnall Mac Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was killed by another youth in playing a game.—Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma died.

(Gilla-Patraic[6] Ua Selbaigh, herenagh of Cork, dies.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, [1110]
A.D. 1110. Echtigern Ua Ferghail, a very select lay-brother,[1] rested in peace.—Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmuaidh, king of Fir-Ceall, was strangled.—Cormac, son of Mac Ulcha, herenagh of Cuil-rathain, died in penance.—(The Ulidians pillaged Mucnom to its centre.—)Flann Ua Aedha, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara, died.—Maelruanaigh Ua Machainen, king of Mughdoirn, was slain.[2]—Murchadh,

[6] *Gilla-Patraic*, etc.—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*; where he is called successor of Barr, that is, bishop of Cork).

1110. [1] *Lay-brother.*—See 1086, note 5. C. renders the word *athlaech* "old champion"!

[2] *Was slain.*—The Four Masters erroneously state that he died a natural death.

[3] *Three.*—In the *Chronicon Scotorum* the names of only two are given.

ri Muġdorn, occisus est.—Murčaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Briain, ridomna Muman, mortuus est.—Debinn, ingen Cennetiġ hUi Briain, ben Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, riġ Ailiġ, mortua est.—Cred la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i Connačtaiḃ, co tuc mile do braid 7 ilmile do buaiḃ[e] (no[d], do cetraiḃ[d]).—Maidm Roir (no[c], na Ror[c]) ar belaiḃ Cruačna ria Sil-Muiredaiġ ar Conmaicniḃ, i torcratur tri hOe [Ph]ergaile 7 maiṫi imda arčena.—Bran hUa Bruic, renoir Iar-Muman; Gilla-Patraic hUa Duibrača, ferleiginn Cille-da-lúa 7 rui Muman; Ferdomnač dall, ferleiginn Cille-dara, (idon[f], rui cruitirečta[f]) [mortui sunt].—Cellač, comarba Patraic, cetna cur for cuairt Míde, co tuc a reir.

(Maidm[g] ria Conmaicniḃ for Sil-Muiredaiġ, idon, maidm Muigi-Brengairg.)

A 49 Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° i.° Doinenn dermair reoiḋ 7 gnečtai, co rolai ár cenntai 7 altai.—Caṫusač hUa Leadai do Shamaḋ Patraic, uasal renoir Erenn, in pace quieuit.—Lugmaġ do lorcaḋ.—Port-lairgi do lorcaḋ.—Ceanannus do lorcaḋ.—Sloġaḋ la hUlltu co Tealač-n-óc, co rotergrat a bileda. Cred la Niall hUa Ločlainn, co tuc mile (no[a] tri mile[a]) do buaiḃ i n-a n-diġail.—Tene di[1] ait[1] do lorcaḋ Duinda-leṫġlas, eter Raiṫ 7 Trian.—Senaḋ do tinol i Riaḋmic-Aenġusa la maiṫiḃ Erenn im Chellač, comarba Patraic 7 im Mael-Muire hUa n-Duna[i]n, im

A.D. 1110. [c] ceṫraiḃ—*cattle*, B. [d-d] itl., t.h., A., om., B. C. gives text and gloss—"of cowes and chattle." [e-e] itl., t.h., A.; om., B, C. [f-f] itl., t.h., A; idon, rui gruiti recta—*namely, very distinguished master of law*, B; followed by C; "Chief lerned in lawe." [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B. Given in C.

A.D. 1111. [1-1] daitt (=di aitt), B. [2] coecait, A; .l.ait, B. [3] Niall—[ain], A. The omission of the bracketted portion was, no doubt, a mis-

[4] *Senior.*—See A.D. 1088, note[2-2].

[5] *Harping.*—The F.M. improve upon B and read *sruithe rechta*. But the unaspirated *t* of their original shows that *sruiti rechta* arose from misreading *cruitirechta*.

[6] *Defeat.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Boyle*.

Digitized by Google

son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died.— [1110]
Bebinn, daughter of Cennetigh Ua Briain, wife of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech, died.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn into Connacht, so that he took away a thousand captives and many thousands of cows (or of cattle).—The defeat of Ros (or of the Rossa) in front of Cruachan [was inflicted] by the Sil-Muiredhaigh on the Conmaicni, wherein fell three[3] Ui [F]ergailc and many nobles besides.—Bran Ua Bruic, senior[4] of West Munster; Gilla-Patraic Ua Duibratha, lector of Cell-da-lua and doctor of Munster; Ferdomnach the Blind, lector of Cell-dara (namely, a master of harping[5]), died.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] the first time upon circuit of Meath, so that he took away his demand.

(Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by the Conmaicni upon the Sil-Muiredaig, namely, the Defeat of Magh-Brengair.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1111]
1111. Very great bad weather of frost and snow, so that it caused destruction of tame and wild animals.—Cathusach Ua Leadai of the Community of Patrick, eminent senior[1] of Ireland, rested in peace.—Lugmagh was burned.—Port-lairgi was burned.—Cenannus was burned.—A hosting by the Ulidians to Telach-oc, so that they uprooted its trees.[2] A foray [was made] by Niall Ua Lochlainn, so that he took away a thousand (or three thousand) cows, in revenge thereof.—Fire of lightning burned Dun-da-lethglas, both Close and Third.[3]—A Synod was assembled at Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa[4] by the nobles of Ireland around Cellach, successor of Patrick and around Mael-Muire Ua

1111. [1] *Senior.*—See note [4] of preceding year. C. took *samadh* (*community*) to signify "reliques."

[2] *Trees.*—See A.D. 1099, note [3].

[3] *Close and Third.*—From this it may be inferred that Downpatrick was built on the plan of Armagh.

[4] *Fiadh-Mic-Oenghusa.*—*The wood of the son of Oengus.* See Lanigan, iv. 37, and O'Donovan's note, Four Masters, ii. 991-2.

huaſal-ẛenoiꝛ Eꝛenn, co coicaiꝛ[2] n-epſcop, uel paulo pluſ, co tꝛi ceꝛaiḃ ſacaꝛt 7 co tꝛi miliḃ mac n-ecalſa, im Muiꝛceꝛtač, im hUa Ꝺꝛiain (Muiꝛceꝛtač[b] moꝛ O Ꝺꝛiain[b]), co maiṫiḃ Leṫe Moǯa, im eꝛail ꝛiaǯla 7
B 47d ſobeſa | ſoꝛ cač, eteꝛ tuaiṫ 7 eclaiſ. — Donnčaḋ hUa hAnluain, ꝛi hUa-Níallain,[3] do maꝛbaḋ dia bꝛaiṫꝛiḃ i meḃail. Na bꝛaiṫiꝛ híſin ſein do maꝛbaḋ do Uiḃ-Níallain[3] i n-a ḋiǯail ꝛia cenn ſičeṫ[c] aiḋče.— Coṁḋal iteꝛ Domnall hUa Ločlainn 7 Donnčaḋ hUa n-Eočaḋa econ Cuan, co n-deꝛnſaṫ lanſiṫ 7 co taꝛdſaṫ Ula[i]ḋ eteꝛeḋa a ꝛiaꝛa ſein do Domnall hUa Ločlainn.

[Ꝺiſ.] Kal. Ian. ii. ſ., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ii.° Raiṫ Aꝛda-Mača co n-a tempull do loſcaḋ i[a] n-decim Kallann[a] Apꝛil 7 da ſꝛeiṫ Tꝛin Maſſain[1] 7 in tꝛeſ ſꝛeiṫ do Tꝛiun moꝛ.—Conǯalač, mac Mic Cončaille, aiꝛcinneč Daiꝛe, iſin ceṫꝛamaḋ[c] bliaḋain nočaṫ[c] aetatiſ ſu[a]e, in penitentia[2] optima quieuit.—Cꝛeč la Domnall hUa Ločlainn taꝛ Fine-n-Ǯall, co tuc boꝛoma moꝛ 7 bꝛaitt imḋa.—Ǯoꝛmlaḋ, inǯen Muꝛčaḋa Mic Diaꝛmata, idon, comaꝛba Ꝺꝛiǯte, in bona penitencia moꝛtua eſt.

Kal. Ian. iiii. ſ., l. x., Anno Domini M.° c. x.° iii.° Connla hUa Flainn, comaꝛba Molaiſe Leṫǯlinne, quieuit.—Caeꝛ-teineḋ do ṫiačtain aiḋče ẛeili[1] Patꝛaic ſoꝛ Cꝛuačan-Aiǯle, co ꝛoṁill tꝛičiṫ[a] do'nd oeſ

take.—[a-a] itl., t.h., A, B. Adopted into text, C. [b-b] r.m., n.t.h., A; om., B, C. [c] xx., A, B.

A.D. 1112. [1] Maſan, A. [2] penitencia, A.—[a-a] in .x. kl., A, B. [b] om., B. [c-c] iiii.maḋ bliaḋain xc., A, B.

A.D. 1113. [1] ẛeil, A. [a] xxx., A, B.

1112. [1] *Great Third.*—The Saxon Third was uninjured.

[2] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Brigit.*—That is, abbess of Kildare.

1113. [1] *Of the fasting folk.*—O'Conor reads *don does troscthi-de tuguriis jejunantium.* But *oes* with the genitive is a living idiom, denoting a class, or description of persons. According to the Tripartite Life (Part II.) and the Book of Armagh (fol. 13 c, d), St. Patrick

Digitized by Google

Dunain, eminent senior of Ireland, with 50 bishops, or a little more, together with 300 priests and with 3000 ecclesiastics, around Muircertach Ua Briain (Muircertach O'Briain the Great), together with the nobles of the Half of Mogh, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric.—Donnchadh Ua Anluain, king of Ui-Niallain, was killed by his kinsmen in treachery. These same kinsmen were killed by the Ui-Niallain in revenge thereof, before the end of twenty nights.—A meeting [took place] between Domnall Ua Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua Ua Eochadha at the Cuan, so they made plenary peace and the Ulidians gave hostages of his own choice to Domnall Ua Lochlainn. [1111]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1112. The Close of Ard-Macha, with its church, was burned on the 10th of the Kalends of April [March 23] and two streets of Massan-Third and the third street of the Great Third.[1]—Congalach, son of Mac Conchaille, herenagh of Daire, rested in most excellent penance, in the 94th year of his age.—A foray by Domnall Ua Lochlainn over Fine-Gall, so that he took away great cattle-spoil and many captives.—Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh Mac Diarmata, namely, successor of [St.] Brigit,[2] died in good penance. [1112 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1113. Connla Ua Flainn, successor of [St.] Molaise of Leithglenn, rested.—A thunderbolt come on [Monday, March 17] the night of the feast of Patrick upon Cruachan-Aighle, so that it destroyed thirty of the fasting folk[1].— [1113]

fasted during a Lent on Cruachan-Aighle (Croagh-Patrick, co. Mayo). The observance of the fast by pilgrims, it appears from the present entry, had become customary there at this time.

[2] *The* [*two Saints*] *Ui Suanaigh.*—There were two grandsons of Suanach, who were likewise abbots of Rahen, King's Co.,—Fidmuine, whose obit is given *supra*, A.D. 756 (=757) and who is commemorated in the Calendar of Oengus at May 16 and Fidairle (not given in the Calendar), whose festival was Oct. 1.

[3] *Steward.* — Of the Armagh,

A 49c troisc[ť]i.—Diarmait hUa Cellaiξ, | comarba hU[a] Suanaiξ; Diarmait[b] hUa Longa[i]n, maer Muman, i n-aidčı feile Padraig[b]; Mael-Seačlainn hUa Concobair, ri Corcomruat; Findčaise hUa Loingsiξ, rí Dail-Araide, in penitentia mortui sunt.—Flannacan[b], mac Mael-Isu, adbur abbad Aird-Mača, iar n-a ongad 7 iar n-aiťriξe ťogaide, in pace obiit.[b]—Donnčaď hUa Tairčeirt do marbaď la Níall hUa Ločlainn, la riξ Ceniu[i]l-Conaill.—Domnall, mac Donnčaďa hui[c] Gillai-Patraic, do marbaď do Gull Gabrain.—Slogaď la Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Ceneol-Eogain 7 Conaill 7 Airgiallu[2] (co Glenn-Riξe[d]), co roinnarbsatar Donnčaď a riξe Ulaď 7 co rorannsat Ulltu eter hUa Maťgamna 7 macu Duinnsleiďe. Dal-n-Araide imorro[e] 7 hUi-Eačač aice fein. Sloξaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain co Feraiď Muman 7 co Laiξniď 7 Connačtaiď co Maξ-Coďa, i foirit̆in Donnčaďa.

B 48a Sloξaď dano la Domnall | hUa Ločlainn cus na sloξaiď reṁraitiď co Maξ-Coďa beus, i foirit̆in Ulaď, co raiďe imese[3] caťa eterru, co ronetarscar Cellač, comarba Patraic, fo ξne sit̆[a]. Donnčaď imorro hUa Eočaďa do ďallaď la hEočaiď hUa Maťgaṁna 7 la hUlltu.—Sloξaď la Muircertač hUa m-Briain 7 la Leiť Moξa, eter loeč 7 cleiriuč, co Grenoic. Domnall, imorro, mac Mic Ločlainn, co maiťiď Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn co Cluain-cain Fer-rois, co m-badar fri re mis cind comar, co n-dernai Ceallač, comarba Patraic 7 Bačall Isu beos sit̆ m-bliaďna etarru.—Scainnear croďa eter

[2] —giall, A. [3] imeisi, A.— [b-b] om., B.; given in C. [c] mic—*of the son*, B. C. agrees with A. [d-d] itl., t.h., A, B. [e] om., A.

or primatial, cess (1106, *supra*). In explanation of the term, it is to be noted that in the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*) O'Longan is called superior (*comarba*) of Ard-Patrick (co. Limerick). This church is mentioned in the Tripartite as founded by St. Patrick. In the *Chronicon Scotorum* he is called herenagh of Ard-Patrick. It is added that he was killed by lightning on Croagh-Patrick, a statement that hardly agrees with the *quievit in Christo* of the provincial Chronicle.

Digitized by Google

Diarmait Ua Cellaigh, successor of the [two Saints] Ui Suanaigh[2]; Diarmait Ua Longain, steward[3] of Munster, on the night of the feast of Patrick; Mael-Sechlainn Ua Conchobair, king of Corcomruadh; Findchaise Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe, died in penance.—Flannacan, son of Mael-Isu, one eligible to be abbot[4] of Ard-Macha, after his being anointed and after select penance, died in peace.—Donnchadh Ua Taircheirt was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn, [namely] by the king of Cenel-Conaill.—Domnall, son of Donnchadh grandson of Gilla-Patraic [king of Ossory], was killed by [his brother] Goll Gabrain.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn together with the Cenel-Eogain and [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the Airgialla (to Glenn-Righe), so that they expelled Donnchadh from the kingship of Ulidia and divided Ulidia between Ua Mathgamna and the sons of Donnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha]. Dal-Araidhe, however, and Ui-Echach [were reserved] to himself. A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain with the men of Munster and with the Leinstermen and Connacht to Magh-Cobha, in aid of Donnchadh. A hosting also by Domnall Ua Lochlainn with the hosts aforesaid to Magh-Cobha too, in aid of the Ulidians: so that there was imminence of battle between them, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick, separated them under guise of peace. Nevertheless, Donnchadh Ua Eochadha was blinded[5] by Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna and by the Ulidians.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Briain and by the Half of Mogh, both laic and cleric, to Grenoc. But Domnall, son of Mac Lochlainn, [came] with the nobles of the North of Ireland to Cluain-cain of Fir-Rois, so that they were for the space of a month facing each other, until Ceallach, successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus also made peace of a year between them.—A courageous skirmish [was fought] between the men of [1113]

[4] *Eligible to be abbot.*—Literally, *material of an abbot, materies abbatis.* —(See 1108, note 5.) Flannacan was uncle of Cellach. It was

Fhiru Fern-muiǯi fadein i torcradar da ridomna Fern-muiǯi, idon, hUa Criča[i]n 7 hUa Donnaca[i]n.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° iiii.° Flann, mac Mic[a] [Fh]lannčaða, comarba Molaisi Daiminnsi; Mael-Coluim hUa Cormaca[i]n, comarba Einne Arann; Diarmait hUa Flainnčua, comarba Ailbe Imleča-ibair, huasal-epscop 7 ferleiǯind[1], ernedač seoit 7 biíð, einiǯ 7 deirce; Ferdomnač hUa Clucain, comarba Cenannsa, in pace quieuerunt.—Teiðm galair moir do ǯabail Muircertaiǯ hUi Briain, riǯ Erenn, co n-dernai anfabračtai[2] de 7 co roscar fri a riǯe. Diarmait imorro do ǯabail riǯi Muman i n-a fiaðnuise, cen četuǯuð.—Sluaǯað la Domnall hUa Ločlainn co Raiť-Cennaiǯ, co táinig Eočaið hUa Mať gamna co n-Ulltaiƀ i n-a teč 7 Donnčað hUa Loingsiǯ co n-Dal-Araiðe 7 Aeð hUa Ruairc co Feraiƀ Breifne 7 Murčað hUa Mael-Sečlainn co Feraiƀ Míðe. Dollotar iar sin, diblinaiƀ, dar Ať-luain co Dun-Leoða, co táinig Tairrdelbač hUa Cončobair co Connačtaiƀ 7 Níall hUa Ločlainn, a[b] mac faðein[b], co Cenel-Conaill i[3] n-a airíučt.[3] Dočotar immurro uile iar sin co Telaiǯ-hUa-n-Deðaiǯ[4] i n-Dail-Cais, co n-dernsatar ossað m-bliaðna 7 Fir Muman. Doðeočaið dono Domnall hUa Ločlainn ar fut Connačt dia tiǯ.—Aeð, mac Donnčaða hUi Eočaða, ridomna Ulað; Donnčað hUa Loingsiǯ, ri Dail-

A.D. 1114. [1] ferleiǯinn, A. [2] anfabračta(dt om.), B. [3-3] inn-a aeriċt, A. [4] —eǯaiǯ, B.—[a] om., B; given in C. [b-b] idon, mac Domnaill faðein—*namely, the son of Domnall himself*, itl., t.h., B. C. agrees with A.

owing perhaps to old age that he had been passed over in favour of his nephew.

[5] *Blinded.*—Thereby he became incapacitated to reign. Accordingly, in the regnal List (L. L. p. 41d), his successors, Aed and Eochaid (sons of Donnsleible) are set down after mention of his blinding, when he had reigned three years.

1114. [1] *Ferdomnach Ua Clucaain.*—He is called successor (comarba) of Colum-cille in the third charter of the Book of Kells, in which he appears amongst the guarantors. See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 402.

[2] *A skeleton.*—For *co n-dernai anfh-*

Fern-magh themselves, wherein fell two royal heirs of Fern-magh, namely, Ua Cricain and Ua Donnacain. [1113]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1114. Flann, son of Mac Flannchadha, successor of [St.] Molaise of Daim-inis; Mael-Coluim Ua Cormacain, successor of [St.] Eine of Ara; Diarmait Ua Flannchua, successor of [St.] Ailbe of Imlech-ibhair, archbishop and lector, bestower of treasure and of food, of hospitality and of charity; Ferdomnach Ua Clucain,[1] successor [of St. Columba in the monastery] of Cenannus, rested in peace. —A fit of heavy illness seized Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland, so that he became a skeleton[2] and parted with his kingship. But Diarmait took the kingship of Munster in his presence, without permission.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Cennaigh, so that there came into his house Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna with the Ulidians and Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh with the Dal-Araidhe and Aedh Ua Ruairc with the men of Breifne and Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the men of Meath. They went after that, both [hosts], past Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, so that Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair with the Connacht-men and Niall Ua Lochlainn, his own son, with the Cenel Conaill, came into his assembly. They all moreover went after that to Telach-Ua-Dedhaigh in Dal-Cais, so that they and the men of Munster made a truce of a year. Thereupon Domnall Ua Lochlainn went throughout Connacht to his house.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh[4] Ua Eochadha, royal heir of Ulidia; Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe; Ua Canannain (namely, Ruaidhri), [1114]

---

abrachta, O'Conor (by overlooking the contraction-marks, and misreading and dividing the last word) has *condna an bhabrasa*—ita ut surdesceret! But O'Donovan, who was not *bothered* by the term, aptly quotes (*F. M.*, ii. 997-8) from *Cormac's Glossary* to prove that *anfabrachtai* meant a person wasted by disease.

[3] *Aedh, etc.*—Of the four mentioned in this entry, the Four Masters state that all but Ua Canannain died natural deaths.

Digitized by Google

B 48b Aṙaiḋe; hUa Canannaſi]n (idon,[c] Ruaiḋṙi[c]), ṙidom|na Ceníuil-Conaill (o[d] Cenel-Eoʒain[d]); Muiṙceṙtač hUa Ločlainn, ṙidomna Ailiʒ, iniuṡte inteṙfecti ṡunt.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° u.° Doinenn deṙmaiṙ ṙeoiḋ 7 ṡnečta[i] o'n[a] coicid dec Kalann Enaiṙ[a] co coicid[b] dec Kalann Maṙtai,[b] uel paulo pluṡ, co ṙola[1] áṙ en 7 cetṙai 7 daine: dia[2] ṙoṙaṡṡ teṙcai moṙ fo Eṙinn uile 7 illaiʒinib ṡeoč cač.—Diaṙmait hUa Bṙiain, ṙi Muman, do eṙʒabail la Muiṙceṙtač hUa m-Bṙiain.—Eṡce do ťabaiṙt do macaib mic Aeḋa, mic Ruaiḋṙi, im Thaiṙṙdelbač hUa Concobaiṙ, im ṙiʒ Connačt (idon, i n-Aťt-bo[c]), co ṙoloitṡet 7 coṙ'[b]o[3] čṙoliʒi dó.—Maidm ṙia n-Domnall hUa m-Bṙiain 7 ṙia Ʒallaib Aťa-cliať foṙ laiʒnib, i toṙčaiṙ Donnčaḋ, hua
A 49d ends Mail-na-mbo, ṙi hUa-Ceinnṡelaiʒ | 7 Cončobuṙ hUa Concobuiṙ, ṙi hUa-Failʒi, co n-a macaib 7 ṡočaidi aṙčena.—Domnall, mac Taiḋʒ hUi Bṙiain, ṙídomna Muman, do maṙbaḋ do Connačtaib.—Muiṙceṙtač hUa Bṙiain do ʒabail a ṙiʒi doṙí[ť]íṡi 7 do ťiačtain, ṡluaiʒeḋ, illaiʒnib 7 i m-Bṙeʒaib.—Daṁliacc Aṙda-Bṙeca[i]n, co n-a lán do doinib, do loṡcaḋ do Feṙaib, Muman 7 cealla ímḋa aṙčena i Feṙaib-Bṙeaʒ.—Cṙeač ṁóṙ la Taiṙṙḋealbač hUa Cončobuiṙ 7 la Connačtaib, co ṙoaiṙʒṡet co Luimnneč (idon,[d] Tuať-Muma[n][d]), co ṙucṡat boṙṙoma diaiṙṁíḋe 7 bṙait ímḋa.—Mael-Sečlainn hUa Mael-Sečlainn, ṙidomna Teṁṙač, occiṡuṡ eṡt.

[c-c] itl., t.h., A, B; given in C. [d-d] itl., t.h., B; om., A, C.

A.D. 1115. [1] ṙolac, A. The *c* is meaningless. [2] 7—*and*, prefixed, B. [3] ʒuṙ'bo, B.—[a-a] o'n .u.id dec Kl. Enaiṙ, A; o .xu. Kl. Ianaiṙ, B. [b-b] u.id .x. Kl. Maṙta, A; .xu. Kle. Maṙtai, B. [c-c] itl., t.h., A.; om., B.,; given in C.

[Chasm in A up to A.D. 1162.]

[d-d] itl., t.h., MS. (B); given in C.

---

[4] *Donnchadh.*—He was deposed and blinded in the preceeding year.

[4] *Were unjustly slain.*—The phrase, as here given, is applied to one of the individuals in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1115. [1] *Dangerous illness*—Literally, *gory lying-down.*

[2] *Murtagh, etc.; Mahon, etc.; Murtagh, etc.; Maolmai, etc.*—Given in C. The entries here and elsewhere found in C. and omitted in B may

Digitized by Google

royal heir of Cenel-Conaill (by the Cenel-Eogain); Muircertach Ua Lochlainn royal heir of Ailech, were unjustly slain.[4] [1114]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1115. Very hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 18] to the 15th of the Kalends of March [Feb. 15], or a little longer; so that it caused destruction of birds and cattle and people: whereof grew great dearth throughout all Ireland and in Leinster beyond every [place].—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircertach Ua Briain. —An attack was made by the sons of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair, [that is,] upon the king of Connacht (namely, in Ath-bo), so that they injured him and dangerous illness[1] resulted to him. —A defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall Ua Briain and by the Foreigners of Ath-cliath upon the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh, grandson of Mail-na-mbo, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh and Conchobur Ua Conchobuir, king of Ui-Failghi, with their sons and a multitude besides ("and Murtagh[2] O'Teg, king of Ferlii, [was] killed").—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connachtmen.—("Mahon[2] Mac Maoilmaii, King of O'Neachaii in Munster; Maoilsechlain O'Fogartai, king of Eli [died]."—)Muircertach Ua Briain took his kingship again[3] and went on a hosting into Leinster and into Bregha.—("Murtagh[2] O'Ciarmaic, king of O'Hane; O'Conor Kyerry; Donell [Mac ?] Murcha O'Flainn; Mac Flanchaa, king of Muskrai, all killed."—)The stone church of Ard-Brecain, with its complement of people, was burned by the Men of Munster and many churches besides in Fir-Bregh.—Great foray[4] by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and [1115]

have been contained in A. (See textual note *a*, 1117 *infra*.) Most of them relate to Munster, and of these the *Annals of Innisfallen* pass over the greater part. It thus follows that there existed a chronicle of Momonian affairs, of which nothing is known at present.

[3] *Took his kingdom again.*—See the second entry under the preceeding year.

[Ꝺiſ. Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ui.° Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Connačt do'nd ara cur, co tuc a lančuairt.—Ceall-da-lua co n-a tempoll do loſcaď.—Corcač mor Muman; 7 Imlečibair; Dairteč Mael-Iſu Ui Ꝺrolča[i]n; 7 bloď do Liſmor; Ačaď-mbo Cainniǯ; Cluain-Iraird crematae ſunt[a].—Teč n-abbaď mor Arda-Mača, co ſičit[b] taiǯi[b] íme, do loſcaď i toſuč Corǯaiſ na bliaďna ſa.—
B 48c Magna peſtilentia ſamiſ adhuc ardet | illeiť Moǯa, eter Laiǯníču 7 Muimneču, co roſaſaiǯ cealla 7 duine 7 tuaťa 7 co roe[ſ]ſraiď[1] ſo Erinn 7 dar muir 7 co rola ár inna mete mačťata.—Laďmunn, mac Domnaill, hua riǯ Alban, do marbaď do Feraib Moriab.—Derbail, inǯen Toirrdelbaiǯ hUi Ꝺriain, mortua eſt.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l., xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° uii.° Cončobur hUa Cairilla[i]n do marbaď do Feraib-Manač.—Caťuſač hUa Cnaill, uaſal-epſcop Connačt, in Chriſto dormiuit.[a]—Mael-Ꝺriǯte Mac Rona[i]n, comarba Cenannſa, 7 ar Muinntiri Cenannſa ime, do marbaď do Aeď hUa Ruairc 7 do Ui[b]-Ꝺriuin i n-Aine

A.D. 1116. [1]—raiǯ, MS. [a-a] crematа eſt, MS. [b] xx.it, MS.

A.D. 1117. [a] dormierunt, MS.; in Chriſto dormierunt, C.: which proves that the "Owen" and "Conor" items were contained in A.

[3] *Foray.*—Made when O'Brien was absent in Leinster.

1116. [1] *Hugh, etc.; Congalach, etc.*—Given in C.

[2] *The Oratory, etc.*—O Donovan (F. M. ii., p. 1002) says it was at Lismore. Dr. Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 406), with more caution, says it was seemingly there. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Ua Brolchain died at Lismore. But, it is safe to infer that he retired to that establishment to prepare for his end; whilst the present entry cannot be construed to signify that he erected any building in Lismore. The oratory, it is most probable, was in Armagh; Mael-Isu having belonged to that community.

[3] *Lisaigy.—Lis aigedh—fort of the guests*, i. e., guest-house. "Gilkyaran" (*devotes of* [*St.*] *Ciaran*) shows that it belonged to Clonmacnoise. A similar establishment existed in Armagh (1003=4, 1016, *supra.*)

[4] *Roaveai.—Ruadh beith—Red birch.* O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1003) strangely took *roládh a n-ár* of his text to signify that O'Brien *slaughtered the inhabitants* of Roevehagh (co. Galway). The expression means that the Thomond invading forces were annihilated.

Digitized by Google

by the Connachtmen, so that they harried as far as Limerick (namely, Thomond), until they took away cattle-spoil innumerable and captives many.—("Maolmai[2] O'Ciardai, king of Carbrei [was slain]."—)Mael-Sechlainn Ua Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain. [1115]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1116. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit of Connacht for the second turn, so that he took away his full circuit [demand].—("Hugh[1] O'Kinelvan, king of Laoire; Echry Lochan, King of Mallon ?, died."—)Ceall da-lua with its church was burned.—Great Cork of Munster; and Imlech-ibhair; the Oratory[2] of Mael-Isu Ua Brolchain; and part of Lismor; Achadh-bo of [St.] Cainnech; [and] Cluain-iraird were burned.—The great house of the abbots of Ard-Macha with twenty houses around it was burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year.—Great famine-pestilence still rages in the Half of Mogh, amongst both Leinstermen and Munstermen; so that it desolated churches and forts and districts and spread throughout Ireland and over sea and caused destruction to an [in]conceivable degree.—Ladhmunn, son of Domnall, grandson of [Donnchadh] the king of Scotland, was killed by the men of Moray.—Derbail, daughter of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, died. [1116 Bis.]

("Congalach[1] Mac Gilkyaran, airchinnech of Lisaigy,[3] in bona penitentia quievit.—The slaughter of Roaveai[4] upon Diermad O'Bryan.")

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1117. Conchobur Ua Cairillain was killed by the Fir-Manach.—("Diermatt[1] Mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin.—Owen Mac Echtiern, Coarb of [St.] Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Iraird;") Cathusach Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht, slept in Christ.—Mael-Brighte [1117]

1117. [1] *Diermatt, etc.*—Given in C. The first item is found in the *Annals of Boyle*, where, for *died in Dublin*, the reading is: *and of Ath-claith, died* (*ad an.*). The F. M. have the two other entries; taken, apparently, from A.

Digitized by Google

Domnaiǯ Cruim-Duba[i]n. Facies Domini super facientes haec[b] scelera, ut perdat de terra memoriam eorum [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—Cat̆ (idon[c], Cat̆ Leca[i]n[c]) do denaṁ do Brian, mac Murčaḋa 7 do macaib mic Cat̆ail hUi Concobair co Connačtaib impu fri Tairrḋealbač, mac n-Diarmata 7 fri Dal-Cais, co remaiḋ for Dal-Cais 7 co rolaḋ a n-ár.—Ar Ceniuil-n-Eogain na hInnsi do čor la Cenel-Conaill 7 maiṫi imdai do ṫuitim ann.—Cat̆usač hUa Cnaaill, uasal-epscop Connačt; Flann hUa Sculu, epscop Connere; Mael-Muire, epscop Duin-da-leṫglas; Gilla-Močua Mac Camčuarta, epscop Daimliacc; Ceallač hUa Colma[i]n, epscop Ferna; Anmčaḋ hUa Anmčaḋa, epscop Arda-ferta Brenaind; Muireḋač hUa hEnlainge, epscop Cluana-ferta Brenaind; Maelruanaiǯ[d] hUa Ciḟlič̆a[i]n, comarba Fobair fri ré ciana, omnes in Christo dormierunt —Mael-Muire hUa Dúna[i]n, sui epscoip Goiḋel 7 cenn cleireč n-Erenn 7 muire dérce in domain, in septuagesimo septimo anno aetatis suae, in nono[e] Kalendas[e] Ianuarii, relegionis suae magnae optimum cursum consum[m]auit.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° uiii.

A.D. 1117. [b] om., MS.; given in C. [c-c] itl., t.h., MS.; given in C. [d] Owing to a stain, it is impossible to discern the mark of contraction = aiġ; but the reading here given is certain from C. [e-e] nonis Kllandis, MS.; *Non. Kal.*, C.

[2] *Mael-Brighte Mac Ronain.*—See Reeves' *Adamnan*, p. 403.

[3] *Friday.*—For *Aine* the F. M. read *aidhche* (night). The Sunday of Crom Duban was the last of Summer, according to O'Flaherty, who adds that it was so called to commemorate the destruction of the idol Cenn-(Crom-)cruaich by St. Patrick, as narrated in the Second Part of the Tripartite. In hujus vero memorabilis idolomachiae memoriam arbitror Dominicam proximam ante Kal. Aug. solenni ritu per Hiberniam dedicatam, quam vulgo *Domnach Cromduibh*, i. e., Dominicam Crom Nigri nuncupant; nigri sc. ob horrendum et deformem visibilis spectri speciem: alii rectius in victoris gratiam Dominicam S. Patricii nominant (*Ogygia*, Pars III., c. xxii. p. 198-9).

But for all this he gives no authority. "Colgan (Tr. Th. p. 508), in translating the text of the Four Masters, fell into a ludicrous error by making that day the festival of St. Cromdubh. But there was no such saint" (Lanigan, *E. H*, iv. 56).

Digitized by Google

Mac Ronain,[2] superior of Cenannus—and slaughter of the Community of Cenannus [took place] along with him—was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin on the Friday[3] before the Sunday of Crom-duban. The countenance[4] of the Lord is against those who do these evil things, to cut off the remembrance of them from the earth [Cf. Ps. xxxiii. 17].—A battle (namely, the battle of Lecan) was fought by Brian, son of Murchadh and by the grandsons of Cathal Ua Conchobair and the Connachtmen along with them against Tairrdelbach, son of Diarmait and against the Dal-Cais, so that defeat was inflicted upon the Dal-Cais and slaughter of them ensued.—Slaughter of the Cenel-Eogain of the Island was inflicted by the Cenel-Conaill and many nobles fell there.—Cathusach[5] Ua Cnaill, archbishop of Connacht; Flann Ua Sculu, bishop of Connere; Mael-Muire, bishop of Dun-da-lethglas; Gilla-Mochua Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Daimliacc; Ceallach Ua Colmain, bishop of Ferna; Anmchadh Ua Anmchadha, bishop of Ard-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Muiredhach Ua hEnlainge, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann; Maelruanaigh Ua Ciflichain, successor [of St. Fechin] of Fobar for a long time, all slept in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Dunain, learned bishop of the Goidhil and head of the clergy of Ireland and steward of the almsdeeds of the world, consummated the most excellent course of his great religious life in the 77th year of his age, on the 9th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 24]. [1117]

("Mael-Muire[6] O'Dunan, archbishop of Munster, quievit.—The battle of Lettracs [Lettracha-Odhrain].")

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1118. [1118]

---

[4] *The countenance, etc.*—The Vulgate is: Vultus autem Domini super facientes mala, ut perdat de terra memoriam e um.

[5] *Cathusach*—A repetition of an obit in the second entry under this year.

[6] *Mael-Muire, etc.*—Given in C. Taken, doubtless, from the *Annals of Boyle*.

Laiδgnen hUa Duibdara, ri Fer-Manač, do ṁarbaδ
B 48d do Uiδ-Fi|ačrač 7 d'Feraiδ na Craiδe.—Diarmait
hUa Briain, rí Muman 7 Leiτi Moξa arčeana,
mortuus est i Corcaiξ mor Muman, iar n-ongaδ 7
aiτriξi.—Mess cet[a] n-unga do aiδmiδ aiffrinn Ceallaiξ,
comarba Patraic, do baδuδ i n-Daball 7 biδgaδ dóféin.
—Paschalis, comarba Petair, seruus relegiosus cum
dilexione Dei et proximi, ad Christum migrauit.—
Maria, ingen Mail-Coluim, ingen riξ Alban, ben riξ
Saxan, mortua est.—Sloξaδ la Tairrdelbač hUa
Concoδair, la riξ Connačt 7 la Murčaδ hUa Mael-
Sečlainn, ri Temrač, imailli fris 7 la hAeδ hUa
Ruairc isin Mumain, conročtadur Glenn-Maξair 7 co
tard Des-Mumaín do Mac Carrτaiξ 7 Tuaτ-Mumain
do macaiδ Diarmada 7 co tuc a n-giallu diblinaiδ.
Sloξaδ aile[b] leis co hAτ-cliaτ, co tuc mac riξ Themrač
boi illaim Gall 7 giallu Gall faδéin 7 giallu Laiξen 7
Osraiξi.—Scel íngnaδ índisit na hailitriξ: idon,
talaṁcumscuξuδ mór i Sleib-Elβa, co romoδaiξ
ilcaτračа 7 ár n-doine ínntiδ.—Sgel ingnaδ aile[b] a
n-Erinn: idon, muirdučón do ξabail d'iasgairiδ Coraδ-
Lisarglinn i n-Osraiξiδ 7 araile ic Port-lairge.—
Maidm Cinn-daire for Uiδ-Ečač Ulaδ ria Murčaδ hUa
Ruaδaca[i]n, co rolaδ a n-ár.—Ruaiδri hUa Concobuir,

A.D. 1118. [a] .c., MS. [b] .ii., MS.

1118. [1] *Himself was endangered.*—Literally, *fright (happened) to himself.* The carrying of so much church plate shows that Cellach was engaged on a visitation of the diocese.

[2] *Paschalis.*—Died Jan. 2, 1118.

[3] *Maria.*—Married in Westminster, 1100; died and was buried there this year, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

Bryan, etc.; *Donell, etc.*—Given in C.; also in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Earthquake.*—At 1117, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle states that an earthquake occurred in Lombardy on the Octave of St. John the Evangelist (Jan. 3). As the next preceding event of the same chronicle is said to have taken place on the 17th of the Kalends of January (Dec. 17), the entry in question probably belongs (as in the text) to 1118

Laidhgnen Ua Duibdara, king of Fir-Manach, was killed [1118]
by the Ui-Fiachrach and by the Men of Craibh.—Diarmait Ua Briain, king of Munster and of the Half of Mogh besides, died in great Cork of Munster after unction and penance.—The value of one hundred ounces of the Mass-requisites of Cellach, successor of Patrick, was drowned in the Daball and himself[1] was in danger.—Paschalis,[2] successor of Peter, a religious servant with love of God and of the neighbour, passed to Christ.—Maria,[3] daughter of Mael-Coluim, [i.e.] daughter of the king of Scotland, wife of [Henry] the king of the Saxons, died.—("Bryan[4] Mac Murough O'Bryan, heyr of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai and by Desmond."—)A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhair [that is], by the king of Connacht and by Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, along with him and by Aed Ua Ruairc into Munster, until they reached Glenn-Maghair and he gave Desmond to Mac Carthaigh and Thomond to the sons of Diarmait [Ua Briain] and took their pledges from them both. Another hosting by him to Ath-cliath, so that he took away the son of the king of Tara, who was in custody of the Foreigners and the pledges of the Foreigners themselves and the pledges of Leinster and of Ossory.—A wonderful tale the pilgrims tell: namely, a great earthquake[5] at Mount-Elpha shook many cities and killed many persons therein.—Another wonderful tale in Ireland: a mermaid was taken by fishermen of the Weir[6] of Lisarglinn, in Ossory and another at Port-Lairge.—("Donell[4] Mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died."—)The defeat of Cenn-daire [was inflicted] upon the Ui-Echach of Ulidia by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, so that slaughter of them was inflicted.—Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht for a long time, died [in

[6] *Of the Weir, etc.*— O'Conor's transcript and translation are perhaps worth quotation: *cor adh lis ar glinn in Osraighibh, ocus ar aile ic Puirt-lairge*—cujus longitudo talis, ut extremitas una esset in Ossoria, altera Waterfordiae (quae Surio disterminabantur)!

fri Connaḃt fri fe ciana, do éc ind[c] ailiḃri[c] irin t-ſeirḃ bliaḋain ſiḃet[d] iar n-a ḋalluḋ.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° x.° ix.[a] Cenn-coraḋ do ſcaileḋ do Connaḃtaiḃ.—Muircertaḃ hUa Briain, ri Erenn 7 tuir ordain 7 airecair iartair in domain, iar m-buaiḋ riġi 7 aiṫriġi i ſéil Moḃoeinó[i]c Leiṫ 7 i[a] tert[a] Io Marta, in quinta feria, in uigerima octaua luna, mortu[u]r ert.—Cú-colleḃaille hUa Baiġella[i]n, ardollain Erenn ar ḋan 7 ar deirc, ar aineḋ, ar comdercle coitčinn fri triaġu 7 triunu, do marbaḋ do Feraiḃ-Luirg 7 do Thuaiṫ-Raṫa cum ſua uxore et
B 49a duobur filiur | ratir bonir et cum triginta quinque ali[i]r, eter ṁuinntir 7 oġeḋu, in una domu, hi Saṫurn Minḃare 7 hi ſeil Beca[i]n, mac Cula.—Ruaiḋri hUa Tomrair, airchinneḋ [Fh]aṫna-móre, quiesit.—Flaiṫbertaḃ hUa Laiḋgnen, ri Fern-ṁuiġi fri ſé, do éc.—Ferġail Innri Loḃa-Cré, ſenóir airmitneḋ, milid toġaiḋe Dé, ad Christum migrauit.—Conḃoḃur hUa Gailmreḋaiġ,

[c-c] A later hand wrote *in perigrinatione* (the Latin equivalent) overhead.
[d] xx., MS.

A.D. 1119. [a-a] i .iii., MS.; "6 Ides" (10 *Martii* was written on the margin by another hand), C.

---

[7] *26th year.*—See 1092, *supra*. The bracketed words are from the C. translation.

1119. [1] *The 3rd.*—This is a typical instance, showing the value of the ferial and lunation. The Dominical Letter was E and the Golden Number XVIII. March 10 of the text would accordingly be Monday, moon 25. On the other hand, Thursday, moon 25, are a double proof that the date was March 13. Consequently, the scribe, by the most frequently recurring of all errors, mistook *ii.* for *u.*, thereby changing 3 (*iii.*) into 6 (*ui.*).

From C. it may be inferred that *ui.* was likewise the reading of A. The Four Masters followed the *ui.* of the MS. and omitted, as in most of the similar instances, the week-day and lunation. Whereupon, O'Donovan corrects *sixth* into *fourth*, noting that O'Clery's Irish Calendar gives March 12 as the feast of Mochoemoc. This is, however, a mistake. All the native authorities, including O'Clery's *Marytrology of Donegal*, assign the festival to the 13th. The same error of *sixth* for *third* occurs in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

[2] *Donell, etc.*; *Hugh, etc.*—Given in C.; also in *F. M.*

[3] *Both.*—Literally, *between.*

[4] *Little Easter.*—Low Sunday.

Digitized by Google

Clon-Mac-Nois] in pilgrimage, in the 26th year[7] after his blinding. [1118]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1119. Cenn-coradh was razed by the Connachtmen.—Muircertach Ua Briain, king of Ireland and tower of the splendour and principality of the West of the world, died, after victory of kingship and penance, on the feast of Mochoemoc of Liath and on the 3rd[1] of the Ides [13th] of March, on the 5th feria, on the 28th of the moon.—("Donell[2] O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachay, killed by Echry Mac Laithvertay O'Hadith, king of O'Neachai after."—) Cucollchaille Ua Baighellain, arch-ollam of Ireland for science and for almsdeeds, for hospitality, for general benevolence towards weak and strong, was killed by the men of Lurg and and by Tuath-Ratha, with his wife and two very good sons and with thirty-five others, both[3] domestics and guests, in the same house, on the Saturday of Little Easter[4] [April 5] and on the feast of [St.] Becan, son of Cula.[5]—Ruaidhri Ua Tomrair, herenagh of [F]athan-mor, rested.—Flaithbertach Ua Laidhgnen, king of Fern-magh for a [long] time, died.—("Hugh[2] Mac Branan's sonn, king of East Leinster, killed.—Donagh Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyr of Ossory, killed by Ossorij themselves."—) Ferghail[6] of the Island of Loch-Cre, venerable religious counsellor, soldier select of God, passed to Christ.—Conchobur Ua Gailm- [1119]

[5] *Becan, Son of Cula.*—According to the gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus, he was patron of Imlech-fia (near Kells, co. Meath). Cula, the Martyrology of Tallaght states (L. L. p. 358d), was the name of his mother.

[6] *Ferghail.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* give the obit under the year 1120; which, more probably, is the correct date.

The Ruaidhri item is placed immediately before this in C., which omits the two final entries.

[7] *Three Innocent Children.*—The week-day and moon's age are correct; but I have not found the feast in native authorities. According to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, Niall was killed in the year following. But the data here given are too precise and too much in accord to be erroneous.

Digitized by Google

toiſiuč Ceniuil-Moeoín, do marbað do [U]ib-Dubðai 7 do Clainn [Fh]laiťberťaiξ.—Niall, mac Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, ridomna Ailiξ 7 Erenn 7 tetra Erenn ar cruť 7 ar čeill, ar aineč 7 ar erzna, do ťuitim la Cenel-Moen, iſin očtmað[b] bliaðain fičet[b] a aiſi, i Luan 7 i n-dečmað[c] [uaťað eſcai] 7 i feil na tri mac n-ennac, in decimo[d] octauo[d] Kalendaſ Ianuarii.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. u. f., l. [xx.uii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° Sloiξeð la Domnall hUa Ločlainn i foiriðin Murčaða hUi Mael-Sečlainn co hAť-luain, i n-aiξið Connačt, co tarat Toirrdelbač hUa Cončobuir brezſið umpo.—Maidm Mačairi Chille-more hUa Nialla[i]n ria Raξ-nall, mac Mic Riabaiξ, for Uib-Eačač, co rolað a n-ár.—Cončobur, mac Flandaca[i]n, mic Dúinnčua[i]n, toiſeč Muinntire-Birn, do ξuin i Sleib-[Fh]uait do [U]ib-Creṁtaind 7 a éc de.—Ceallač, comarba Patraic, for cuairt Muman, co tuc a ógreir 7 co farzaiƀ bennačtain.—Branan, mac Zilla-Criſt, rí Corco-Ačlann, do éc.—Ečmarčač Mac Uiðrein, toiſeč Cheniuil-Feraðaiξ, do ṁarbað do Feraiƀ-Manač.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° i.° Domnall, mac Ardξair Mic Ločlainn, ardri Erenn, derſcaiťeč Zoeiðel ar cruť 7 cenel, ar ceill 7 zaiſceð, ar ſonuſ 7 ſobarťain, ar ťidnacal ſeoit 7 bið, do éc a n-Dairí Coluim-cille, iſin očtmað[a] bliaðain tričat[a] rezni ſui, iſin trer[b] bliaðain imorro ſečtmoξat[b] aetatiſ

[b-b] .uiii. bliaðain. xxx. MS. [c] .x. mad, MS. [d-d] decimaſ octauaſ, MS.

A.D. 1120. [a] Left blank in MS.

A.D. 1121. [a-a] .uiii. bliadain .xxx., MS. [b-b] .iii. bliaðain imorro .lxx., MS.; "76th yeare," C. (taking *iii.* to be *ui.*)

1120. [1] *False peace.*—One which events proved he did not intend to observe.

[2] *Circuit.*—The *Annals of Innisfallen* state that this was part of a visitation of all Ireland made by Cellach. The second part of the entry is rendered in C.: "was there much reverenced, that they deserved his benediction"!

1121. [1] *The 4th.*—The F. M. copy

Digitized by Google

redhaigh, chief of Cenel-Moain, was killed by the Ui-Dubhdai and by the Clann-[Fh]laithbertaigh.— Niall, son of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, royal heir of Ailech and of Ireland and paragon of Ireland for form and for sense, for generosity and for erudition, fell by the Cenel-Moain, in the 28th year of his age, on Monday and on the 10th [of the moon] and on the feast of the Three Innocent Children,[6] the 18th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 15]. [1119]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1120. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, in aid of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, to Ath-luain against Connacht, so that Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir gave a false peace[1] in regard to them.—The defeat of the Plain of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain [was inflicted] by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, upon the Ui-Eachach, so that their slaughter ensued.— Conchobur, son of Flandacan, son of Donnchuan, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was wounded at Slaibh-[Fh]uait by the Ui-Cremhtaind and he died thereof.—Cellach, successor of Patrick, [went] upon circuit[2] of Munster, so that he took away his full demand and left a benediction.—Branan, son of Gilla-Crist, king of Corco-Achlann, died.—Echmarchach Mac Uidhrein, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Fir-Manach. [1120 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1121. Domnall, son of Ardghar Mac Lochlainn, archking of Ireland, the [most] distinguished of the Goedhil for form and for birth, for sense and for prowess, for happiness and prosperity, for bestowal of treasure and of food, died in Daire of Colum-cille, in the 38th year of his reign and in the 73rd year of his age and on the night of Wednesday and on the 4th[1] [*recte*, 5th] of the Ides [10th, [1121]

the mistake of the MS., omitting, as elsewhere, the moon's age, the means whereby the error could be readily rectified.

Digitized by Google

B 49b ſuae 7 ı n-aıð̆c̆e Ceταıne[c] 7 ı quaρτ | ıd Ꝑebρe 7 ı n-oc̆τmað̆[d] déc [eſcaı] 7 ı ꝑeıl Moc̆uaρó[ı]c ınd ecnaı.—Cu-Maıξı, mac Deoρaıð̆ hUı Ꝑhlaınd, ρı Deρlaıſ, do bað̆uð̆ ıllоc̆-Ec̆ac̆, ıaρ n-ʒabaıl Innſı-Daρcaρcρenn ꝑaıρ d'Uıb̆-Ec̆ac̆, du ı toρcaıρ coıceρ[e] aρ ceτ̆oρc̆aıτ[e].—Ʒıllaeρſcoıρ-Eoʒaın hUa Andıaρaıð̆, ρı Cıanac̆τa, do maρbað̆ dıa bρaτ̆ρıb̆ ꝑoρ laρ ρeılʒı Ḃennc̆aıρ.—Sluaξað̆ la Taıρρdelbac̆ hUa Conc̆obuıρ 7 la Coıceð̆[f] Con[n]ac̆τ ı n-Deſ-Mumaın, co ρoínnρeſetaρ o τá Maξ-Ꝑeımín co Tρaıξ-Lí, eτeρ τ̆uaτ̆a 7 c̆ealla, ıdon, ſec̆τmoʒa[g] ceall, uel paulo ρluſ.—Cρeac̆ſluaξað̆ la Taıρρdelbac̆ hUa Conc̆obaıρ b̆eſ ı n-Deſ-Mumaın, co ρoac̆τ Teρmonn Lıſm̆oıρ 7 co taρaıð̆ boρoma dıaρm̆e 7 co ꝑaρʒaıb Muıρeð̆ac hUa Ꝑlaıτ̆beρtaıξ, ρí Iaρτ̆aıρ Con[n]ac̆τ, 7 Aeð̆ hUa n-Eıð̆ın, ρı hUa-Ꝑıac̆ρac̆.—Cloıcτ̆ec̆ Telc̆a-Innmuınn ı n-Oſſaıʒıb̆

[c] .c.aıne, MS. [d] .uıı., MS. [e c] .u.eρ aρ .xl., MS. [f] .u.eð, MS. [g] .lxx MS.

---

[2] *Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.*—He is thus designated in the Calendar of Oengus also. Mochuaroc signifies *my little* (literally, *young*) *Cuar*. In a Würzburg Latin MS. of the 8th century in Irish character, he is said to have committed to writing, lest it should lapse from memory, a Paschal Computus which his master, Mosinu (or Sillan, third abbot of Bangor: *ob.* 609=610, *supra*), had learned by rote from an erudite Greek (Schepss: *Die ältesten Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Universitätsbibliothek*, p. 27). The introduction of the Decemnovennal Cycle into his monastery would thus account for the epithet "of the Wisdom."

Another appellation of affection is *Cuaran* (*little Cuar*), under which title he is patron of Kilcoran (*Cell Cuarain*, Church of Cuaran—*perierunt etiam ruinae*), about a mile west of Youghal. He is locally remembered in a native couplet as *Cuaran of the None*. The reason is given in a bilingual and partially corrupt gloss in the L. B. Calendar of Oengus. *Is aire atberar 'Mochuaroc na Nona' friss, ar is e toisech rodelig ceilebrad Nona: quia cum media vel ora* [*pro* vel ora *lege* Hora] *apud antiquos celebra*[*ba*]*tur*—"It is for this *Mochuaroc of the None* is applied (lit. *said*) to him, because he is the first that separated the celebration of None: for by the ancient [monks] it used to be celebrated along with the Middle (Canonical) Hour [Sext]."

This is explained by the *Rule of the*

Digitized by Google

recte, 9th] of February and on the 18th [of the moon] and on the feast of [St.] Mochuaroc of the Wisdom.[2]—Cu-Maighi, son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, king of Derlas, was drowned[3] in Loch-Echach, after Inis-Darcarcrenn had been taken from[4] him by the Ui-Echach, wherein fell five and forty persons.—Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain[5] Ua Andiaraidh, king of Ciannachta, was killed by his own kinsmen in the centre of the cemetery of Bennchar.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Desmond, so that they laid waste from Magh-Feimen to Tragh-Li, both lands and churches, namely, seventy churches, or a little more.—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair and by the Fifth of Connacht again into Desmond, until he reached the Termon of Lis-mor and obtained cattle-spoil innumerable and he lost[6] Muiredach Ua Flaithbertaigh, king of the West of Connacht and Aedh Ua Eidhin, king of Ui-Fiachrach. — The steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Telach-Innmuinn in Ossory [1121]

---

38 *Abbots: A prima hora usque ad horam tertiam Deo vacent fratres; a tertia vero usque ad nonam quidquid iniunctum fuerit . . . faciant* (Cap. x.). Sext was thus deferred from the *sixth* hour (12 noon) until the *ninth* (3 p.m.) and joined to None. In the Benedictine Rule, this deviation was followed from Sep. 15 to Lent: *Hora secunda agatur Tertia et usque ad Nonam omnes in opus suum laborent.* The change effected by St. Cuaran consisted in replacing the celebration of Sext at the proper Canonical hour, thus leaving None to be recited *separately.*

Colgan (*AA. SS.* p. 302) gives the purport of the L. B. gloss as follows: *Vocatur Mochuarocus de Nona, ideo quod sit primus qui curavit celebrationem Missae fieri seorsim, quia cum media Nona apud antiquos celebrabatur.* This is typical of Colgan's work of the kind. The original, needless to say, makes no mention of Mass; *cum media Nona* is meaningless; whilst the *ancient* monks celebrated Mass after Prime, Tierce, Sext and None respectively, according to the different seasons of the liturgical year.

[3] *Drowned.*—The Annals of Innisfallen add that the act was done by himself.

[4] *From.*—Literally, *upon.*

[5] *Gilla-Epscoip-Eogain—Devotee of Bishop Eugene* (founder of Ard sratha, Ard-straw, co. Tyrone).

[6] *Lost.*—Literally, *left* (*dead*) on the battle-field.

Digitized by Google

do dluiξi do čairtéineð : cloč do ſgeinm aſ, co romarb macleiξind iſin čill.—Samual hUa Anglí, epſcop Aťa-cliať, in pace quieuit. Ceallač, comarba Patraic, do ξaβail epſcopoiti Aťa-cliať a toξa Gall 7 Gaeiðel.—Da ſreiť Trin-Mhaſa[i]n, o ðoruſ Raťa co croiſ m-Briξte, do loſcað.—Aťač goiťi do ťiačtain inUon Decimbir, co rola a benncopor do čloicťiuč Aird-Mača 7 co n-derna ſiðar mor ſo Erinn uile.

Kal. Ian. i. ſ., l., xx., Anno Domini M.ᶜ c.° xx.° ii.° Aeð hUa Ruairc, rí Conmaicne, do ťuitim la Feru Miðe ic breiť creiče uaťiβ.—Scrin Cholmain, mic Luačain, d'ſoξβail i n-ailaið Lainne, ſerčubat i talmain, Dia-Cetain[a] in Braiť.—Sluaiξeð la Tairrðelbač hUa Concobuir co Loč-Saileč i Miðe, co táinig Mac Murčaða, rí Laiξen 7 Gall, i n-a teč.—Mor, ingen Domnaill hUi Ločlainn, ben Ta[i]rrðealbaiξ hUi Concobuir, do éc.—Creč mor la Cončobur hUa Ločlainn, 7 la Cenel n-Eogain, co rangadur Cill-ruaið i n-Ulltaiβ, co tucſadur boroma diarmiðe.—Mael-Coluim hUa Brolča[i]n,
B 49c epſcop Aird-Mača, do éc i n-a ailiťri | i n-Diſiurt Daire ſo buaið martra 7 haiťriξi.—Aeð hUa Duibdirma, toiſeč na Bredča 7 cenn eíníξ tuaiſce[i]rt Erenn 7 Domnall, a braťair, mortui ſunt.

A.D. 1122. [a] dia .c.ain, MS.

[7] *Samuel Ua Angli.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 12, sq.

[8] *Ceallach, etc.*—See Lanigan, *E. H.* iii. 45–6.

[9] *Two streets.*—C. gives *Dasreith*, taking the two native words as one, signifying the propername of a place.

[10] *Door of the Close.*—"The mote doore," C.

[11] *Pinnacle-cover.*—"Brasen topp," C.

[12] *And caused, etc.*—"And maine prodigies were shewn over all Ireland"! C.

1122. [1] *A man's grave [deep] in earth.*—"A cubite deep in the ground," C. The original expression occurs in the *Feast of Bricriu* (L. U. 103a, lines 15-6; 108b, lines 28-9). The meaning is shown in the Book of Armagh (fol. 8c): Et dixit [angelus] ei: *Ne reliquiae a terra reducuntur[-antur] corporis tui et cubitus de terra super corpus fiat.* Quod . . factum . . demonstratum est; quia . . . fodientes humum antropi

Digitized by Google

was split by a thunderbolt: a stone leaped thereout, so that it killed a student in the church.—Samuel Ua Angli,[7] bishop of Ath-cliath, rested in peace. Ceallach,[8] successor of Patrick, took the episcopacy of Ath-cliath by choice of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil.—Two streets[9] of Masan-Third, from the door of the Close[10] to the Cross of [St.] Brigit, were burned.—A gust of wind came on the Nones [5th] of December, so that it took off the pinnacle-cover[11] of the steeple [*lit.*, bell-house] of Ard-Macha and caused[12] great destruction of woods throughout all Ireland. [1121]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1122. Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Conmaicni, fell by the Men of Meath, in carrying off spoil from them.—The Shrine of [St.] Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's grave [deep] in earth,[1] the Wednesday of the Betrayal[2] [March 22].—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Loch-Sailech in Meath, so that Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and of the Foreigners, came into his house.—Mor, daughter of Domnall Ua Lochlainn, wife of Tairrdealbhach Ua Conchobuir, died.—Great foray by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain, until they reached Cell-ruadh in Ulidia, so that they took away countless cattle-spoil.—Mael-Coluim Ua Brolchain, [suffragan] bishop of Ard-Macha, died on his pilgrimage in the Hermitage[3] of Daire, with victory of suffering and of penance.—Aedh Ua Duibdirma, chief of the Bredach and head of the hospitality of the North of Ireland and Domnall, his brother, died. [1122]

[ἄνθρωποι] ignem a sepulchro inrumpere viderunt.

For St. Colman, of Lynally, King's County, see Vol. I., p. 87; O'Donovan, Four Masters, I., p. 235–6; *Adamnan*, i. 5, ii. 16 and the notes thereon.

[2] *The Wednesday of the Betrayal.*—"The Wednesday before Easter," C. This is correct.

[3] *Hermitage.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 366. As Cellach was a real archbishop, O'Brolchain was enabled to retire to Derry.

Kal. Ian. ii. f. l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iii.° Gailenga do ġabail tiġi i n-Daimliac—Cianna[i]n for Murčaď hUa Mael-Sečlainn, for riġ Teinrač, co roloiscset in teč 7 očtmoġa[a] taiġi ime 7 co romarbrat ročaidi dia muinntir. Tepnai imorro Murčaď, do ainíuč Cianna[i]n, cen marbaď, cen loscaď.—Ainmur anaiťniġ do ťabairt for Comarba Ailbe (idon,[b] Mael-morďa, mac Mic Cloťna[b]): idon, teč do ġabail fair for lar Imleča fein 7 for mac Cerbaill hUi Ciarmaic (idon,[c] ri Aine[c]), co romarbaď morfoser[d] and. Tepnatur imorro na doene maiťi arr, tria raď Ailbe 7 na hecailri. Roloiscеď imorro ann Bernan Ailbe. Romarbaď imorro ria cind mir inti rogaď in teč, idon, in gilla caeč hUa Ciarmaic—7 deočain eiriďe iar n-ainmniúġuď—7 ro beanaď a cenn de i farusuď Ailbe 7 in Coimďeġ.—Oenġus hUa Gorma[i]n, comarba Comġaill, do éc i n-ailiťri iLiṡmor Mocutu.—Flann hUa Duibinnri, airchinneč Luġmaiġ; Cú-Cairl hUa Cerbaill, ri Fegn-ñuiġi; Mael-Muire hUa Cóndubá[i]n, airchinneč Daire-Lubrain; Donnsleibe Mac Cačala[i]n, ṡonur 7

A.D 1123. [a] uiii.moġa, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C., with omission of *Mic-Mac*. [c-c] itl., t. h., MS.; given in C. [d] mor.ur., MS.

1123. [1] *Eighty houses.*—"Eight of his household servants"! C.

The reading in B affords a natural explanation of this apparently inexplicable error. The translator took *uii.mogha* to be two words (*uiii.=ocht--eight*; *mogha*, pl. of *mogh—servant*) and *taighi* to be gen. sing. of *tech—house*. Whence "eight [of his] household servants."

[2] *Attack.*—Not mentioned, strange to say, in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

[3] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Ailbe.*—Bishop of Emly, co. Tipperary.

[4] *Seven.*—Literally, *great six*.

[5] *Gapped* [*Bell*]. — Erroneously rendered *mitre* in C. For the *Bernan Ailbhe*, see Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 335-6.

[6] *Cilla-caech.* — *Purblind gillie.* The soubriquet supplies a probable motive for the outrage. Owing to the visual defect, the bishop had refused to confer the Order of priesthood. Thereby Ua Ciarmhaic (O'Kirby) was effectually debarred from the preferment which lay open to him as a member of the reigning family.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1123. [1123]
The Gailenga captured a house in Daimliac of [St.] Ciannan upon Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Tara, so that they burned the house and eighty houses[1] around it and killed a number of his people. Murchadh, however, escaped by protection of [St.] Ciannan, without being killed or burned.—An unprecedented attack[2] was made upon the successor of [St.] Ailbe[3] (namely, Mael-Mordha, son of Mac Clothna): to wit, a house was seized upon him and upon the son of Cerball Ua Ciarmhaic (that is, the king of Aine), in the centre of Imlech itself, so that seven[4] were killed therein. Howbeit, the noble persons escaped therefrom, through favour of [St.] Ailbe and of the church. There was likewise burned the Gapped [Bell][5] of [St.] Ailbe. Now, he who seized the house was killed before the end of a novena, namely, the Gilla-caech[5] Ua Ciarmhaic—and the same person was a deacon[6] by profession[7]—and his head was cut off, because of[8] the profanation of [St.] Ailbe and of the Lord.—Oenghus Ua Gormain, successor of [St.] Comgall of Bangor, died in pilgrimage in Lis-mor of [St.] Mochutu.—Flann[9] Ua Duibhinnsi, herenagh of Lughmagh; Cu-Caisil Ua Cerbaill, king of Fernmagh; Mael-Muire Ua Condubhain, herenagh of Daire-Lubrain; Donnsleibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of all Ulidia, died.—Donnchadh Mac

---

[7] *By profession.*—Literally, *according to nomination.*

[8] *Because of.*—Literally, *in.* The offence was homicide (punishable by death), according to Canon XXXI. of the First Patrician Synod: Si quis conduxerit e duobus clericis, quos discordare convenit per discordiam aliquam, prolatum uni e duobus hostem ad interficiendum, homicidam congruum est nominari: qui clericus ab omnibus rectis [recte] habeatur alienus.

This enactment was incorporated into the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis* (X. *De multimodis causis clericorum*: 23).

[9] *Flann, etc.*—Of the four names in this entry, the last alone is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* But the compiler placed after it the *mortui sunt* of the Ulster Annals.

Digitized by Google

ſoƀarťu Ulaď uile, morťui ſunt.—Donnčaď Mac Gill[a]-Patraic ruaď, rí Oſſraiǯi, a ſuiſ occiſuſ eſt.—Conǯalač hUa [Fh]laiťberťaiǯ, ridomna Ailiǯ., occiſuſ eſt.

[Uiſ.] Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° iiii.° [a] Torfind, mac Turcaill, prim̃oigťigern[a] Gall n-Erenn, ſubita morte periit.—Taďg, mac Mic Carrťaiǯ, rí Deaſ-Mumain[-an], in penitentia mortuuſ eſt.—Uiďgaď mor do riǯ Tem̃rač Dia-Domnaiǯ Caſc[a]: idon, a ťeč Caſca do ťuitim fair 7 ſor a teǯlač.—Luimneč do loſcaď uile, ačtmaď beac.—Alaxandair, mac Mael-Choluim, rí Alban, in bona penitentia mortuuſ eſt.—Geill Deſ-Muman do marbaď la Tairrdelbač hUa
B 49d Cončobair: | idon, Mael-Sečlainn, mac Cormaic, mic Mic Carrťaiǯ, ri Caiſil 7 hUa Ciarmeic a hAne 7 hUa Cobťaiǯ do [U]ib-Cuanač-Cnamčaille.—Ardǯar, mac mic Aeďa hUi Mael-Sečlainn, ridomna Ailiǯ, do marbaď la Muinnter Daire i n-aíneč Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° u.° Quint Id Ianair imorro for Oen-diden 7 prim [uaťad eſcai] fuirri. Ocuſ iſ innti tuargbaď a buinde diden for in damliac mor Aird-Mača, iar n-a lanecor do ſlinntiuč la Cellač, comarba Patraic, iſin tričadmaď

A.D. 1124. [a] The iiii. were at first uii.; but u was altered into ii, by the text hand.

1124. [1] *Easter house.*—From this expression, taken in connection with the house-seizures mentioned in the Annals, it may be concluded that it was customary for kings to spend the week before Easter or Pentecost at a church, where houses were set apart for themselves and their retinues.

[2] *Died.*—On April 23, according to the Anglo Saxon Chronicle.

[3] *Of Ane.*—Literally, *from Aine* (the district around Knockany, co. Limerick). In the Annals of Loch Ce (*ad an.*), the original, *a hAne*, is read *Achaine* and applied as the personal name of Ua Cobthaigh (O'Coffey).

Digitized by Google

Gilla-Patraic the Red, king of Ossory, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Conghalach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, royal heir of Ailech, was slain. [1123]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1124. Torfind, son of Turcall, chief young lord of the Foreigners of Ireland, perished by sudden death.—Tadhg, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died in penance. —Great peril [happened] to the king of Tara, on Easter Sunday [April 6]: namely, his Easter house[1] to fall upon him and upon his [*lit.*, the] household.—Limerick was burned, all but a little.—Alexander, son of Mael-Coluim, king of Scotland, died[2] in good penance.—The hostages of Desmond were killed by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair: namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthaigh, king of Cashel and Ua Ciarmaic of Ane,[3] and Ua Cobthaigh of Ui-Cuanach-Cnamchaille.—Ardghar, grandson of Aedh Ua-Mael-Sechlainn, royal heir of Ailech, was killed by the Community of Daire, in reparation[4] to [St.] Columcille. [1124 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1125. The 5th of the Ides[1] [9th] of January [was] upon Friday and the 1st [day of the moon fell] thereon. And it is on that [day] its protecting ridge was raised[2] upon the great stone church of Ard-Macha, after its being fully covered with shingle by Cellach, successor of Patrick, in the [1125]

---

[4] *In reparation.* — "Within the libertie"! C. I do not know what was the offence.

1125. [1] *The 5th of the Ides, etc.*—The translator of C. mistook the meaning of this entry. "The fift of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broken in the roofe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick; being unrooffed in an hundred and thirtie years before." The week-day is given, but the lunation omitted, by the Four Masters.

[2] *Ridge was raised.*—That is, the work was formally completed.

Digitized by Google

bliaðain ar čet[a] o n-a raḃai slinntiuč fair co comlan.—Gilla-braiti hUa Ruairc do baťuð illoč-Aillinne.—Sluaǯað la Tairrdelbač hUa Concobuir i Miðe, co roinnarb Murčað hUa Mael-Sečlainn as a riǯi 7 co tarat tri riǯa for Feru Miðe. Marbid tra[b] Domnall Mac Murčaða in tres riǯ ria cinn nomaiðe. idon, Mael-Sečlainn, mac Donnčaða.—Creč dočuaið Muircertač hUa Cerbaill, ri Deisce[i]rt Fern-muiǯi, i Feraiḃ-Breǯ, conustaraið Diarmaid hUa Mael-Sečlainn co Feraiḃ Miðe 7 co Feraiḃ Breǯ, co romarbað Muircertač ann 7 ár a creiče íme.

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. iiii., Anno Domini M. c.° xx.° ui.° Ennai, mac Mic Murčaða, ri Laiǯen, mortuus est.—Sluaǯað la Tairrdelbač hUa Cončobuir illaiǯniḃ, co roǯaiḃ a n-giallu.—hUa Maelruanaiǯ, ri Fer-Manač, a suis occisus est.—Mael-Isu hUa Conne, sui Goeiðil i senčus 7 i m-briťemnačt 7 i n-Urd Patraic, iar n-a[i]ťriǯe ťogaiðe in Christo quieuit.—Corcač mor Muman co n-a tempull do loscað.—Domnall hUa Duḃdai do baďuð, iar n-denam creiči i Tir-Conaill.—Riǯðerus Toirrðelbaiǯ hUi Cončobuir co hAť-cliať, co tard riǯi Aťa-cliať 7 Laiǯen dia mac, idon, do Cončobur.—Anfud

A.D. 1125. [a] .c., MS. [b] h[autem] (the Latin equivalent), MS.

---

[3] *Thirtieth year above one hundred.*—At 995 (=996), *supra* (995 according to a quatrain in the *F. M.*), Armagh, including the stone church, was destroyed by lightning. The meaning is, that the restoration of the roof had been carried out at intervals during the period.

[4] *Before the end of a novena.*—"Within three dayes and three nights after"! C. The *F. M.* omit the expression.

1126. [1] *Died.*—In Wexford, according to the List of Leinster kings in L. L. (p. 39d).

[2] *A Goedhel eminent.*—Literally, *a master of a Goedhel.* By an emphatic native idiom, which is still operative, instead of a sb. qualified by an adj., the corresponding sb. of the adj. (or the adj. used as sb.) is employed with the genitive of the sb.

Digitized by Google

thirtieth year above one hundred[3] since there was a complete shingle roof upon it before.—Gilla-braiti Ua Ruairc was drowned in Loch-Aillinne.—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Meath, so that he expelled Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn from the kingship and placed three kings over the men of Meath. But Domnall, son of Murchadh, kills the third king, namely, Mael-Sechlainn, son of Donnchadh, before the end of a novena[4]. —Muircertach Ua Cerbaill, king of the South of Fernmagh, went on a foray into Fir-Bregh, until Diarmaid Ua Mael-Sechlainn with the Men of Meath and the Men of Bregha overtook them, so that Muircertach was killed there and slaughter of the foraying force [took place] around him. [1125]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1126. Ennai, son of Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, died.[1]—A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir into Leinster, so that he took away their pledges.—Ua Maelruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was slain by his own [kinsmen].—Mael-Isu Ua Conne, a Goedhel eminent in history and in jurisprudence[2] and in the Order of Patrick, rested in Christ after select penance.—Great Cork of Munster with its church was burned.—Domnall Ua Dubhdai was drowned, after making a foray in Tir-Conaill.—Royal progress of Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir to Ath-cliath, so that he gave the kingship of [1126]

The *Order of Patrick* may have embodied the primatial rights and privileges, as formulated and claimed with such prominence in the Tripartite Life and the Book of Armagh. The following from Tirechan (Book of Armagh, fol. 11b) is characteristic of the spirit pervading the Patrician Documents in their present form. Si quaereret heres [=*comarba*] Patricii paruchiam [i.e., diocesim] illius, potest pene totam insolam sibi reddere in paruchiam. (Cf. *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, etc., Trans. R. I. A., xxix. 184.)

[3] *Both laic and cleric.*—Literally, *between land and church.*

[4] *Treacherous foray.*—"A stealing army," C. It signifies that the foray was made when Ua Tuachair was nominally at peace with the Airthir.

Digitized by Google

cocaiđ ṁoir i n-Erinn, cor'bo ecen do čomarba Patraic
bit̆ mí for bliađain fri hArd-Mača i n-ečtair, oc ṡit̆u-
ǯuđ Fer n-Erenn 7 oc tabairt riaǯla 7 ṡoḃeṡa for cač,
eter tuait̆ 7 eaclus.—Crec meaḃla la Ruaiđri hUa
B 50a Tuačair i n-Airt̆eraiḃ, conat|tart̆adar Airt̆ir, co
rolađ a n-ar 7 co rodičennađ fađein.—Muiređač hUa
Cuillen, aircinneč Cločair, do marbađ d'Feraiḃ-Manač.
—Dam̆liac reiglesa Poil 7 Pedair, doronađ la hImar
hUa n-Aeđaca[i]n, do čoiṡecrađ do Cheallač, comarba
Patraic, i^c n-dodecim Kallann^c Nouimbir.—Crečṡluaǯađ la Tairrdelbač hUa Cončoḃair a n-Deṡ-Mu-
main, co roačt Glenn-Maǯair 7 co tuc boroma diairm̆íđe.

Kal. Ian. uii., f., l. x. u., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° uii.°
Sluaǯađ la Toirrdelbač hUa Concobuir i n-Deṡ-Mu-
main, co roačt Corcaiǯ moir Muman, co tuc giallu
Muman co leir.—Airt̆ir do ǯabail taiǯi Flaínn Mic
Sinaiǯ i Triun Saxan for Raǯnall, mac Mic Riabaiǯ,
aiđci Luain Inite 7 a dičennađ leó.—Cat̆ eter Ultu
fađein, i torcradur da riǯ Ulađ, idon, Niall Mac
Duínnṡleiḃe 7 ár Ulađ ime 7 Eočaiđ hUa Mat̆gamna
i frit̆ǯuin.—Gilla-Criṡt hUa hEicníǯ, rí Fer-Manač
7 airdriǯ Airgiall, do éc i Cločar-mac-n-Daimín iar n-
ait̆rigi t̆oǯaiđe.—Fir Mum̆an 7 Laiǯin do impođ
dori[t̆]iṡi for Thairrđelbač hUa Cončobuir 7 a n-geill

A.D. 1126. [a-a] in .xii. Kl. MS.

[5] *The stone church.*—Colgan evades the difficulty of distinguishing between *Damliac* and *Recles* (monastery) by employing the term *Basilica* (*Triad. Thaum.*, p. 300).

[6] *Imar.*—The tutor of St Malachy; *vir sanctissimae vitae*, according to St. Bernard. His name is in the Carthusian Martyrology at Nov. 12 (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 99). The Martyrology of Donegal has it (I know not why) at Aug. 13. He died on a pilgrimage at Rome in 1134.

[7] *He reached.* — "He wasted," C. The same error is repeated in the first entry of next year. It arose probably from mistaking the contraction mark over *s* for the grave accent of *a*; thus reading *roacht* as *ro[fh]ás*.

Digitized by Google

Ath-cliath to his son, namely, to Conchobur.—A storm of great war in Ireland, so that it was necessary for the successor of Patrick to be a month above a year abroad from Ard-Macha, pacifying the men of Ireland and imposing rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric[3]. —A treacherous foray[4] [was made] by Ruaidhri Ua Tuachair into the Airthir, until the Airthir overtook them, so that slaughter of them was inflicted and he was beheaded himself.—Muiredhach Ua Cuillen, herenagh of Clochar, was killed by the Fir-Manach.—The stone church[5] of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter, that was built by Imar[6] Ua Aedhacain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on [Thursday] the 12th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 21].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhair into Desmond, until he reached[7] Glenn-Maghair and took away countless cattle-spoil. [1126]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1127. A hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair into Desmond, until he reached great Cork of Munster, so that he took away the pledges of all Munster.—The Airthir seized the house of Flann Mac Sinaigh in the Third of the Saxons upon Raghnall, son of Mac Riabaigh, on the night of Monday of the Beginning [of Lent,[1] Feb. 21]; and he was beheaded by them.—A battle between the Ulidians themselves, wherein fell two kings of Ulidia in combat, namely Niall[2] Mac Duinnshleibhe [Ua Eochada], with slaughter of the Ulidians around him and Eochaidh Ua Mathgamna.—Gilla-Crist Ua hEicnigh, king of Fir-Manach and arch-king of Airgialla, died in Clochar-mac-Daimin after choice penance.—The Men of Munster and the Lagenians turned again upon Tairrdelbach Ua Con- [1127]

1127. [1] *Beginning [of Lent]*.—See 1109, note 2, *supra*.

[2] *Niall*.—Not given in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d).

[3] *He placed*. — Very gross is the error of the scribe, or compiler, of the (so-called) *Annals of Loch Cé*, who took the *rat sum* of the MS. to

Digitized by Google

do ḋilṡiuġuḃ doiḃ 7 a mac d'aṫṡuġuḃ do Laiġniḃ 7 do Ghallaiḃ. Ṡraide, doṡat ṡum ṡí aile[a] ṡoṡṡo, idon, Domnall, mac Mic Ṡhaelain.—Ceapball, mac Mic Ṡhaelain—7 áṡ hUa-Ṡaelain ime—do ṫuitim la hUiḃ-Ṡailġi ṡoṡ laṡ Cille-daṡa, i coṡnum comuṡbu[i]ṡ Bṡiġte. —Tailtiu, ingen Muṡċaḋa hUi Mael-Seċlainn, ben Taiṡṡḋelbaiġ hUi Concobuiṡ, d'éc.—Mael-Bṡiġte hUa Ṡoṡanna[i]in, aṡcinneċ Ṡrda-ṡṡaṫa; Mael-Bṡiġte hUa Cínaeṫa, aṡcinneċ Ṡiṡde-Tṡea, in bona penetencia moṡtui ṡunt.—Gilla-Ṡṡiṡt hUa Mael-Eoin, comaṡba Ciaṡain Cluana-mac-Noiṡ, ṡonuṡ 7 ṡobaṡṫu aṡcinneċ ċell n-Eṡenn, in Chṡiṡto quieuit.

[Bṡ.] Kal. Ian. i. ṡ., l. xx.ui., Anno Domini m.° c.° xx.° uiii.°
B 50b | Bṡṡextiliṡ[a] 7 emboleṡm[atic]uṡ annuṡ. Ṡiṡ Mhaiġi-ṡṫa (idon,[b] Domnall hUa Gailmṡedaiġ 7 Cenel-Maein[b]) do gabail taiġi ṡoṡ ṡuġ Ṡeṡ-Manaċ, idon, ṡoṡ Ṡaelan hUa n-Duiḃḋaṡa 7 aṫuitim leó 7 ṡoċaide do ṁaiṫiḃ Ṡeṡ-Manaċ ime.—Gill[a]-Ṡaṡaic, mac Tuaṫail, comaṡba Coeṁgin, do maṡbaḋ d'Uiḃ-Muiṡedaiġ ṡoṡ laṡ Glinne-da-loċa.—Maidm ṡia maṡcṡluaġ Concoḃaiṡ, mic Mic Loċlainn, ṡoṡ maṡcṡluaġ Tigeṡnain Ua [Ui] Ruaṡc, i toṡċaiṡ hUa Ciaṡḋai,

A.D. 1127. [a] .ii., MS.

A.D. 1128. [a] Bṡextuṡ, MS. [b-b] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C.

be plural and read *radsat* (they gave). The editor accepts this and improves upon it by taking *eli* (another) to be the local name, *Eli!* (He omits to say whether the territory of the name in Tipperary, or that in the King's Co., is intended.) He ought to have known that the legitimate successor of Eana was Diarmait Mac Murchadha, who brought over the English. But he was probably misled by the translator of C., who has: "his (O Conor's sons) deposed by Leinster and Galls, through misdemeanours of Danyell O'Eylan, king of Ely." O'Donovan (p. 1027) also took the verb as plural, signifying that the Leinstermen and Foreigners "elected another king over them"!

[3] *Contending.*—That is, which of two nuns belonging respectively to the two tribes mentioned should be the new abbess. The *F. M.* mention the fray, but omit the cause.

1128. [1] *Embolismal.*—That is, having a lunar month *thrown in*

Digitized by Google

chobuir and their pledges were forfeited by them, and his son was deposed by the Lagenians and by the Foreigners. Howbeit, he placed[2] another king over them, namely, Domnall, son of Mac Faelain.—Cearball, son of Mac Faelain—and slaughter of the Ui-Faelain [took place] around him—fell by the Ui-Failghi in the centre of Cell-dara, in contending[3] for the succession of [St.] Brigit.—Tailltiu, daughter of Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, wife of Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, died.—Mael-Brighte Ua Forannain, herenagh of Ard-sratha; Mael-Brighte Ua Cinaetha, herenagh of Ard-Trea, died in good penance.—Gilla-Crist Ua Mael-Eoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, happiness and prosperity of the herenaghs of the churches of Ireland, rested in Christ. [1127]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1128. A Bissextile and Embolismal[1] year. The Men of Magh-Itha (namely, Domnall Ua Gailmredaigh and the Cenel-Maien) seized a house upon the king of Fir-Manach, that is, upon Faelan Ua Duibhdhara; and he fell by them, and a number of the nobles of Fir-Manach around him.—Gilla-Patraic, son of Tuathal [Ua Tuathail], successor of [St.] Coemhgen, was killed by the Ui-Muiredaigh in the centre of Glenn-da-locha.—A defeat [was inflicted] by the horse-host of Conchobar, son of Mac Lochlainn, upon the horse-host of Tigernan Ua Ruairc, wherein fell Ua Ciardhai, king of Cairpri [1128 Bis]

[μὴν ἐμβόλιμος]; thus giving thirteen moons to the year in the luni-solar reckoning. The present is the third Embolism of the Decemnovennal Cycle: Epact 26, Golden Number VIII. (See *Todd Lectures*, Series III, No. IV.)

Its place in the Calendar is indicated in a marginal gloss in the L. B. Cal. of Oengus, opposite March 6: Tertius Embolismus cicli decinnovenalis hic incipit et conturbat regulum [-am]. For the *disturbance*, see Bede, *De temp. rat.*, *c. xx.*

This Embolism is of historical interest. It was the proof assigned in his reply to Pope Leo the Great by Paschasinus, bishop of Lilybaeum, why the Easter of 444 should be celebrated on the Alexan-

Digitized by Google

ri Cairpri 7 Cathal hUa Roghallaigh 7 Sitriuc hUa Mael-Brighte 7 mac Aedha hUi Dhubhdai, ri hUa-n-Almhaidhe 7 alii multi.—Muirgis hUa Nio[i]c, airchinneach Tuama-da-ghualann fri fre, do éc i n-Inis-in-gall.—Gnim gramma, anaithnigh, aimhairmhartach, rochoill carcoine Fer n-Erenn, eter loech 7 cleireach, do nach frith macrainla i n-Erinn riam, do dhenamh do Thigernan hUa Ruairc 7 do hUi[b]-Briuin: idon, comairba Patraic do rochtairghuidhedh i n-a fhiadhnu[i]re: idon, a chindechta do flath 7 dream dib do mairbadh 7 maccleireach dia muinntir féin, dobi fo Chuilebadh, do marbadh ann. Is e imorro an iarmairt dorairr do'n mhíghnim sa, co nach fuil i n-Erinn comairce is tairisi do dhunne fodhesta, no cairrdhighaltesi o Dhia 7 o dhoéimh in t-olc sa. In dínsein sa tra tucadh for comairba Patraic, isis amal 7 dinsim in Coimdhegh; uair adrubairt in Coimdheo fein isin t-Shoisceala: Qui[c] uor fferfit, me fferfit; qui me fferfit, fferfit eum qui me misit[c].—Creachfluaghadh la Tairrdelbach hUa Concobuir iLlaighmh, co roacht Loch-Cairman; airgeis, timcell Laighen co hAth-cliath 7 dorinne bo-dhibadh mór in chonair sin; o Ath-cliath, d'a tigh dorin[th]isi. Atá tra míchlu an t-fluaighadh sin for Tigernan hUa Ruairc.—Creach la Maghnus 7 la Fhin Fern-mughi hi Tir-Bhriuin, co tucsat gabala mora.

[c-c] qui uor, etc., et qui me, etc., C.

drine date, April 23, in preference to the Roman, March 26.

[3] *In charge of the sacred requisite and relics*—Literally, *under a Culebadh*. This expression, according to the Irish idiom, implies an office. In the Carlsruhe (Irish) Codex of St. Augustine (No. cxcv. fol. 19c), *culebath* glosses *flabellum*. But the context (*quo etiam muscas abigentes aerem commovemus*) shows that here the word is taken literally, *gnat-destroyer*. The employment of the *flabellum*, or fan, at Mass, as in the Greek Church, was too striking a ceremony to escape incidental mention in native hagiography. A *Culebadh* was among the Columban relics at Kells. According to the *Seafaring of Snedgus and Mac Riagail* (*Adamnan*, p. 323), it consisted of a leaf as large as the hide of a great ox. It was to be placed upon the altar. This description appears to identify it with the veil, or *Coopertorium quo altare tegitur cum oblationibus*, of Gregory of Tours

Digitized by Google

and Cathal Ua Rogheallaigh, and Sitriuc Ua Mael-Brighte, [1128]
the son of Aedh Ua Dubhdai, king of Ui-Amalghadha, and many others.—Muirghis Ua Nioic, herenagh of Tuaim-da-ghualann for [a long] space, died in Inis-in-Ghaill.—A deed ugly, unprecedented, ill-issuing, that deserved the curse of the Men of Ireland, both laic and cleric, whereof the like was not found in Ireland before, was done by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by the Ui-Briuin: namely, the successor of [St.] Patrick was stark dishonoured in his own presence: that is, his retinue was waylaid, and some of them were killed; and a student of his own household, who was in charge of the sacred requisites and relics[2] was killed there.—Now the result that grew out of this ill deed is this, that there is no protection which is secure for a person henceforth, until this evil is avenged by God and by men. For this disrespect that was put upon the successor of Patrick, it is the same as disrespect of the Lord; since the Lord himself said in the Gospel: "He that despiseth you, despiseth Me; he that despiseth Me, despiseth Him who sent Me" [Luke x. 14].—A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobhuir into Leinster, until he reached Loch Carman: herefrom, around Leinster to Ath-cliath, and he wrought great destruction of cattle on that route; from Ath-cliath, to his house again. But the ill-fame of that hosting is upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc.—A foray by Maghnus and by the men of Fern-magh into Tir-Briuin, so that

(De Vitis Patr., viii.. Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Trans. R. I. A., vol. xxvii. p. 169). That veil had enough in common with the *muscifugium* to have the Irish equivalent of *flabellum* applied thereto. Thence, in a secondary sense, *culebadh* would come to signify the requisites for Mass and for administration of the Sacraments; *fo culebadh* designating the custodian thereof.

The circumstances of the present outrage suggest a more comprehensive meaning. When engaged upon a visitation, the primate always had the *insignia* (=Irish *minna*; for which see the *Stowe Missal*, *ubi sup.*, p. 174) of St. Patrick carried about with him. These are divided into *consecrated* (insignia consecrata) and *other* (aliorum insignium) in the *Liber Angeli* (Book of Armagh, fol. 21c). The former are intended in a passage of

Deirid Tigernan co n-Ui[b]-Briúin 7 co rocaidi moir aili[d] forro ic Ath-Phirdeadh. Ferchair tra cach eterru 7 meabaidh for Tigernan 7 for Ui[b]-Briuin 7 maidhtir tri[e] cet no cethri cet[e] dib, i torruch einigh Patraic.— |
B 50c Sluaghadh la Conchobur hUa Lochlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain 7 la Dal-n-Araide 7 la hEirgiallaib i Magh-Coba, co tucrat giallu hUa-n-Echach. Import iar sin for a laim cli i Feraib-Bregh, co fargabret drem dia muinntir ann 7 co n-derbrat col mór friadh Dhia 7 fria[dh] dainibh: idon, lorcadh Atha-trumin co n-a templuibh 7 rocaide do dul martra inntibh. Non[f] impetrata pace Dei uel [h]ominum, retro ambulauerunt[f].—Sitt m-bliadhna co lethi, uel paulo plus, do denum do comorba Patraic eter Connachtu 7 Feru Muman.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l., uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xx.° ix.° Mac Mara[i]r hUa Reboca[i]n, airchinnech Lis-mór Mochutu [do éc].—Gilla-Mochonna hUa Duibdirma do marbadh do Ulltaibh i n-Inis-Taíti.—Ceallach, comarba Patraic, mac oghe 7 airdeascop Iarthair Erenn rosiarraigsetur Goidhil 7 Gall, laich 7 clerich, iar n-oirdneadh dono eascop 7 sacart 7 airi[i] gacha graidh archena 7 iar coisecradh tempall 7 reilgedh n-imdha, iar tidhnacal seot 7 mocine, iar n-arail riaghla 7 robera for cach, eter tuaith 7 eclais, iar m-bethaigh ceilebraitaigh-airfrennaigh, oéntigh, earnaigthidh, iar n-ongadh 7 aithrigi thogaidhe, rofaidh a anmain a n-uchtaingel 7 archaingel, i n-Ard-Patraic, isin Mumain, i Kalainn April, in

[d] .ii, MS. [e-e] .ccc. l. .cccc., MS. [f-f] non impetrat[a], etc., C.

Tirechan, which connects them with a veil. Et ordinavit ibi [Dunseverick, co. Antrim] Olcanum sanctum episcopum, quem nutrivit, Patricius et dedit illi partem de reliquiis Petri et Pauli et aliorum et velum quod custodivit reliquias (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b). The veil here mentioned, it can be inferred, signified the cover, or reliquary. The phrase in the text will thus include a person in charge of relics.

The expression is not translated in C. The whole entry is omitted ("perhaps intentionally," O Donovan, ii. 1029) by the Four Masters.

Digitized by Google

they took great captures. Tigernan [Ua Ruairc], with the Ui-Briuin and with another large force, comes up with them at Ath-Fhirdeadh. Battle is then fought between them, and defeat inflicted upon Tigernan and upon the Ui-Briuin; and three hundred, or four hundred of them are killed, as a first reparation[3] to Patrick.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain and by the Dal-Araidhe and by the Airgialla into Magh-Cobha, so that they took away the pledges of the Ui-Echach. They turn after that on their left hand into Fir-Bregh, until they lost a party of their people there and did a great crime before God and before men: namely, the burning of Ath-truim with its churches and a multitude underwent violent death in them. They marched back, without having obtained the peace of God, or of men.—Peace of a year and a half, or a little longer, was made by the successor of Patrick between the Connachtmen and the Men of Munster. [1128]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1129. Mac Marais Ua Rebochain, herenagh of Lis-mor of Mochutu [died].—Gilla-Mochonna,[1] Ua Duibdirma was killed by the Ulidians in Inis-Taiti.—Ceallach, successor of Patrick, son of purity and eminent bishop of the West of Europe and the one head to whom served the Goidhil and the Foreigners, laics and clerics, after ordaining bishops and priests and persons of every [church] grade besides and after the consecration of many churches and cemeteries; after bestowing of treasures and of wealth; after enjoining of rule and good conduct upon every one, both laic and cleric; after a Mass-celebrating, fasting, prayerful life; after Unction and choice penance, he sent forth his spirit into the bosom of [1129]

---

[3] *First reparation.*—Meaning that other punishments were inflicted subsequently.

1129. [1] *Gilla-Mochonna.—Devotee of (St.) Mochonna.* As Inis-Taiti was an island in Lough Beg, co.

secunda seria 7 isin cetramad[a] bliadain sicet[a] a abdaine 7 isin coicatmad[b] bliadain a airi. Rucad tra a corp hi tert[c] Non April co Ler-mór Mocutu, do seir a timna sadéin 7 rosriṫaired co salmaib 7 ymnaib 7 canntaicib. Ocus rohadnaiced co honórac i n-ailaid in[n]a n-epscop i prid Non April, in quinta seria. Muircertac, mac Domnaill, d'oirdned i comurbus Patraic in Non April.—Teac Colum-cille i

A.D. 1129. [a-a] .iii.mad —.xxait, MS. [b] .l.mad, MS. [c] .iii., MS.

Londonderry, the saint here intended was one of the two SS. Mochonna venerated in Derry on March 8 and May 13, respectively.

[2] *Ard-Patraic.*—The obit of O'Longan (1113, *supra*), the authorities cited in the note there given and two entries of a similar kind in these Annals explain the presence of Cellach at Ard-patrick. O'Longan belonged to one of the tribes (mentioned in note 4, *infra*) that, by a perversion of the principle regulating succession in endowed churches (*Senchas Mor*, Brehon Laws, i. 73 sq.; Book of Armagh, fol. 16d, 17a), temporarily diverted the primacy into lay hands. The head of the name, Gilla-Crist (Book of Leinster p. 334a, l. 39; Book of Ballymote, p. 115 b, l. 34) and Ua Sinachain of the kindred sept, the Ui-Sinaich, who died respectively in 1072 and 1052 (*supra*), are called *stewards of Munster*. Whence it can be inferred that they were likewise incumbents of Ardpatrick. That church consequently was immediately subject to Armagh: its superiors were the stewards, or custodians, of the primatial cess in Munster and were selected from the families in question.

Cellach had accordingly arrived there, either to visit, whether officially, or through courtesy; or, it may be, in connection with the truce between Munster and Connaught mentioned under the preceding year.

[3] *Tomb of the bishops.*—Colgan, who was advised by the F. M., translates: *in sanctuario episcoporum vulgo appellato!* (Tr. Th., p. 301). The error, as was to be expected, has been copied by O'Conor.

"His [Latin] name [Celsus] is in the Roman Martyrology at the 6th of April. . . Its being placed at 6 April is owing to another mistake of Baronius [the first mistake, Note to *Rom. Mart.*, Ap. 3, was assigning the death to 1128], who was the first to insert it in the Roman Martyrology, which he revised by order of Gregory XIII. It was already in Molanus' Additions to Usuard, published in the year 1568. . . . As his interment was marked IV. April., this notation was probably mistaken

Digitized by Google

angels and archangels, in Ard-Patraic[2] in Munster, on the Kalends [1st] of April, on the 2nd feria, and in the 24th year of his abbacy and in the 50th year of his age. His body was then carried on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of April to Lis-mor of Mochutu, according to his own will and it was waked with psalms and hymns and canticles. And it was buried with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the 2nd of the Nones [4th] of April, on the 5th feria. Muircertach, son of Domnall, was instituted[4] [*recte*, intruded] into the succession of Patrick on the Nones [5th] of April. —The house of Colum-cille in Cell-mic-nEnain[5] was seized [1129]

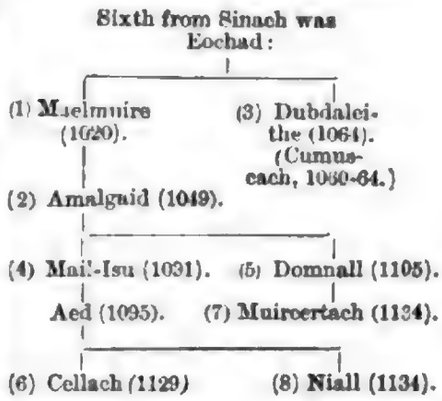
for VI. April., and thus adding a confusion of said day with that of his death, this error seems to have originated" (Lanigan, *E. H.* iv. 89–91).

[4] *Instituted.*—As the time was too short for the news to reach Armagh, much less for a canonical election to take place, between Monday and Thursday, the "institution," there can be little doubt, was performed in Lismore. The chief members of the family to which Cellach belonged thus accompanied him to Munster. In the *Liber Angeli*, or Book of primatial privileges, the ordinary retinue is set down as fifty. Receptio archiepiscopi, heredis cathedrae meae urbis, cum comitibus suis, numero quinquaginta (Book of Armagh, fol. 206).

Feidlimid, who belonged to the sixth generation from Conn of the Hundred Battles (2nd cent. A.D.), had amongst his five sons two named Bresal and Echaid: eponymous heads of the Ui-Bresail and the Ui-Echach, whose respective territories were the baronies of Oneilland East and Armagh (co. Armagh).

Sixteenth in descent from Bresal was Cumuscach, great grandson of Erudan, who held forcible possession of the primatial see from 1060 to 1064 and died in 1074 (*supra*).

In the fourth degree from Echaid was Sinach, eponymous head of the Ui-Sinaich. This was the sept that supplied almost all the lay succession in Armagh, as appears from the following table (Book of Leinster, pp. 334b, 338c; Book of Ballymote, pp. 113–4). The genealogy appears defective by comparison with that of the Ui-Bresail; but, for the present purpose, this is immaterial.



Digitized by Google

Cill-mic-n-Enain do ǯabail d'O Thaircert for Aeď, mac
B 50 d. Cať ba[i]rr U Domnaill | 7 a loscaď dó.—Caistel Ať a-luain do ďenam̃ la Tairrdelbač hUa Cončobair.—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Uiďrin, toisečCeniuil-Feraďaiǯ, do loscaď a tiǯ a altrann hi Tir-Manač, i meďail.—Niall hUa Criča[i]n, rí hUa-Fiačrač Arda-sraťa, do marbaď d'Uib-Cennetiǯ.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xxx.° Sord Coluim-cille[a] co n-a ťempall 7 co n-a minnaiď ímdaiď do loscaď.—Cú-Aiffne hUa Concobair, ri hUa-Failǯi, do éc.—Am̃laim, mac Mic Shena[i]n, rí Gaileng (idon,[b] coč oll fliuč[b]); Oenǯus hUa Caindelba[i]n, rí Loegaire 7 sočaide aile do maiťiď do ťuitim la Firu Breifne i Sleiď-Guaire.—Bellum eter Fhiru Alban 7 Feru Moreb i torcradar ceiťri[c] mile d'Fheraiď Moreb, im a riǯ, idon, Oenǯus, mac ingine Luluiǯ; mile imorro (uel[d] centum, quod est uerius[d]) d'Fheraiď Alban i friťǯuin.—Sluaǯaď la Cončobur hUa Ločlainn 7 la Tuaiscert n-Erenn i n-Ulltaiď, go roťinolsatur Ulaiď do ťabairt caťa doiď. Meďais imorro for Ulltaiď, co roláď a n-ár, im Aeď hUa Loingsiǯ, rí Dal-Araide 7 im Gilla-Patraic hUa Serraiǯ, ri Dal-buinde 7 im

A.D. 1130. [a] om., C. [b-b] r. m., t. h., MS.; om., C. [c] .iiii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS.; om., C. The two first words are written l.c., which should perhaps be read as no, cet—*or, a hundred*, to correspond with the native text.

Cellach was a layman on his accession. Niall died in 1139.

From the foregoing and the notices in the Annals we see that the *plebilis progenies* (the tribe in whose territory Armagh stood) usurped the position and discharged by deputy the sacred functions of the *ecclesiastica progenies* (Book of Armagh, fol. 16d).

Cell-mic-n-Enain.—Church of the Son of Enan. Now (by substitution of *r* for *n*), Kilmacrenan (county Donegal).

[6] *By O'Tairchert.*—The editor of the Annals of Loch Ce says (in a note *ad an.*) that "the F. M. have *Ua Tairchert*, which is likely to be correct, although the form *Tairchert* occurs also in the Annals of Ulster." But he mistook the form *dó* = *do O* for the preposition *do* (by).

Digitized by Google

by O'Tairchert[6] upon Aedh, son of Cathbarr Ua Domnaill [1129]
and he was burned by him.—The castle of Ath-luain was built by Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobair.—Gilla-Crist, son of Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was burned in the house of his fosterer in Tir-Manach, in treachery.—Niall[7] Ua Crichain, king of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cennetigh.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1130]
1130. Sord of Colum-cille with its church and with its many relics was burned.—Cu-Aiffne Ua Conchobair, king of Ui-Failghi, died.—Amhlaim, son of Mac Senain, king of Gailenga (namely, "Wet Cowl"); Oenghus Ua Caindelbain, king of Loegaire and a number of nobles besides fell by the Men of Breifni at Sliabh-Guaire.—War[1] between the Men of Scotland and the Men of Moray, wherein fell four thousand of the Men of Moray, around their king, namely, Oenghus, son of the daughter of Lulach[2]; one thousand also (or one hundred, which is truer) of the Men of Scotland [fell] in the contest.—A hosting by Conchobur Ua Lochlainn and by the North of Ireland into Ulidia, so that the Ulidians assembled to give battle to them. Defeat, however, is inflicted upon the Ulidians and a slaughter of them ensued, around Aedh Ua Loingsigh, king of Dal-Araidhe and around Gilla-Patraic Ua Serraigh, king of

---

[7] *Niall.*—His name terminates the genealogy in the Books of Leinster (p. 338e) and Ballymote (p. 113e), proving that the compilation was made during his life-time. He was tenth from Crichan, who was likewise the tenth from Colla Uais (4th century A.D.)

1130. [1] *War.* — Eodem anno (septimo), Comes Moraviensis, Angusius, apud Strucathrow cum gente sua peremptus est. (Fordun, *Chron. Gent. Scot.*, v. 33.) In the *Gesta Annalia* (*cap.* 1), the place is called *Strucathroch.* It was in Forfarshire. In the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle* (Cot. Tib. B IV.), the slaying of *Anagus* is given at this year.

[2] *Lulach.*—Slain in 1058 (*supra*).

Digitized by Google

Dubhaildhe Mac Cairtin 7 im fhocaidhe archena. Innsuit imorro in tír co hairchedh na hArdha, etsedh tuaidh 7 chill, co tucsat mile do bhraid, uel[c] paulo plus[e] 7 ilmile imorro do bhuaidh 7 do eachaidh. Maidhi imorro Uladh im a righ iar sein co hArdh-Macha, i coimhdhail Conchobair, co n-dernsat sidh 7 comluighi 7 co fargsat giallu.—Mear mor cech tosaidh co[c] coitchenn i n-Erinn uile[e] isin bliadhain si.

Kal. Ian. u. f., L. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xxx.° i.° Crechfluaghadh la Taithdhelbach hUa Concobuir 7 la Coicidh[a] Chonnacht i Mumain, co roaisgset hUi-Conaill-Ghabhra.—Sluaghadh la Conchobar hUa m-Briain 7 la Fitzu Muman illaighnibh, co roghabh a n-giallu 7 iar sein i Mídhe, co roaisgseat Inis Loca-Seimhdhe 7 co rocomsuc a maseslugh 7 maseslugh Connacht, co semaidh fos maseslugh Connacht.

[B 50d ends.[b]]

* * * * *

* * * * *

[B 51 a.[1]]

Rucadh ar Loch-Sighlen 7 robói coicthighis ar inis ainm, no ni is uillsu 7 rosuasluic in eclais naem 7 rach Patraic he 7 romarbaid na coimédaigi robadhsi ic a coimedh.—Dorus tempaill Daire do dhenam la comarba Coluim-

[a] om., C.

A.D. 1131. [c] .u. ro, MS.

[b] A chasm occurs in the MS. (B), up to end of A.D. 1155.

[1] On the upper margin, a modern (17th century) hand wrote: "Fower leaves are wanting before this." That is the number of the lost folios.

1131. [1] *Connacht.*—The missing years up to and including portion of 1138 are in great part the same, it is safe to conclude, as those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Thenceforward (the Annals of Loch Ce being blank to 1169 inclusive) the entries, though unrecognisable at present, were, there can be no doubt, embodied in the main by the *Four Masters.*

[2] *Mael-Isu.*—Given in C and (in almost the same words) in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1132. [1] *The house.*—This imperfect

Digitized by Google

Dal-Buinde and around Dubhrailbhe Mac Cairtin and around a multitude besides. Moreover, they pillage the country as far as the East of the Ard, both secular and church land,[2] so that they took away a thousand captives, or a little more, and likewise many thousands of cows and of horses. The nobles of Ulidia also [went] after that with their king to Ard-Macha, into the assembly of Conchobhar, so that they made peace and co-swearing and left pledges.—Great crop of every produce generally in all Ireland in this year. [1130]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1131. A foray-hosting by Tairrdelbach Ua Concobuir and by the Fifth of Connacht into Munster, so that they harried Ui-Conaill-Ghabra.—A hosting by Conchobhar Ua Briain and by the Men of Munster into Leinster, so that he received their pledges and after that [he went] into Meath, so that they harried the Island of Loch-Semhdide and their horse-host and the horse-host of Connacht met and defeat was inflicted upon the horse-host of Connacht.[1] [1131]

(Mael-Isu[2] O'Foglada, episcopus Cassil, in senectute bona quievit.)

(Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1132. The house[1] [of the abbess] of Kildare was made (*recte*, seized) by the Kenselaghs . . .) [1132 Bis.]

* * * * *

[Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1155.] [1155]

[Tigernan[1] Ua Ruairc took Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after Donnchadh had gone

---

entry is given in C. (The luni-solar notation is in Latin.) The remainder which is contained in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, states that the church was burned, that a large number were slain and that the abbess was violated.

1155. [1] *Tigernan - Cenannus.* — Taken from the Four Masters.

Digitized by Google

cille, idon, la Flaitbertac hUa Brolcа[i]n.—Amlaim Mac Canai (muire[a] Ceniuil-[O]engusa[a]), tuir gaiscid 7 beodacta Ceniuil-Eogain uile, mortu[u]s est.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. u., Anno Domini M° c.° l.° ui.° Tairrdelbac hUa Concobuir, airdri Connact, tuir ordain 7 oirecu[i]s Erenn uile ar gaisced 7 tidnacul sét 7 maine do laecaib 7 do cleircib, in pace quieuit.—Sluaξad la Muircertac hUa Loclainn i n-Ulltaib, co tuc braiξdi fri a reir. Ocus is for an sluaξad sin dano romarbad hUa hIn[n]eirξi for fcéimled.—Aed hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbad la hUa Catta[i]n 7 la Feraib na Craibe.—Sluaξad aile[a] dano la hUa Laclaind co n-Deiscert m-Breξ, co tuc braiξde Laiξen o Mac Murcada tar cenn a Coicid[b] uile. Docuadur iar sein Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Airξiallu i n-Osraiξib, co riactadur Clar Dhaire-mór, co tangadur maiti Osraiξi hi tec hUi Laclainn.—Meass mor isin bliadain si fo Erinn uile. Hoi m-bliadna o'n mes mor aili[a] gusan bliadain si.

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uii.° Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrtaiξ, aircinnec Corcaiξi, in Christo quieuit.—Cu-Ulad hUa Caindelba[i]n do marbad i mebail la Donncad, mac Domnaill sucaid hUi Mael-Seclainn, tar saruξud comarba Patraic 7 Baclu

A.D. 1155. [a-a] l. m., t. h., MS. This year om., C.

A.D. 1156. [a] .ii., MS. [b] .u.id., MS.

---

[2] *Ua Brolchain.*—See the exhaustive note, *Adamnan*, p. 405-6.

[3] *Steward.*—(*muire*).—Lord (*tigherna*), F. M.

1156. [1] *Tower* (*tuir*).—The F. M. change *tuir* into *tuile* (flood).

[2] *Nine years.*—At 1147 the F. M. record, very likely from the missing portion of these Annals, a great crop throughout Ireland.

1157. [1] *Who thereby dishonoured.*—Literally (lit., *beyond*) *profanation of* (the successor, etc.). "In spight of," C.

Ua Caindelbain (O'Quinlan) was chief of the Ui-Laeghaire (so called from Laeghaire, the contemporary of St. Patrick), whose territory comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, co. Meath. According to Mageoghegan,

Digitized by Google

to meet him with a small force to Cenannus.] He was [1155]
carried upon [an island of] Loch-Sighlen and was a fortnight above a month therein, or something more and holy church and the favour of Patrick freed him and the guards that were guarding him were killed.—The door of the church of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain.[2]—Amlaim Mac Canai (steward[3] of Cenel-[O]engusa), tower of the championship and activity of all Cenel-Eogain, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1156. [1156 Bis.]
Tairrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, archking of Connacht, tower[1] of the splendour and of the principality of all Ireland for prowess and bestowal of treasures and of wealth to laics and to clerics, rested in peace.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia, so that he took away pledges to his choice. And it is upon that hosting also Ua Inneirghi was killed on a surprise party.—Aedh Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by Ua Cathain and by the Men of the Craibh.—Another hosting also by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn to the South of Bregha, so that he took away the hostages of Leinster from [Diarmait] Mac Murchadha in return for [giving to Diarmait] the whole province. After that the Cenel-Eogain and the Airghialla went into Ossory, until they reached the Plain of Daire-mor, so that the nobles of Ossory came into the house of Ua Lachlainn.—Great crop in this year throughout all Ireland. Nine[2] years from the other great crop to this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. [1157]
1157. Gilla-Patraic Mac Carrthaigh, herenagh of Cork, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh Ua Caindelbain was killed in treachery by Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Mael-Sechnnaehli Merry, who thereby dishonoured[1] the successor

he "was unhappilly and treacherously killed by Donogh mac Donnell [son of Domnall] O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath: having

Issu 7 Mic Lačlaind co maitib in Tuaisce[i]rt.—
Daím-ínís co n-a templuib do loscud.—Comarba
Patraic (idon,[a] airdepscop Erenn[a]) do čoisecrad
tempaill na manač i fiadnu[i]si cleirеč n-Erenn, idon,
B 51b. in Leǯ|ait 7 U[i] Osein 7 Grenne 7 na n-epscop arčena
7 i fiadnu[i]se laeč n-imda, im hUa Lačlaind, idon, im
riǯ Erenn 7 Donnčad hUa Cerbaill 7 Tigernan[1] hUa
Ruairc. Dorad dano Muircertač hUa Ločlainn očt[b]
fičtiu bo 7 tri fičte[c] ungai d'ór do'n Coimdiǯ 7 do na
cleirčib. Dorat dano baile ic Dročat-ata do na
cleirčib, idon, Finnabair-na-n-ingean. Ocus tri fičit[c]
ungai d'ór o hUa Cerbaill 7 tri fičit[c] unga[i] aili[d] o
ingin hUi Mail-Sečlainn, o mnaí Tigernain hUi Ruairc.
Rohescoitcennaiǯed dano do'n čur sin o tuait 7 o
eclais in t-ingrinntid[e] mallačtač rosaraiǯestar
comarba Patraic 7 Bačall Issu 7 cleirčiu Erenn
arčena: idon, Donnčad hUa Mael-Sečlainn.—Sluaǯad
la Muircertač hUa Lačlainn co Tuaiscert Erenn i

A.D. 1157. [1] Tigernain, MS. [a-a] itl., t. h., B.; given in C. [b] .uiii., MS. [c] .xx., MS. [d] .ii., MS.

---

sworne to each other before by the ensewing oathes to be true to one another, without effusion of blood (for performance of which oathes the primatt of Ardmach was bound, the Pope's Legatt, Grenon, archbushopp of Dublyn, the abbot of the monkes of Ireland [Ua Brolchain]): the coworb [successor] of St. Queran [of Clonmacnoise] with his oaths [=*minna*, relics], the Staff, or Bachall, of Jesus, the cowarb of St. Feichyn [of Fore, co. Westmeath] with his oaths, the oaths [relics] of St. Columb-kill. These oaths and sureties were taken before King Mortagh [Mac Lochlainn], Donnogh O'Kervall king of Uriell, Tyernan O'Royrck, king of the Brenie and Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also. And if there were no such oaths or securities, it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause."

[2] *In presence of.*—The *F. M.* may be pardoned for calling this a Synodal Assembly; but the same excuse cannot be pleaded for Colgan, who gravely sets it down as a Synodal Convention (*Conventus Synodalis*) for consecrating the Basilica of the Monastery (AA. SS., p. 655)! (*To conse-*

Digitized by Google

of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and Mac Lachlainn, along with the nobles of the North.—Daimh-inis with its churches was burned.—The successor of Patrick (namely, the archbishop of Ireland) consecrated the church of the Monks [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], in presence of[2] the clergy of Ireland, that is, of the Legate[3] and of Ua Osein and of Grenne and of the other bishops and in presence of many of the laity, around Ua Lachlainn, that is, around the king of Ireland and Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill and Tigernan Ua Ruairc. Moreover, Muircertach Ua Lochlainn gave eight[4] score cows and three score ounces of gold to the Lord and to the clergy. He gave also a townland at Drochait-atha to the clergy, namely, Finnabhair-na-ningen. And three score ounces of gold [were given] by Ua Cerbaill and three score ounces more by the daughter of Ua Mael-Sechlainn, [namely] by the wife of Tigernan Ua Ruairc. On that occasion also was excommunicated by laity and by clergy the persecutor accursed, that dishonoured the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the clergy of Ireland besides, namely, Donnchadh[5] Ua Mael-Sechlainn.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the North of Ireland into [1157]

---

crate is omitted in O'Donovan's translation.)

The wonder is to find Lanigan (*E. H.* iv. 164) led astray thereby. He adds however: "This synod, or assembly, was held for the mere object of consecrating a church; and in fact very little more seems to have been done by it" (p. 167).

[3] *The Legate.*—Christian Ua Condoirche, bishop of Lismore. The F. M. omit his name, and also those of Ua Osein (archbishop of Tuam) and of Grenne (archbishop of Dublin). The omission is accordingly repeated in the hitherto published accounts of the transaction.

O'Donovan (p. 1126) gives the reading of C. as "the Legat Ui Conorchi and the bishops also." But it is: "the Legat, U Osen, Grene and the bishops also."

[4] *Eight.*—The F. M. give seven (score): whence Colgan has *centum et quadraginta* (*loc. cit.*).

[5] *Donnchadh.*—His offence is stated in the second entry of this year.

According to Mageoghegan, "the

Mumain, co ſanzadur ſaičt̆i Luimníǯ 7 co tanzadur mait̆i Muman im a riǯaib̆ i teač hUi Lač̆laind 7 co ſarzaib̆ſet a m-braiǯti aicce.

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° uiii.° Domnall hUa Lonzarza[i]n, ardepſcop Muman, in Chriſto quieuit.—Sluaǯad̆ dano la hUa Lač̆laind hi Tir-Conaill, co romill Fanait do leir.—Senod̆ do tinol la comarba Patraic 7 la cleirč̆ib Erenn iſin Bri-mic-Thaid̆z, dú i rabadur coic[a] epſcoip ſič̆et, do erail riaǯla 7 ſob̆era ar cač̆ i coitč̆enn. Iſ do'n č̆ur ſin roordaiǯſet cleiriǯ Erenn, im Chomarba Patraic 7 im [in] Leǯait, cat̆air do comarba Coluim-cille, idon, do Fhlait̆bertač̆ hUa Brolč̆a[i]n, amal zač̆ n-epſcop 7 ard-abdaine cell Coluim-cille ſo Erinn uile co coitcenn.

Kal. Ian. u. f., l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° l.° ix.° Diarmait, mac Taid̆z hUi Mailruanaiǯ, mortuuſ eſt. —Sluaǯad̆[a] la Muirceртač̆ hUa Ločlainn a Míd̆e, co ſarzaib̆ Donnč̆ad̆ hUa Mail-Sečlainn i lanriǯe Mid̆e, o Shinainn co ſairrzi.[a]—Sloǯad̆ la Muirceртač̆ hUa Ločlainn co mait̆ib̆ Cheineil-Eozain i ſoiriđin Airǯiall
B 51c co hAt̆-Fhirdead̆. Tanzadur | imorro Connač̆ta 7 Conm̆aicne 7 U[i]-Bríuin do leir 7 cat̆ mor do Muimnečaib̆ conícce At̆-na-Caiſberna, do tabairt cat̆a doib̆. Atrač̆tadur imorro Cenel-n-Eozain 7 Airzialluim hUa

A.D. 1158. [a-a] .u. eſp.xx., MS.
A.D. 1159. [a a] om., C.

---

whole kingdome and government [were] given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof.' See 1159, note 1 (*infra*).

1158. [1] *Also.*—That is, as well as into Munster, the incursion into which is the last item of the preceding year.

[2] *The Legate.*—Not mentioned by the *Four Masters.*

[3] *Chair.*—That is, he was made either a mitred abbot, or a bishop with-

Digitized by Google

Munster, until they reach the Green of Limerick and the nobles of Munster around their kings came into the house of Ua Lachlainn and left their pledges with him. [1157]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1158. Domnall Ua Longargain, archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Ua Lachlainn into Tir-Conaill also,[1] so that he wasted Fanat entirely.—A Synod was assembled by the successor of Patrick and by the clergy of Ireland at the Hill of Mac Taidhg, wherein were five [and] twenty bishops, to enjoin rule and good conduct upon every one in common. It is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland, along with the successor of Patrick and along with the Legate,[2] appointed a Chair[3] for the successor of Colum-cille, that is, for Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain, the same as [for] every bishop and the arch-abbacy in general of the churches of Colum-cille throughout all Ireland. [1158]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1159. Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaigh, died.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn[1] into Meath, so that he left Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn in full kingship of Meath, from [the river] Shannon to sea.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the nobles of Cenel-Eogain to Ath-Fhirdeadh in aid of the Airghialla. Howbeit, the Connachtmen and the Conmaicni and all the Ui-Briuin and a large battalion of Munstermen came as far as Ath-na-caisberna to give battle to them. On the other side, the Cenel-Eogain and Airgialla under Ua [1159]

---

out jurisdiction (more probably the former). See 1173, note 1; 1247, note 2 (*infra*).

1159. [1] *Ua Lachlainn.*— He was the principal of those by whom Donnchadh had been deposed in favour of his brother, Dermot, after the excommunication pronounced in 1157!

Ločlainn for amus in Ačta cetna. Maiðis tra for Connačtaiḃ 7 for Conmaicne 7 for Ua-Ḃríuin, amal robatur uile, idon, sé[b] cať a mora doiḃ 7 lait na dá cať aile[c] a n-dergár: idon, ár Connačt, im Gilla-Crist, mac Diarmada, mic Taiðg 7 im Muircertač, mac Taiðg 7 mac Domnaill hUi Phlaiťbertaiǯ, idon, mac riǯ Iarťair Chonnačt 7 Ḃrian Maineč, mac Cončoḃair, mic Thoirrðelbaiǯ 7 hUa Mandača[i]n (idon,[d] Muireðač[d]), ri hUa-Ḃriuin na Sinna 7 Ḃranan, mac Gilla-Crist Mic Ḃrana[i]n, idon, rí Corco-Ačlann 7 mac Phínna[i]n hUi Siḃlen, ri hUa-n-Ečač Muaiðe 7 alii multi nobiles; 7 ár hUa-m-Ḃríuin, im mac Tigerna[i]n hUi Cumra[i]n 7 im mac Gilla-Phínnen U[i] Rotaiǯ 7 mac Suibne hUi Ghala[i]n 7 Mac Conbuiðe hUi Thormada[i]n 7 mac Aeða na n-amus, airri Conmaicne, 7 U[a] Donnčaða 7 Finnbarr, mac Finnḃairr O[i] Gheruðud, toisec Muinnteri-Geruða[i]n. Ocus[e] drem mor do Muimnečaiḃ, im mac Gilla-Ciara[i]n hUi Cennetiǯ. Ocus[e] Mac na haiðči hUa Cernača[i]n do marbað ar naḿarač for creič. Ocus tucsadur Cenel-n-Eogain boroma n-diairmíðe do'n creič sin 7 ternatur imorro Cenel-n-Eogain co coscar mór dia tiǯiḃ iar séin.—Sluaǯað la Muircertač hUa Lačlainn co Ceniul-n-

[b] .ui., MS. [c] .ii., MS. [d-d] itl., t. h., B.; om., C. [e] Et (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), MS.

---

[2] *Ford.*—That is, *Ath-na-caisberna*; in the neighbourhood of Ardee (Ath-Fhirdeadh), co. Louth.

[3] *The two other battalions.*—Namely, of the Cenel-Eogain and of the Airghialla.

[4] *Upon them.*—Literally, *their* (*stark slaughter*); the possessive being used objectively. O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 1135) translates *lait na dá cath aile a n-dergár* by "the two other battalions were dreadfully slaughtered." But the list of the slain, which does not include a single Ulster name, places the meaning beyond doubt.

[5] *Brian Mainech.*—So called from having been fostered in Ui-Maine (the O'Kellys' country in cos. Galway and Roscommon).

[6] *Many other nobles.*—The compiler overlooked the fact that the context required the accusative, not the nominative.

Digitized by Google

Lachlainn advanced to attack the same Ford.[2] But defeat is inflicted upon the Connachtmen and upon the Conmaicni and upon the Ui-Briuin, as they were [in] all, namely, six large battalions of them and the two other battalions[3] inflict stark slaughter upon them[4]: to wit, slaughter of Connachtmen, around Gilla-Crist, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and around Muircertach, son of Tadhg [Mac Diarmata] and the son of Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, that is, the son of the king of the west of Connacht, and Brian Mainech,[5] son of Conchobhar, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair] and Ua Mandachain (namely, Muiredhach), king of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna and Branan, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Branain, that is, king of Corco-Achlann and the son of Finnan Ua Sibhlen, king of the Ui-Echach of Muaidh; and many other nobles[6] [were slain]; and slaughter of the Ui-Briuin, around the son of Tigernan Ua Cumrain and around the son of Gilla-Finnen[7] Ua Rothaigh and the son of Suibne Ua Galain and the son of Cu-buidhe[8] Ua Tormadain and the son of Aedh "of the onsets," sub-king [?] of Conmaicni and Ua Donnchadha and Finnbharr, son of Finnbharr Ua Gerudhain,[9] chief of Muinnter-Gerudhain. And a large force of Munstermen [was slain], around the son of Gilla-Ciarain Ua Cennetigh. And "Son of the Night"[10] Ua Cernachain was killed on the morrow on a foray. And the Cenel-Eogain took away countless cattle-spoil on that foray. And the Cenel-Eogain returned indeed with great triumph to their homes after that.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn with the Cenel-Eogain and with the Airgialla and the Ulidians and Cenel-Conaill into Connacht, so that [1159]

---

[7] *Gilla-Finnen.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Finnian* (of Clonard, co. Meath).

[8] *Cu-buidhe.*—Literally, *canis flavus.*

[9] *Gerudhain.*—Gerudan, C.; Gerudhud, B.

[10] "*Son of the Night.*"—So called, perhaps, from the many nocturnal raids in which he took part.

Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaib 7 Ulltaib 7 Ceniul-Conaill i Connačtaib, co roloiscet Dún-mór 7 Dun-Ciaraiði 7 Dún-na-n-Gall 7 co romillset mor do'n tír arčena, co rosoiset iar sin dia tír, cen sit, cen giallu. Ocus is do'n čur sin tucsat leo hUa Gailmreðaiǯ 7 Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire hUa Loingsiǯ, epscop Liisṁoir, suam uitam felicitер finiuit.—Murčað hUa Ruaða-ca[i]n, rí Airtěr, mortuus est.—Tri hUi Maeldoraið do marbað la hUa Cananna[i]n hi meabail.

[Dis.] Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° Donnčað hUa Mael-Sečlainn, ri Miðe, do marbað do macaib hUi Fhindalla[i]n i mebail.—hUa Cananna[i]n, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do marbað la Cenel-Conaill faðéin,
B 51d idon, teč do loscuð | d'Ua Baiǯill fair.—Flaitbertač hUa Catusaiǯ, ri Saitne [do éc].—Finn hUa Gorma[i]n, epscop Cille-dara, abb manač Ibair-Cinntračta fri ré, ad Christum migrauit.—Brodur, mac Torcaill, ri Atta-cliat, do marbað do Deiscert Breǯ.—Maidm Maiǯi-Luǯad ria Cenel-n-Eogain Tolča-oac for hUa n-Gailmreðaiǯ 7 for Domnall hUa Criča[i]n 7 for Ua Fiacrač, co romarbað drem mór dib. Ocus is do'n čur sin doročair co neiṁčíntač Muircertač hUa Heill la Ločlann hUa Lačlainn, cotorčair iar sin Ločlann i n-a ðiǯail la mac hUi Heill.—Sluaǯað la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn co Ceniul-Eogain 7 co n-Airgiallaib, co

A.D. 1160. [a] Cinntračta om., C. [b] The order of this and of the following sentence is improperly reversed in C.

---

[11] *Gained over to them.*—Literally, *took with them.* "Won," C. That is, succeeded in getting O'Gormley and his clan to become their allies. How short-lived was the alliance, is shown in the two concluding entries of the following year.

[12] *Mael-Muire.—Devotee of Mary.*

1160. [1] *South of Bregha.*—The entry in the Four Masters states that he was slain by Maelcron Mac Gilla-Seachnaill (who was probably the brother of Domnall, lord of Bregia).

[2] *Dishonouring.*—The specific act is not stated.

Digitized by Google

they burned Dun-mor and Dun-Ciaraidhi and Dun-na-nGall and wasted much of the land besides, until they returned to their own country after that, without peace, without pledges. And it is on that occasion they gained over to them[11] Ua Gailmredhaigh and the Cenel-Maien.—Mael-Muire[12] Ua Loingsigh, bishop of Lis-mor, felicitously finished his life.—Murchadh Ua Ruadhacain, king of the Airthir, died.—Three Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by Ua Canannain in treachery. [1159]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1160. Donnchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the sons of Ua Findallain [lord of Delbna-mor] in treachery.—Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill, was killed by the Cenel-Conaill themselves,—namely, a house was burned by Ua Baighill upon him.—Flaithbertach Ua Cathusaigh, king of Saitni, died.—Finn Ua Gormain, bishop of Cell-dara, abbot of the monks of Ibhar-Cinntrachta for a [long] time, passed to Christ.—Brodur, son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath, was killed by the South of Bregha.[1]—The defeat of Magh-Lughad [was inflicted] by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc upon Ua Gailmredhaigh and upon Domnall Ua Cricain and upon the Ui-Fiacrach, so that a large party of them were killed. And it is on that occasion Muircertach Ua Neill fell innocently [i.e., undesignedly] by Lochlann Ua Lachlainn, [but] so that in revenge of him Lochlann fell afterwards by the son of Ua Neill.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lachlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain and the Airgialla, until they came to Magh-dula, to expel Ua [1160 Bis.]

---

[3] *Oaths.*—Literally, *relics.* From being employed to swear upon relics, evangelisteria, missals, rituals, croziers, and similar objects of veneration came to have the secondary meaning of oaths. (Cf. *The Stowe Missal*, Tr. R. I. A., xxvii, 174-5.)

Digitized by Google

ranzadur Maǯ-n-dula do innarbud hUi Zairmleǯaid. Atroč̆air tra hUa Zairmleǯaid i mebail la Domnall hUa Maelruanaiǯ, ar erail hUi Loč̆lainn, iar saruǯud cleireč n-Erenn 7 a m̆ind dó. Ocus rucad a cenn co hArd-Mač̆a i n-éineč Patraic 7 Coluim-cille.

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° i.° Ua hOissein, ard-epscop Connač̆t, ad Christum migrauit —Cuairt Ossaiǯi do d̆enam la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flait̆bertač̆ hUa Brolč̆a[i]n: idon, sečt[a] fič̆it[b] dam̆; ač̆t as e a fiač̆ rotaid̆bed̆ ann,—idon, fič̆e[b] 7 cet̆ri[c] cet[c] uinge d'argut gil: idon, tri huinge i n-gač̆ dam.—Zoffraiǯ hUa Raǯallaiǯ do marbad̆,—Sluaǯad̆ la Muircertač̆ hUa Loč̆lainn hi Tir-m-Briuin: issed docuadur dar Comur Cluana-Eois, ar fut an tire, co fargaib Tigernan a longport doib̆. Assein co Tiprait-Messa[i]n. Airgiallu 7 Ulaid̆ conice sein cucai, 7 Mac Murč̆ad̆a co Laiǯnib̆ 7 cat̆ do Zhallaib̆, co n-deoč̆adar uile i Maiǯ-Tet̆b̆a.[1] Tainig dano hUa Concobuir tar Sinaind aníar 7 dorat braigde d'U[a] Loč̆lainn 7 dano tuc hUa Loč̆lainn a č̆oiged com̆lan dósom̆.—Teč̆ do gabail do Chat̆al[2] hUa Raǯallaiǯ for Mael-Seč̆lainn hUa Ruairc for lar Sláine, co romarbad̆ ann Muircertač̆ hUa Ceallaiǯ, ri Breǯ, co n-dreim do m̆ait̆ib̆
B 52a ime. | Ternai imorro Mael-Seč̆lainn ass.—Im̆ar hUa hInnreč̆taiǯ, aircinneč̆ Mucnoma 7 ri hUa-Meit̆ fri ré, do éc.— Sluaǯad̆ aile la hUa Loč̆lainn hi Mid̆e, i com-

A.D. 1161. [1] Teffa, MS. [2] Zhčat̆al, MS. [a] .uii., M.S. [b] .xx., MS. [c-c] .cccc., MS.

[4] *In reparation to.*—Literally, *in reparation of.*

1161. [1] *Ua hOissein.*—Called *Aed* (Hugh) in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; in which his death is entered under the previous year.

[2] *Pure.*—Literally, *white.*

[3] *For.*—Literally, *in.*

[4] *Killed.*—At Kells, by Mael-Sechlainn O'Ruaire according to the Four Masters. The reprisal made by

Digitized by Google

Gairmleghaidh [from Cenel-Moain]. But Ua Gairmleghaidh fell in treachery by Domnall Ua Maelruanaigh, by direction of Ua Lochlainn, after the dishonouring[2] of the clergy of Ireland and of his oaths[3] by him. And his [*lit.*, the] head was carried to Ard-Macha, in reparation to[4] [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille. [1160]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1161. Ua hOissein,[1] archbishop of Connacht, passed to Christ.—The circuit of Ossory was made by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n: that is, seven score oxen [were given]: but it is their value that was presented there,—namely, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure[2] silver: to wit, three ounces for[3] every ox. —Goeffrey Ua Raghallaigh [lord of Breifni] was killed.[4]—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn into Tir-Briuin: the way[5] they went [was] past the Confluence of Cluain-Eois, through the length of the country, until Tigernan [Ua Ruairc] abandoned his camp to them. From that to the Well of Messan. The Airgialla and Ulidians [came] to that place to him and Mac Murchadha with the Leinstermen and a battalion of Foreigners [came], so that they all went into the Plain of Tethbha. Then Ua Conchobuir came from the west, across the Shannon and gave pledges to Ua Lochlainn and thereupon Ua Lochlainn gave his entire Fifth [i.e. Province] to him.—A house was seized by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh upon Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc in the centre of Slane, so that Muircertach Ua Ceallaigh, king of Bregha, was killed there, with a party of nobles around him. Mael-Sechlainn, however, escaped therefrom.—Imhar Ua Innrechtaigh, herenagh of Mucnom and king of Ui-Meith for a [long] time, died.—Another hosting[6] by Ua Lochlainn [1161]

Cathal, son of Geoffrey, is told in the next entry but one.

[5] *The way.*—Literally, *It is* [*the way*]. The object was to emphasize the openness of the route; no opposition being dreaded.

[6] *Another hosting.*—The first is mentioned in the third item of this

Digitized by Google

dail fer n-Erenn eter loeču 7 cleirčiu, co hAčt-na-dairbrige, co rogad a m-braigde uli. Ir do'n čur rin rorafairt cealla Colum-cille i Mide 7 i Laigniu la comarba Colum-cille, idon, la Flaitbertač hUa Brolča[i]n 7 tucad dó a cain 7 a fmačt, uair robdar doera reimerin.

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ii.° Erfrcardug na taigi o templub Daire do denum la comarba Colum-cille (idon,[a] Flaitbertač[a]) 7 la rig Erenn, idon, la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn; dú in rotógbad očtmoga[b] taigi, no ni ir uilliu. Ocur denam cairil in erlair la comarba Colum-cille beor 7 mallačt ar inti ticfa tairir dogrer.—Imbleč-ibair co n-a tempall do lorcud.—Senad cleireč n-Erenn, im comarba Patraic, idon, im Gilla Mac Liač, | mac Ruaidri, ic Cloenad,[1] irrabatur[2] fé[c] erruic fičet,[c] co n-ab[b]adaib imdaib, ic erail riagla 7 robera. Ocur ir[e] do'n cur rin[f] rocinnfet cleiric Erenn grada ardeffuic Erenn do čomarba Patraic, amail roboi riam 7 na bad ferleigind[3] i cill i n-Erinn neč[g] ačt[g] dalta Airdmača.—Slogad la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn co n-erinór Leiti Cuinn co Mag-Ritarta,[4] co rabatur[2] fečt-

A 50a

A.D. 1162. [1] Clae-, A. [2]—dur, B. [3]—ginn, B. [4]—Rídarda, B. [a-a] l. m. t. h., MS.; om., C. [b] .lxxx., MS. [c-c] .ui.—.xx., A, B. [d-d] co na n-abaidib—*with their abbots*, A. [e] om., A. [f] čur, B. [g-g] in neč na bu—*the one who should not be*. B.

year. As the result of these two expeditions, O'Conor called himself king of Ireland.

[7] *Subject.*—That is, to assessment by the respective temporal lords.

1162. [1] *Centre.*—From this account it can be inferred that the churches of Derry stood in proximity. On the removal of the adjacent houses, a circular wall was built, to mark off the space thus acquired as one to which the right of asylum attached. (Cf. the *Collectio Canonum Hibernensis*, XXVIII. De civitatibus refugii; XLIV. 2: De debito termino circa omnem locum sanctum.) The *Four Masters* change *churches* into *church*, being followed in the error by Colgan (*Tr. Th.*, p. 505).

[2] *Come over it.*—That is, violate the

Digitized by Google

into Meath, into an assembly of the Men of Ireland, both laics and clerics, at Ath-na-Dairbrighe, so that he received the pledges of them all. It is on that occasion the churches of Colum-cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-cille, namely, by Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, and their tribute and jurisdiction were given to him, for they were subject[7] before that. [1161]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1162. Total separation of the houses from the churches of Daire was made by the successor of Colum-cille (namely, Flaithbertach) and by the king of Ireland, that is, by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn; where were demolished eighty houses, or something more. And the stone wall of the Centre[1] was likewise built by the successor of Colum-cille and malediction [pronounced] upon him who should come over it[2] for ever.—Imblech-ibhair with its church was burned. —A Synod of the clergy of Ireland [was held] around the successor of Patrick, to wit, around Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidhri, at Cloenad, wherein were six [and] twenty bishops, with many abbots, enjoining rule and good conduct. And it is on that occasion the clergy of Ireland assigned[3] the Orders of archbishop of Ireland to the successor of Patrick, as it was before[3] and that no one should be lector in a church in Ireland, except an alumnus of Ard-Macha.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with very large portion of the Half of Conn to Magh-Fitharta, so that they were a week therein, burning the [1162]

---

place by forcibly entering to carry off a refugee. (Cf. the *Col. Can. Hib.* XLIV. 7: De violatione templi Dei cum septis punienda. *Templum cum septis* signifies a church surrounded by enclosures.)

[3-3] *Assigned—before.*—That is, it was enacted that henceforth no layman be intruded into the Armagh succession. (Cf. A.D. 1129, note 4, *supra.*) The deep-rooted abuse connected with the primacy was thereby formally eliminated. It is characteristic of the Four Masters

Digitized by Google

naiṅ ann ic loscad̆ arb̆a 7 bailed̆ Gall. Tucsatur[2] imorro na Gaill maidm for a marcsluaǯ, co romarb̆-sat seser,[5] no morṡeser,[5] dib̆ 7 ni ṡuaratur[2] a reir do'n[6] c̆ur sin.—Argain Gall[c] Ac̆ta-cliat̆ la Diarmait Mac Murc̆ad̆a 7 nert mór do ǯabail forro, amail na rogab̆ad̆ reiṁe o cein m̆óir.—Cuairt[h] Ceneoil-Eogain la comarba Patraic, idon, la Gilla Mic Liac, mac Ruaid̆ri, danac̆ frit̆ inntṡamail reímpi[h].—Grene, epscop Ac̆ta-cliat̆ 7 ardespoc[7] Laiǯen, in Christo quieuit. Comarba Patraic do oirdned̆[8] Lorca[i]n hUi Tuat̆ail, comarba Coemǯin,[9] i n-a inad̆.

(Mael-Sec̆naill[1] hUa Ruairc occisus est.—Abbacia Buellíae hoc anno fundata est.—An cosnom̆aid̆, hUa Dub̆da, occissus est.[i])

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° iii,° Mael-Isu hUa Laiǯena[i]n, epscop 7 ab[b] Imblec̆a[1]-ibair 7 abb[2] Bealaiǯ-conglais fri ré, in Christo quieuit.—Cerball[a] hUa Gilla-Patraic, rí Deisce[i]rt Osraiǯi, mortu[u]s est.[a]—Mael-Issu hUa Corc[r]a[i]n,
B 52b comarba | Comgaill, cenn crabaid Ulad̆ uile, ad

A.D. 1162. [5-5] .ui.ur, no morṡesiur, A.; .ui.ur, no mor.ui.ur, B. [6] do, A. Scribe forgot to place the contraction mark of n over o. [7] aird—, B. [8] oirned̆, A. [9] Caim—, A. [h-h] om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1163. [1] Imlec̆a—, B. [2] ab, A.—[a-a] om., B, C.

---

that they should have passed over a National Synodal Decree of such importance.

[3] *Grene.* — Called Gregory by Ware (*Bishops*, at Dublin), followed by most writers. Lanigan's correction of the native annalists (*E. H.* iv. 173) is noteworthy: "In divers Irish Annals Gregory's death is placed in 1162. But this is a mistake, owing to their having confounded the year of it with that of the accession of his successor, St. Laurence O'Toole, which was in 1162"!

[4] *Lorcan Ua Tuathail.*—That is, St. Laurence O'Toole. For the family and territories, see O'Donovan's valuable note (*F. M.* iii. 515 sq.) Tuathal, mentioned at 1014 (*supra*) as father of Dunlang, king of Leinster, was the eponymous head.

Digitized by Google

corn and towns of the Foreigners. The foreigners, however, [1162]
inflicted defeat upon their horse-host, so that they killed six or seven of them and [the Ultonians] got not their demand on that occasion.—Pillaging of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and great sway was obtained [by him] over them, such as was not obtained before for a long time.—The circuit of Cenel-Eogain [was made] by the successor of Patrick, namely, by Gilla Mac Liach, son of Ruaidri, to which nothing similar [in the amount of donations] was found before it.—Grene,[3] bishop of Ath-cliath and archbishop of Leinster, rested in Christ. The successor of Patrick ordained Lorcan Ua Tuathail,[4] successor of [St.] Coemghen, in his stead.

(Mael-Sechnaill[5] Ua Ruairc was slain.—The abbey of Boyle was founded this year.—The Defender Ua Dubhda was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. [1163]
1163. Mael-Isu Ua Laighena[i]n, bishop and abbot of Imblech-ibair and abbot of Belach-conglais for a [long] time, rested in Christ.[1]—Cerball Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of the South of Ossory, died.—Mael-Issu Ua Core[r]ain, successor of [St.] Comgall,[2] head of the piety of all Ulster, passed to Christ.—A lime-kiln,[3] wherein

---

Seventh in descent from Tuathal was Muirchertach, king of the Ui-Muridaigh. He had seven sons, Lorcan being apparently the eldest. His only daughter, Mor, became the wife of Dermot Mac Murrogh, King of Leinster (L. L. 337d; where the words missing by erasure from the heading of the genealogy are *Ua-Muridaigh*).

[5] *Mael-Sechnaill.*—This entry is given in the *Four Masters*. The remaining two entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle*, at 1161 and 1162 respectively.

1163. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In Emly, according to the *Annals of Innisfallen*, which omit mention of his having been abbot of Baltinglas.

[2] *Successor of [St.] Comgall.*—That is, abbot of Bangor, co. Down.

[3] *Lime-kiln.*—Literally, *fire of lime*; the contained, by metonymy, for the container. Similarly, *Cenel* (sept),

Digitized by Google

Chrıstum mıgrauıt.—Tene-aeıl ı faeıl sesca[b] traıξeð ar cač[3] leť do denam la Comarba Coluım-cılle, ıdon, la Flaıťbertač, mac ın epscuıp hUı Brolca[ı]n 7 la samad Coluım-cılle, fri ré fıčet[c] laa.

(Nıall,[d] mac Muırcertaıg, mıc Mıc Ločlaınn, do gabaıl la hU-Maıne.[d])

[Bıs.] Kal. Ian. ıııı. f., l. ıııı., Anno Domını m.° c.° lx.° ıııı.° Donnčað hUa Brıaın, epscop Cılle-da-lua, ın Chrıstо quıeuıt.—Maıťı[a] muınnterı la,[b] ıdon, ın sacart mor,
A 50b Augustın 7 ın ferleıgınn (ıdon,[c] Dubrıðe[c]) | 7 ın dısertač, ıdon Mac Gılla-duıb 7 cenn na Ceıle-n-De, ıdon, Mac Forcellaıξ 7 maıťı muınnterı la arcena do ťıačtaın ar cenn comarba Coluım-cılle, ıdon, [Fh]laıťberταıč hUı Brolcaın, do gabaıl abdaıne la a comaırlı Somarlıð 7 Fer Aer[ť]er-Gaıðel[1] 7 Innsı-Gall, co ro[ḟ]astaeı comarba Patraıc 7 rı Erenn, ıdon, Ua Ločlaınn 7 maıťı Cene[oı]l-Eogaın e.—Gılla-Patraıc hUa Mael-Mena do éc.[a]—Soṁarlıð[2] Mac Gılle-Aðaṁnaın 7 a mac do marbað 7 ár Fer Aer[ť]er-Ghaeðel[3] 7 Cınntıre 7 Fer Innsı-Gall 7 Gall Aťa-clıať ıme.—Bloð d'Ard-Mača do losсað.—Tempull[4] mór Daırı[5] do

[3] gać, B. [b] .lx., A, B. [c] .xx., A, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1164. [1] Caıper—(the first e is *caudata*), MS. (A) [2]—lıġ, B. [3] n-Goeıðel, B. [4]—pall, B. [5]—re, B. [a-a] om., B, C. [b] Daıre was first written; subsequently, each letter was dotted above and below, to signify deletion, MS.

Clann (clan), *Fir* (men), *Muinnter* (tribe), *Pobul* (people), *Sil* (progeny), *Ui* (descendants), used with the patronymic, sometimes signify the territories, not the inhabitants thereof (prout utrumlibet usus accommodarit, *Ogygia*, III. lxxvi. 361). Compare Blackfriars, Whitefriars.

The *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan, *loc. cit.*) against A, B and C, say the kiln was 70 feet square. Colgan adds that it was built in connection with repairing the church of Derry. On the same page, unconscious apparently of the contradiction, he records the building of the new church of that city.

[4] *Niall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1164. [1] *Select, etc.*—This incident,

Digitized by Google

are sixty feet on every side, was made by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille in the space of twenty days. [1163]

(Niall,[4] son of Muircertach, son of Mac Lochlainn, was taken prisoner by the Ui-Maine.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1164. [1164 Bis.] Donnchadh Ua Briain, bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested in Christ.—Select[1] members of the Community of Ia, namely, the arch-priest, Augustin and the lector (that is, Dubsidhe) and the Eremite, Mac Gilla-duib and the Head of the Celi-De, namely, Mac Forcellaigh and select members of the Community of Ia besides came on behalf of the successor of Colum-cille, namely, Flaithbertach Ua Brolchain's acceptance of the abbacy of Ia, by advice of Somharlidh and of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Insi-Gall; but the successor of Patrick and the king of Ireland, that is, Ua Lochlainn and the nobles of Cenel-Eogain prevented him.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Mael-Mena died.—Somharlidh[2] Mac Gilla-Adhamhnain[3] and his son were killed and slaughter of the Men of Airthir-Gaedhel and of Cenn-tire and of the men of Insi-Gall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [took place] around

---

so honourable to Ua Brolchain and without which an allusion in his obituary notice (*infra*, 1175) could not be understood, is passed over by the *Four Masters*. See the note in *Adamnan* (p. 407) and the references there given.

[2] *Somharlidh.*—Somerledus itaque, rex Ergadiae . . ., copioso exercitu et maxima classe de Hibernia et aliis diversis locis contracto, apud Reinfrieu [on the Clyde] praedaturus applicuit; sed . . a paucis provincialibus ibidem est occisus. Fordun, *Gest. Annal.*, iv. (*ad. an.*) See also the extract from the *Chronicle of Man*, quoted in *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[3] *Gilla-Adhamhnain.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*] *Adamnan*; (ninth) abbot of Iona from 679 to 704. Adamnan's chief work, the *Life of St. Columba*, has been edited with a wealth of illustration by Dr. Reeves.

[4] *Great church.*—*Tempul mor*; "from which the city of Derry receives its parochial name of Templemore" (*Adamnan*, p. 408).

Digitized by Google

denum la comarba Coluim-cille, idon, la Flaitbertac, mac in espuic hUi Brolcain 7 ra samud Coluim[-cille] 7 la Muircertac hUa Loclainn, la[d] hairdrig n-Erenn. Ocus[a] tairrnic cloc in tempaill moir sein Daire, i faelet noca[e] traiged, fri ré cetorcat[f] laa.[a]

(Amlaim,[g] mac Gilla-Caimgin U Cheinneidig, do dallad.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui. f., l. x. u., Anno Domini m.° c.° lx.° u.° Tairrdelbac hUa Briain do innarba[d] a rigi[1] Muman la a[a] mac, idon, la Muircertac 7 sé fein do gabail rigi[1] d'eis a atar.—Domnall[b] hUa Gilla-Patraic, ri Tuaisce[i]rt Osraigi, 7 Concobur hUa Broigte, ri Cinn-caille 7 Paitin hUa hAeda, cainneal hUa-Ceinnselaig uile, do marbad do Ma[c] Crait hUa Mordai 7 do Laicis tria droc̄fata.—Cocad eter Fhiru Mide 7 hUib-Briuin 7 isin cocad sin romarbad Sitriuc hUa Ruairc la hUa Ciardai 7 la Cairpri.[b]—Impud Ulad dano[a] for Ua[2] Loclainn[3] 7 crec leo for hUib-Meit, co[c] rucsat bú imda 7 co romarbsat socaide[d] do dainib. Crec dono leo for Ui[b]-Bresail oirrter 7 crec aile for Dail-riatai.—Sluagad la Muircertac hUa Loclainn, eter Conall 7 Eogan 7 Airgiallu, i n-Ulltaib, co roairgset in tir uile, cenmotat primcella Ulad 7

(A) [c-c] itl., t. h., MS. (A) [d] om., B. [e] .lxxxx., MS. (A) [f] .xl., MS. (A) [g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1165. [1] rige, B. [2] hUa, A. [3] Lac—, B. [a] om., A. The la is probably = la a—*with his.* [b-b] om., B, C. [c] ocus co—*and so that*, B. [d] ar n-diairmide—*slaughter hard to number*, B. C. follows A.

---

[5] *Ninety.*—Mistaking the original, the *Four Masters* (followed by Colgan) say *eighty.*

[6] *Amhlaim.*—Given (the verb is omitted in O'Conor's text) in the *Annals of Boyle.* The *Four Masters* add that the deed was done by Toirrdelbach Ua Briain (Turlough O'Brien). The entry is not given (perhaps intentionally) in the *Annals of Innisfallen.*

[7] *Gilla-Caimghin.* — *Devotee of* [*St.*] *Kevin* (of Glendalough).

1165. [1] [*Mac*] *Gilla-Patraic.*—

Digitized by Google

him.—Portion of Ard-Macha was burned.—The great church of[4] Daire was built by the successor of Colum-cille, that is, by Flaithbertach, son of the bishop Ua Brolchain and by the Community of Colum-cille and by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And the [top] stone of that great church, wherein there are ninety[5] feet [in length], was completed within the space of forty days. [1164]

(Amhlaim,[6] son of Gilla-Caimghin[7] Ua Ceinnedig, was blinded.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1165. Tairrdelbach Ua Briain was expelled from the kingship of Munster by his son, that is, by Muircertach and he [Muircertach] himself took the kingship after his father.—Domnall Ua[*recte*, Mac[1]] Gilla-Patraic, king of the North of Ossory, and Conchobar Ua Broighte, king of Cenn-caille and Paitin Ua Aedha, the candle of all Ui-Ceinnselaigh, were killed by Ma[c] Craith Ua Mordhai and by the Laichsi for evil causes.—War [took place] between the Men of Meath and the Ui-Briuin and it is in that war Sitriuc[1] Ua Ruairc was killed by Ua Ciardhai and by the Cairpri.—The turning of the Ulidians upon Ua Lochlainn [took place] and a foray [was made] by them upon the Ui-Meith, so that they took away many cows and killed a multitude of persons. A foray also [was made] by them upon the eastern Ui-Bresail and another foray upon Dal-riatai.—A hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, [along with] both [Cenel-] Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n and the Airgialla, into Ulidia, so that they harried all the country, except the chief churches of the Ulidians and killed a countless [1165]

So called in the Ossorian list of kings (L. L. 41a), which agrees with the text in stating that he was slain by the Laichsi (the sept that inhabited and gave the name to Leix, Queen's Co.)

[2] *Sitriuc.*—The *Four Masters* make this portion a distinct item, and omit the connection between the war and the death of Sitriuc.

Digitized by Google

co romarbsat ár n-diairm̃iðe[4] dib, im Ec̃marcac̃, mac
A 50c Mic Gilla-espuic 7 im hUa[e] | Lomanaiξ 7 co roínnarb-
sat Eoc̃aið Mac Duinnsleiƀe a hUlltaiƀ 7 co[5] n-darait[5]
hUa Loc̃lainn riξe do Dun[n]sleiƀe 7 co n-dartsat[6]
Ula[i]ð uile a n-geill d'U[a] Loc̃lainn tria nert riξe.—
Diarmait Mac Arta[i]n, toisec̃ Clainne-Fogartaiξ,
enec̃ 7 eξnum̃ hUa-n-Ec̃ac̃ uile, mortuus est.—Toc̃ustal
Saxan 7 Gall Act̃a-cliat̃ la mac na Perisi do ξaƀail
forƀaisi for Bretnaiƀ 7 robatar uile re ré leit̃bliaðna
ic[7] a[7] toξail 7 nír'ḟetsat. Et reuersi sunt sine pace
retro.—Mael-Coluim Cennmor, mac Eanric, ardri
Alban, in cristaiðe as ferr do bai do Gaiðelaiƀ[8] re
muir anair, ar deirc 7[f] aíneč 7[f] crabuð, do éc.—
Triallaið[a] Eoc̃aið do riðisi riξi Ulað do ξaƀail, co
rodic̃uirset Ula[i]ð he, ar huam̃on hUi Loc̃lainn 7 co
rogeim̃liξeð he la Donnc̃að hUa Cerbaill, la hardriξ
Airgiall, tre ḟorc̃ongra hUi Loc̃lainn. —Sluaξað aile
la Muircertac̃ hUa Loc̃lainn co Ceníul-Eogain co hInis-
B 52c Lac̃ain, | co roloiscet in indsi 7 co rusmúrsat 7 co tuc-
sat Ula[i]ð uile a m-braiξti d'U[a][g] Loc̃lainn. Tecait iar-
sin[h] Cenel-n-Eogain im hUa[9] Loc̃lainn dia tiξiƀ, co cos-
cur mor 7 co longaiƀ ímdaiƀ leo 7 co setaiƀ imdaiƀ ar-
c̃ena. Assеiðe hUa Loc̃lainn d'Ard-Mac̃a. Ticc iar sein
Donnc̃að hUa Cerbaill, airdri Airgiall 7 Eoc̃aið Mac

[4]—m̃i, B. [5-5] co n-dorat, A. [6] tardsat, B. [7-7] ca (aphaeresis of i), A. [8] Ghoeðeal—, B. [9] O, A.—[e] om., A; given in C. [f] ar—*for*, B. [g] du hUa, B. [h] iarum—*afterwards*, B.

---

[3] *Mac Duinnsleibhe.*—(Mac Dunlevy.) The Donnsleibhe from whom the family name took its origin was slain in 1091, *supra*. Eochaid mentioned in the text according to the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d), was son of Conchobur, son of Cu-Ulad Ua Flathrai (killed 1072, *supra*).

[4] *Donnsleibhe.*—There can be little doubt that he was the same as the Donnsleibhe mentioned in the second entry of the following year. The *Four Masters* omit this portion.

[5] *For the space of half a year.*—"Half a yeare bickering and battering and yet could not prevayle," C. *Brut y Tywysogion* states (*ad an*), that the king remained many days in camp at Caerleon, until ships from

Digitized by Google

number of them, including Echmarcach, son of Mac Gilla-espuic and including Ua Lomanaigh and they expelled Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe[5] [Ua Eochadha] from Ulidia. And Ua Lochlainn gave the kingship to Donnsleibhe [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] and all the Ulidians gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn, through the might of his regal power.—Diarmait Mac Artain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh, hospitality and benefaction of all Ui-Echach, died.—An expedition of the Saxons and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath [set out] with the son of the Empress, to subjugate the Britons and they were all for the space of half a year[5] attacking them and they availed not. And they returned without peace backwards.—Mael-Coluim Great-head, son of Henry, arch-king of Scotland, the best Christian that was of the Gaidhil [who dwell] by the sea on the east for almsdeeds, hospitality and piety, died.—Eochaidh [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha] again attempts to obtain the kingship of Ulidia; but the Ulidians expelled him through fear of Ua Lochlainn and he was fettered by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, by order of Ua Lochlainn.—Another hosting by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn along with the Cenel-Eogain to Inis-lachain,[6] so that they burned the Island [Inis-lachain] and razed it. And all Ulidia gave their pledges to Ua Lochlainn. After that, the Cenel-Eogain around Ua Lochlainn come to their houses with great triumph and with many ships and numerous treasures beside. From here Ua Lochlainn [goes] to Ard-Macha. After that, Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [1165]

Dublin and other cities in Ireland came to him. Finding these forces insufficient, he gave them presents and dismissed them; himself and his army returning to England.

[6] *Inis-lachain.—Duck-island*: Inis-loughan, co. Antrim. See the description by Fynes Moryson, quoted in O'Donovan (*F. M.*, ii. 1154).

Digitized by Google

Duinnsleibe i comdail hUi Ločlainn, do čuinncid ṙiξi do Mac Duinnsleibe, co n-daṙaiṫ[10] hUa Ločlainn uile do Mac Duinnsleibe taṙ[11] cenn[11] ʒiall Ulaď uile: co n-taṙaiṫ[12] Mac Duinnsleibe mac ceč toisiξ d'Ulltaib[13] 7 a inʒin ṙéin i[14] m-bṙaiξtečus d'O Ločlainn. Ocus tuctа seoit imďa dó, im claiďiub mic ind Iaṙla 7 co n-doṙaṫ Baiṙče do[15] hUa[15] Ločlainn; co[16] n-daṙaiṫ[16] hUa Ločlainn do[15] hUa[15] Ceṙbaill é. Ocus tucaď dono baile do cleiṙčib Sobaill, tṙia ṙaṫ ṙiξi hUi Ločlainn.

(Domnall[1] Mac Ʒilli-Patṙaic, ṙi Osṙaiξi; Maξnus hUa Canannan, ṙi Ceineoil-Conaill; 7 Ʒilla-Cṙisd hUa Mail-Bṙenaind, taiseč Clainni-Končobuiṙ, 7 Ma[c]-Cṙaiṫ hUa Concobuiṙ, ṙi Ciaṙṙaide-Luacṙa, moṙtui sunt.[1])

Kal. Ian. uii. f., l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° ui.° Domnall[a] Mac Ʒille-Močolmo[i]c do maṙbaď do
A 50d Laiξnib | ṙein.—Cucuač Mac Ʒilli-éṙpuic do maṙbaď do Dun[n]sleibe, mac mic Eočaďa.[a]—Aeď hUa Maelṙaďaill, ṙi Caiṙṙce-Bṙacaiďe, do maṙbaď la Muiṙceṙtač hUa Ločlainn peṙ dolum.—Aṙd-Mača do loscaď

[10] n-doṙaṫ, B. [11-11] daṙ ʒ-cenn, A. [12] —taṙtaiṫ, A. [13] do U—, B. [14] a, A. [15-15] dO=do O, A. [16-16] co taṙaiṫ, B. [1-1] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1166. [a-a] om., B, C.

---

[7] *Sword.*—O'Donovan (p. 1155) says this was evidently won by Mac Duinnsleibe from the Danes of the Hebrides. But he gives no authority for the statement.

[8] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*. The first is a replica of the initial item in the second entry of this year. The *Annals of Boyle*, in agreement with the original text, state that he was slain.

[9] *King of Ciarraidhe Luachra.*—*Lord* (*tigherna*) of Ciarraighe-Luachra, *Four Masters*. O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "lord of Conchobhair" (ii. p. 1156).

The *Annals of Boyle*, according to O'Conor's text, have: Gilla-Crist U[a] Mail-Brenaind and M[ac] Craith Ua Conchubur Chiarraigi (O'Conor Kerry) die.

Mail-Brenaind signifies *devotee of*

Digitized by Google

[Ua Eochadha] come into the presence of Ua Lochlainn, to ask for the kingship for [Eochaidh] Mac Duinnsleibhe, so that Ua Lochlainn gave the entire [kingship] to Mac Duinnsleibhe, in return for the pledges of all Ulidia. So that Mac Duinnsleibhe gave the son of every chief of Ulidia and his own daughter in pledge to O'Lochlainn. And there were given to him [Ua Lochlainn] many treasures, including the sword[7] of the son of the Earl and he [Mac Duinnsleibhe] gave Bairche to Ua Lochlainn [and] Ua Lochlainn gave it to [Donnchadh] Ua Cerbaill. And, moreover, there was given a townland to the clergy of Saball, by reason of the prosperity of the reign of Ua Lochlainn. [1165]

(Domnall[8] Mac Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory; Maghnus Ua Canannain, king of Cenel-Conaill and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mael-Brenaind, chief of Clann-Conchobuir and Ma[c] Craith Ua Concobuir, king of Ciarraide-Luachra,[9] died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1166. Domnall[1] Mac Gilla-Mocholmoic was killed by the Lagenians themselves.—Cucuach Mac Gilla-espuic was killed by Donnsleibhe, grandson of Eochaidh[2] [Ua Eochadha].—Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, king of Carraic-Bracaidhe, was killed by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn in treachery.—Ard-Macha was burned the day of the feast of [St.] Senan[3] and Wednesday in the incidence[4] of the day of [1166]

(*St.*) *Brenann* (of Clonfert, county Galway).

1166. [1] *Domnall.*—His name is the last in the genealogy (L. L. 337d) of the kings of the Ui-Dunchadha (a sept that inhabited the portion of Dublin county through which flows the Dodder). He was fourth in descent from the eponymous head, Gilla-Mocholmoic (*devotee of St. Mocholmoc—my young Colum*—of Terryglas, co. Tipperary, whose feast was Dec. 13). In the pedigree given by O'Donovan (*F. M.* ii. 816), insert "son of Cellach" (L. L. *loc. cit.*) before "son of Dunchadh."

[2] *Eochaidh.*—Died 1061, *supra.*

[3] *Senan.*—Of any of the known saints of this name, no feast fell on Wednesday, May 11, in this year. *Senan* may perhaps be a scribal

Digitized by Google

la ṡeile Sena[i]n 7[a] Cetain ar ai laiṫi sečtmaine 7 očtmaḋ[b] uaṫaḋ ar aí aessa esci[a]: idon, o croiss Choluim-cille, na di sreiṫ co croiss espuic Eogain 7 o croiss espuic Eogain in d-ara sreiṫ co croiss dorus Raṫa 7 in Raiṫ uile co n-a templaiḃ,—cenmoṫa recles Poil 7 Petair 7 uaiti do taiǯiḃ arčena—7 sreiṫ ṡri Raiṫ aníar,—idon, o ta croiss Sečnaill co crosa Briǯti, ačtmaḋ becc.—Cenannus 7 Luǯmaǯ[1] 7 Inís-cain-Dega 7 cella ímda aile cremata[e] sunt.—Et Daire Coluim-cille ex maiore parte cremata est 7 in dubreicles do loscaḋ: quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.—Ocus Ardd-mbó do loscaḋ o Ruaiḋri, mac Mic[2] Canaí 7 o mac Gille-Muire hUi Monrai[3] 7 o Crotraiǯiḃ.—Eočaiḋ Mac Duinnsleiḃe do ḋallaḋ la Muircertač hUa Ločlainn, tar slanačus Comarba Patraic 7 Bačla Issu 7 Donnčaḋa hUi Cerḃaill, idon, airdri Airgiall.—Sluaǯaḋ la Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair i Miḋe, co rogaiḃ braiǯti Fer Miḋe. Assiḋe co hAṫ-cliaṫ, co rogaiḃ braiǯti Gall 7 Mic Murčaḋa 7 Laiǯen uile. Assiḋe co Dročat-aṫa dočum Airgiall, co tainig Donnčaḋ hUa Cerbaill, ri Airgiall,
B 52d i n-a ṫeč 7 co tar|at braiǯti dó 7 co n-dečaiḋ slan iar sin dia ṫiǯ, iar n-innarba[ḋ] Diarmata Mic Murčaḋa, riǯ Laiǯen, dar muir.—Sluaǯaḋ la Donnčaḋ hUa

[1]—buḋ, A. [2] ic, A. [3] Morrai (by metathesis) B. [b] .uiii., MS. (A)

error for *Senach* (of Loch Erne), whose festival corresponded with the textual solar and lunar criteria. The saint's name and the data relative to the day are all omitted by the Four Masters.

[4] *In the incidence.*—Literally, *on the unit* (particular day).

[5] *Bishop Eogan.*—Patron of Ard-straw (*Ard-sratha*), co. Tyrone. He is probably the *son of Erc* whom Tirechan mentions as consecrated by St. Patrick. Et venit in Ardd-sratho et Mace Ercae episcopum ordinavit (Book of Armagh, fol. 15b).

[6] *Sechnall.*—See A. D. 419, note 1; A.D. 447, note 3, *supra.*

[7] *Blinded.*—The same is stated in the Ulidian regnal list (L. L. 41d);

Digitized by Google

the week and the 8th lunar day in the incidence[4] of the age of the moon: that is, from the Cross of Colum-cille, the two streets to the Cross of Bishop Eogan[5] and from the Cross of Bishop Eogan one of the two streets, up to the Cross of the door of the Close and all the Close with its churches—except the monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter and a few of the houses besides—and a street towards the Close to the west,—namely, from the Cross of [St.] Sechnall[6] to the Crosses of [St.] Brigit [was burned], except a little.—Cenannus and Lughmagh and Inis-cain of [St.] Daig and many other churches were burned.—Daire of Colum-cille was burned for the greater part and the Penitentiary was burned,—a thing unheard of from ancient times.—And Ard-bo was burned by Ruaidhri, son of Mac Canai and by the son of Gilla-Muire Ua Monrai and by the Crotraighi.—Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] was blinded[7] by Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and of the Staff of Jesus and of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, namely, the arch-king of Airgialla.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair into Meath, so that he received the pledges of the Men of Meath. From this, [he marches] to Ath-cliath, so that he received the pledges of the Foreigners and of Mac Murchadha and of all Leinster. From this, to Drochait-atha, to the Airgialla, so that Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, came into his house and gave pledges to him. And he went safe to his house after that, after expelling[8] Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, over sea.—A hosting by Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, with the Airghialla [1166

according to which Eochaidh (having become incapacitated to reign) was succeeded by his brother, Maghnus.

[8] *Expelling.*—The date of Mac Murrough's expulsion is fixed by a contemporaneous marginal note in the Book of Leinster (275, marg. sup.

[CC] Muiri, ıſ moꝛ in ꝯnim doꝛıṅꝯneo ı n-hEꝛınd ındıu (ıdon, [ı] Kalaınn Cuꝯuıſt) :

Cerbaill co n-Airgiallaib 7 co n-Ui[b]-Briuin 7 Conmaicnib hi Tir-n-Eogain d'innsaiξiδ hUi Ločlainn tria erail Ceniuil-Eogain[5] fein, ar trecaδ doib hUi[6] Ločlainn, airdriξ Erenn. Co táinic sim co dreim uaťaδ do Ceneol-Eogain Tailča-o[i]g do ťabairt ammuis forru i Fiδ-O-n-Ečtač. Ocus cid iatsiδe, dotreicsit eisim. Co torčair ann Muircertač (mac[c] Neill[c]) hUa Lačlainn, airdriξ Erenn, 7 rob' é Auguſt Iarťair Tuaisce[i]rt Eorpa uile, ar egnaṁ 7 gaisceδ. Ocus romarbaδ uaťaδ do Cenel-Eogain ann, idon, tri fir déc. Mirbail mor 7 firt aṁra doriξneδ annsin: idon, rí Erenn do ťuitim cen cať, cen cliaťaδ, iar saruξuδ dó Comarba Patraic 7 Bačlu Isu 7 Comarba Coluim-cille 7 Soscela[i] Martain 7 cléireč ímda aile. Rucaδ tra a čorp co hArd-Mača 7 rohaδnačt and, tar saruξuδ
A 51a Comarba | Coluim-cille co n-a ṡamuδ 7 rotraisc budéin Colum-cille ime 7 toiseč macleiξind[7] Daire im a breiť d'a[d] reilic.—Diarmait Mac Murčaδa, toiseč Muinnteri-Birn, a suis fratribus interfectus [est].—Sluaξaδ la Ruaiδri hUa Cončobair 7 la Tiξernan hUa Ruairc co hEs-ruaiδ, co tangatur Cenel-Conaill i[e] n-a ťeč,[e] co tardsat a m-braiξti do hUa[f] Concobairi, co tarat[8] očt fičtiu bó doib, i n-ecmais oir 7 etaiξ.

[5] Cenel-n-Eo—.A. [6] O, A. [7]—inn, A. [8] tard, B.—[c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. B, C. [d] di—*to*, B; with which C agrees. [e-e] i teč hUi Chončobair,—*into the house of Ua Conchobair*, B. C is in agreement. [f-f] om., B, C. The do which precedes hUa in the text is consequently, according to B and C, to be translated *to him* (Ua Conchobair); not, *to* (Ua Conchobair).

---

idon, Diarmait, mac Dondč[aδ]a Mic Murčaδa, ri Lagen 7 Gall, do innarba[δ] do Fheraib hErend dar muir. Uč! Uč! a Choimdiu, cid dogen?

[O] Mary, great is the deed that has been done in Ireland to-day (namely, [on Monday] the Kalends [1st] of August): to wit, Diarmait, son of Dondchadh Mac Murchadha, king of the Lagenians and Foreigners, to be expelled by the Men of Ireland. Alas! alas! O God, what shall I do?

Digitized by Google

and with the Ui-Briuin and the Conmaicni, into Tir-Eogain, to attack Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Cenel-Eogain themselves, in consequence of Ua Lochlainn, arch-king of Ireland, being abandoned by them. So that [Ua Lochlainn] came, with a small party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-og, to deliver an assault upon them at Fidh-O-n-Echtach. And even those very men, they abandoned him. So there fell in that place Muircertach (son of Niall) Ua Lachlainn, arch-king of Ireland. And he was the Augustus of all the North-West of Europe for valour and championship. And a few of Cenel-Eogain were killed there, namely, thirteen men. A great marvel and wonderful deed was done then: to wit, the king of Ireland to fall without battle, without contest, after his dishonouring the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Colum-cille and the Gospel[9] of Martin and many clergy besides [by blinding Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha]. Howbeit, his body was carried to Ard-Macha and buried there, in dishonour of the successor of Colum-cille with his Community and Colum-cille himself[10] and the head of the students of Daire fasted[10] regarding it,—for his being carried to [Christian] burial.[11]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinter-Birn, was slain by his kinsmen.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc to Ess-ruadh, so that the Cenel-Conaill came into his house [and] gave their pledges to Ua Conchobair [and] he gave them eight score cows, besides gold and clothing. [1166]

---

[9] *Gospel of Martin.*—Traditionally believed to have belonged to St. Martin of Tours. (*Adamnan*, p. 324, sq.)

[10] *Himself fasted.*—That is, in the person of his successor, the abbot of Derry. C. has: "Kolum Kille himself fasted;" not, "the Coarb of Colum Kille," etc., as O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1161) reads.

[11] *To burial.*—Literally, *to his burial.*

Digitized by Google

(Sluaiǯeð[g] la Ruaiðri hUa Cončobair 7 la Diarmait hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc illaiǯnib, i n-Ossaiǯib, hi Mumain, co tangadur rigraið Leti Moga uile hi teč Ruaiðri hUi Cončobair, co rorigsat he.—Gilla Mac Aiblen, comarba Brenaind Cluana-Fearta, quieuit.[g]—Toirrdelbač[h] hUa Briain regnauit iterum, Anno Domini 1166.[h]—No,[i] comad ar in Kalainn si tis tic marbað Muircertaiǯ.[i])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uii.° Muircertač, mac Lagmaind[1] hUi Duibdirma, ri Fordroma, tuir airečais Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile,[2] do marbað i meðail la Donnčað hUa Duibdirma 7 lasin[3] Breταiǯ[4] for lar Muiǯi-bile 7 da mac tó do marbað ar namárač 7 mac do ðalluð.—Sluaǯað la Ruaiðri hUa Concoðair co maitib Erenn uime co hArd-Mača. Assiðe co Belač-grene 7 asiðe co Fernač-na-mebla 7
B 53a co rotinolsat Cenel-n-Eogain im Niall Mac Ločlainn | grinne cata, do tabairt ammais longpuirt for Feraib Erenn. Rotairmesc tra Dia séin, tria bennactain Patraic 7 tria rat Ruaiðri hUi Concobair 7 Fer n-Erenn arčena, co roiaðsat Cenel-n-Eogain im muine saileč irričt na sluaǯ, co n-dečaið cač i n-ár a čeile annsin, cenmotat doine do marbað. Co rotriallsad na sluaiǯ iar sin im hUa[5] Cončobair[5] dul[6] do innreð 7 loscuð Tire-Eogain, co tangadur drem do Chenel-

[g-g] n. t. h., A; m., B, C. [h-h] 50d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] 50d, r. m., opposite the Sluaǯað entry, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1167. [1] Laðmuinn, B. [2] --li, B. [3] lasan, B. [4] m-b—, B. [5,5] O C-—buir, A. [6] dol, B.

[12] *A hosting, etc.*—Found in substance in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[13] *Gilla Mac Aiblen, etc.*—Given also in the *Four Masters.* The *Annals of Innisfallen* add the surname, *Ua Anmchadha* and omit the place. The patronymic (see 1099, note 1, *supra*) leaves little doubt that the see in question was Ardfert, not Clonfert.

[14] *Toirrdelbach, etc.*—This item is contained in the *Annals of Boyle.*

Digitized by Google

(A hosting[12] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Diarmait Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc into Leinster, [and] into Ossory [and] into Munster, so that the kings of all the Half of Mogh came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair [and] made him [arch-] king.—Gilla Ma[i]c Aiblen[13] successor of [St.] Brenand of Cluain-fearta, rested.—Toirrdelbach[14] [Ua Briain] reigned again, A.D. 1166.—Or it may be on this year below [next year] the killing of Muircertach [Ua Lochlainn] occurs.) [1166]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1167. Muircertach, son of Lagmand Ua Duibhdirma, king of Fordruim, tower of principality of all the North of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma and by the Bretach in the centre of Maghbile and two sons of his were killed on the morrow and a son was blinded.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobair with the nobles of Ireland about him to Ard-Macha. From this [they marched] to Belach-grene and from this to Fernach-na-mebhla, until the Cenel-Eogain collected a fighting force around Niall Mac Lochlainn, to deliver a camp attack upon the men of Ireland. Howbeit, God prevented that, through the benediction of Patrick and through the felicity of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair and of the Men of Ireland likewise. For [*lit.*, so that] the Cenel-Eogain closed around a sallow brake that appeared like[1] the [opposing] forces, so that each [of them] proceeded to slaughter the other there, except that persons were not killed. So the hosts after that proceeded under Ua Conchobair to go to pillage and burn Tir-Eogain, until some [1167]

1167. [1] *That appeared like.*—Literally, *in the appearance* (of). The translator of C. mistook the meaning: "For Kindred Owen strayed into a grove of willowes and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it and killed some of themselves."

Digitized by Google

Eogain i n-a ťeč 7 co n-dardsat braiǯti do 7[a] co n-dečatar iar sin, ar fut Fer-Manač 7 do Ess-ruaiď, ímslan dia tiǯ.—Mael-Mičel[b] Mac Doiťeča[i]n uasalṡacart 7 ferleiǯinn i n-Ard-Mača, suam uitam felicitar finiuit.[b]—Muireďač Mac Canai do marbaď do macaiď Meic Ločlainn i n-éineč Patraic 7 Bačlu Isu, iar n-a erail dia braiťriď fein.

(Uatu[c] hUa Končenaind, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, in cler[i]catu moritur.—Diarmait Mac Murčaďa do ťuidečt tar muir in bliaďain si.—Toirrdelďač hUa Briain do eg in bliaďain si.[c])

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. x. uiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lx.° uiii.° Muircertač, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ hUi Briain, ri Dail[1]-
A 51b Cais, do marbaď ic Dun-na- | sciaď do mac Murčaďa Mic Cartaiǯ, ri Des-Muman. Romarbaď fo četoir mac mic Concoďair i[2] n-a[2] diǯail la Diarmait find 7 la hUa Faela[i]n 7 sečt[a] meic riǯ co n-a muinnteraiď.—Flannacan hUa Duďtaič, epscop na Tuať (Sil-[b] Muiredaǯ[b]), sui ecnai 7 senčais Iarťair Erenn uile, i Cungu ic ailiťri mostu[u]s est.—Sluaǯaď la Ruaiďri hUa Concobuir co hAť-luain, co táinic Ua Gilla-Patraic, ri Ossraiǯi i n-a ťeč[3] 7 co taraít ceiťri[c] braiǯti do annsein[4] 7 rosleic a sluaǯu réime dar Ať-croča isin Mumain 7 se féin dar Ať-luain i Maǯ-Léna i conne Fer n-Erenn: co rangadur

[a]om., B. C follows A. [b-b] om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1168. [1] Dal, B. [2-2] na (aphaeresis of a), B. [3] teǯ, A. [4] ainn--, A. [a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c] .iii., A, B.

[2] *In reparation, etc.*—This portion is omitted by the Four Masters. The offence is not stated in any authority accessible to me. For the vendetta, see the first item of 1170.

[3] *A cleric.*—In Clonmacnoise according to the *Four Masters*, who give the three items. The second is found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*; the third, in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[4] *From over sea.* — According to

Digitized by Google

of the Cenel-Eogain came into his house and gave hostages to him. And they went after that, through the length of Fir-Manach and to Ess-ruadh, safe to their home[s].—Mael-Michel Mac Doithechain, eminent priest and lector in Ard-Macha, felicitously finished his life.—Muiredhach Mac Canai was killed by the sons of Mac Lochlainn in reparation[2] to Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, by direction of his own kinsmen. [1167]

(Uatu Ua Conchenaind, king of Ui-Diarmata, dies a cleric.[3]—Diarmait Mac Murchadha came from over sea[4] this year.—Toirrdelbach[5] Ua Briain died this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1168. Muircertach, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Briain, king of Dal-Cais, was killed at Dun-na-sciath by the son[1] of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond. The grandson of Conchobar [Ua Briain] was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmait the Fair and by Ua Faelain and seven sons of kings with their retinues [were killed].—Flannacan Ua Dubhtaich, bishop of the Tuatha (Sil-Muiredaigh) [Elphin], the master of wisdom and history in [*lit.*, of] all the West of Ireland, died in pilgrimage at Cunga.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir to Ath-luain, so that Ua [*recte*, Mac] Gilla-Patraic, king of Ossory, came into his house and gave four hostages to him on the occasion. And he sent his hosts forward, past Ath-crodha, into Munster and himself [went] past Ath-luain into Magh- [1168 Bis.]

Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* I. 2), he had gone to Henry II. (who was in Aquitane) and procured letters patent in his favour. He then returned to England, obtained promises of aid from Robert Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald, sailed from Bristol about August 1, and spent the winter in concealment at Ferns.

[5] *Toirrdelbach.*—In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called king of the *Half of Mogh* (the southern moiety of Ireland).

1168. [1] *Son of Murchadh Mac Carthaigh.*—This (which is likewise the reading of C.) must be an error. The *Annals of Innisfallen*, an authority not likely to err on a matter of the kind, state that the

Digitized by Google

co Ꝺreın-cliač, co táınıc Mac Caṛtaiǯ ı n-a ťeč 7 co taṛaıt noı[d] m-bṛaıǯtı dó annṛeın[e] 7 co ṛoṛoınneď ın Muma ı n-dó eteṛ mac Coṛmaıc 7 Doṁnall hUa Ḃṛıaın 7 co ṛucaď da ꝼıčıt[f] dec bó ꝼo tṛı, ı n-aınečlann Muıṛceṛtaıč hUı Ḃṛıaın, ꝼoṛ Deṛ-Mumaın. Co ṛoımpaí hUa Concobaıṛ dıa tıǯ.—Donnčaď hUa Ceṛbaıll, aıṛdṛı[5] Aıṛǯıall, do letṛaď do ťuaıǯ ꝺıllaı [ꝼ]ṛıťolṁa dó ꝼéın, ıdon, Ua Duıbne do Ceniul[6]-Eoꝺaın 7 ın ṛí ꝼoṛ méṛca 7 a éc dé.

(Maıdm[g] Aťa-ın-čomaıṛ ꝼoṛ Aṛt hUa Maıl-Shečlaınn 7 ꝼoṛ Aıṛťıuṛ Mıde. Dıaṛmaıt U Maıl-Sečlaınn 7 Ia[ṛ]ťaṛ Mıďe uıctoṛeṛ ꝼueṛunt.—In ꝺılla leıťdeṛꝺ, ıdon, hUa Concobaıṛ Coṛcumṛuaď, occıṛuṛ eṛt.[g])

B 53b Kal. Ian. ıııı.[a] ꝼ., L. xx. ıx[a], Anno Domını M.° c.° lx.° ıx.° Daṁlıac Cıanna[ı]n do loṛcaď.—Dıaṛmaıt hUa Mael-Sečlaınn, ṛí Míďe, do maṛbaď do mac a bṛaťaṛ, ıdon, do Domnall Ḃṛeꝺač 7 do Donnčaď Ceınnṛelač hUa Ceallaıǯ.—Iṛın blıaďaın cétna doṛat Ruaıďṛı hUa Concobaıṛ, ṛí Eṛenn, deıč m-bú ceča[1] blıaďna uaď ꝼéın 7 o cač[2] ṛıǯ ı n-a ďeꝺaıď co bṛať do ꝼeṛleıꝺınn Aıṛd-Mača, ı n-onoıṛ Patṛaıc, aṛ leıǯınn do ďenaṁ do macaıḃleıǯınnEṛenn 7 Alban.

A. [5]—ṛıǯ, A. [6]—neoł, A. [d] .ıx., A, B. [e] om., A, C. [f] .xx.ıt., A, B. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1169. [1] ꝺaċa, A. [2] ꝺaċ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; a blank was left by the original scribe. [b] om., A.

---

slayer was Conchobar, grandson of Conchobar Ua Briain. This agrees also with the next assertion of the present entry.

[2] *Whilst.*—Literally, *and.* The altercation was provoked by the king when intoxicated.

[3] *Died.*—Not immediately. According to the entry in the Four Masters, O'Carroll died "after victory of Unction and penance and after granting three hundred ounces of gold for love of the Lord to clerics and to churches." His death is given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* under the following year.

This, most likely, is the true date. For according to a eulogistic obit in the *Antiphonary of Armagh*, he

Digitized by Google

Lena, to meet the Men of Ireland, until they reached Grian-cliach, so that Mac Carthaigh came into his house and gave nine hostages to him on the occasion. And Munster was divided in two, between the sons of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh] and Domnall Ua Briain and thrice twelve score cows were levied upon Munster in honour fine [of the killing] of Muircertach Ua Briain. So Ua Conchobair returned to his house.—Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Airgialla, was mangled with the [battle-]axe of a serving gillie of his own, namely, Ua Duibhne of Cenel-Eogain, whilst [*lit.*, and] the king [was] drunk and he died[3] thereof. [1168]

(The defeat[4] of Ath-in-chomair [was inflicted] upon Art Ua Mail-Sechlainn and the West of Meath were victors. —"The Half-red[-faced][5] Gillie," namely, Ua Concobair of Corcumruadh, was slain.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1169. Dambliac of [St.] Ciannan was burned.—Diarmait Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of Meath, was killed by the son of his brother, namely, by Domnall of Bregha[1] and by Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Ceallaigh.—In the same year, Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Ireland, gave[2] ten cows

died in 1170, B. 1. 1., T.C.D.: the—left-hand—page opposite the opening of the Calendar; the luni-solar criteria of the year are given. See Petrie, *Round Towers*, p. 391, where for conuenp the MS. has conuepp—*lay-brothers* (not, "*conventuals*").

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—This item is given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*, and more circumstantially in the *Four Masters*. The other entry is given in both and in the *Annals of Innisfallen*.

[5] *Half-red*[*-faced*].—Cf. the *Feast of Briciu* (L. U. 106a, ll. 34–5): *Drech lethderg, lethgabur laiss*—countenance half-red, half white had he [*lit.*, with him].

1169. [1] *Domnall of Bregha.*—"Donell Bregagh (id est, liar)" ! C. But *Bregach* here is not from *breg*, a lie, but from *Breg*, (the plain of) Bregia, the eastern portion of Meath; from having been fostered in which Domnall was so called.

[2] *Gave.*—This endowment shows that O'Conor claimed to be supreme king of Ireland.

(Ferčair[c] hUa Niallain, taiseč Clainni-Uatač, mortuus est.—Loingeſ Roberd mic Stemin do ťiačtain i n-Erinn, hi forižin Mic Murčaďa.—Ragnall hUa Mailmiaďaiž, taiseč Muinntiri-hEolais, mortuus est. —Conžalač hUa Tomaltaiž, ferleižind Cluana-mac-Noiſ 7 uaſalſaccart, quieuit.[c])

Kal. Ian. u[a]. f., l. x[a]., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° Concoďar, mac Muircertaiž hUi Ločlainn, ri Ceneoil-Eogain 7 ridomna Erenn uile, do marbaď do Aeď bic Mac Canae[1] 7 do[2] Uib[2]-Caraca[i]n, Dia-Saťairn Casc,
A 51c ar lar Trin moir i n-Ard-Mača.— | Donnčaď Ceinn-ſealač hUa Ceallaiž do marbaď do Laižniď.

(Sluaižeď[b] la Ruaiďri hUa Cončobair 7 la Mail-Seačlainn 7 la Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 la Murčaď hUa Cerďuill cu hAť-cliať i n-airiſ caťa do Mac Murčaďa 7 do'nď Iarla. In tan tra roďadar ar i n-aižťi ic [ſ]irnaiďi in čaťa, nučurraťreigſet nucuſaccadar in dun tre ťeiniď, idon, teni ďi aitt. Roſoi dono iar ſen hUa Cončubair, iar femiuď čaťa do tabairt ďo. Ročuaiď iar ſéin Mac Murčaďa inn-Ať-cliať, iar taďairt breiťri do Ghallaiď Aťa-cliať ďo. Ocuſ roſeall for a ďreiťir 7 romarbaď daine imďa ann 7 roinnarb na Galla.—Braižde Mic Murčaďa, idon, a m[h]ac fein 7 mac a m[h]ic, idon, mac Doṁnaill Chaeṁanaiž 7 mac a

[c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1170. [1] Cana, B. [2-2] dUib=do Uib, B. [a-a] n. t. h., a blank was left by the first scribe, A. [b-b] 51c, f. m.; 51d, t. m., n. t. h., with corresponding marks on the margin at end of the Ath-cliath item and prefixed to the added entry, A: om., B, C.

---

[3] *Students.*—"Scollers," C.; not, "strollers [i.e. poor scholars]," as in O'Donovan (F. M. ii. 1174).

[4] *Ferchair, etc.*—All these entries are given by the *Four Masters.* The two first are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[5] *Fitz Stephen.*—See Gilbert's *Viceroys of Ireland*, p. 12 sq. Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* i. 3), states that he arrived with 390 men in three ships, landing at Bannow about May 1.

1170.[1] *Was killed.*—See the last

Digitized by Google

every year from himself and from every king after him [1169]
to doom to the lector of Ard-Macha, in honour of [St.] Patrick, to give lectures to students[3] of Ireland and Scotland.

(Ferchair[4] Ua Niallain, chief of the Clann-Uatach, died. —The fleet of Robert Fitz Stephen[5] came to Ireland in aid of Mac Murchadha.—Ragnall Ua Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, died.—Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, lector of Cluain-mac-Nois and eminent priest, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. [1170]
1170. Concobhar, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain, royal heir of all Ireland, was killed[1] by Aedh Mac Cana the Little and by the Ui-Caraca[i]n, Easter [Holy] Saturday [April 4], in the centre of the Great Third in Ard-Macha.—Donnchadh Ceinnselach Ua Cellaigh was killed by the Leinstermen.

(A hosting[2] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by Mael-Sechlainn and by Tigernan Ua Ruairc and by Murchadh Ua Cerbuill to Ath-cliath to give battle to Mac Murchadha and to the Earl.[3] When, however, they were face to face preparing for the battle, they noticed no[thing] until they saw the fort on fire, that is, [by] fire of lightning. Howbeit, after that Ua Conchubair turned back, after refusal of battle was offered to him. Thereafter, Mac Murchadha went into Ath-cliath, after giving his word to the Foreigners of Ath-cliath. And he failed upon his word and many persons were killed there and he expelled the Foreigners. The hostages of Mac Murchadha, namely, his own son[4] and his grandson, that is, the son of

(original) entry under 1167 (*supra*).

[2] *A hosting, etc.*—This hosting occurred prior to the second capture of Dublin, the chief item in the following entry. The sequence intended (textual note b-b) by the interpolator is consequently erroneous.

[3] *The Earl.*—Strongbow. See Gilbert, *loc. cit.*

[4] *Son.*—Conchobar (Conor), the

Digitized by Google

c[h]omalt̆a, ıdon, mac hUı Chaellaıd̆e, do ṁarb̆ad̆ la Ruaıd̆rı hUa Conč̆ub̆aır, tre aslač̆ Tıǯernaın hUı Ruaırc.[b])

Ad̆-cliat̆ do mılled̆ do Dhıarmaıt Mac Murč̆ad̆a 7 do Allmurč̆aıb̆[3] tuc leıs anaır do mílliud̆ na hErenn ı[4] n-dıǯaıl a ınnarb[t̆]a dar muır as a ferunn feın 7 a ṁıc do marbad̆. Tucsat dono ar for Gallaıb̆ Ad̆a-cliat̆ 7 Puırt-laırgı 7 tuct̆a tra áır ímda forrusum. Do mílltea dono Laıgın 7 Fır-Míd̆e, eter cella 7 tuat̆a, leó 7 rogabsat Ad-cliat̆ 7 Purt-laırgı.

Gnım mór aínfıal do d̆enum do'n manač̆, ıdon, do Amlaíṁ, mac Comarba Finnéın Muıǯı-bıle 7 do Maǯnus Mac Duınnsleıb̆e, do rıǯ Ulad̆, co toısıǯıb̆ Ulad̆ 7 co n-Ultaıb̆ arč̆ena, cenamot̆a Mael-Isu, espuc 7 Gılla-Domanǯaırt Mac Cormaıc, comarba Comgaıll 7 Mael-Martaın, comarba Finnéın co n-a muınnteraıb̆ : ıdon, Coımtınol Canonač̆ Rıagulla co n-a n-abaıd̆, roordaıǯ Mael-Moedoıc hUa Morgaır, Leǯaıt Comarba Petaır, ı Saball Patraıc, do ınnarba[d̆] asın Maınıstır rocumdaıgsetar féın 7 do[c] arcaın[c] co leır, eter lıbru 7 aıd̆mí, bu 7 daınıu, eoč̆u 7 caırč̆ıu 7
B 53c na huıle rotınoılat ann o aímsır ın Leg|aıt remraıtı

[3] Allmar—, B. [4] a, A. [c-c] a n-argaın—*they were despoiled* (lit., *their despoiling*), B; followed by C.

only legitimate son of Mac Murrough. The phonetic form is accurately given by Cambrensis (*Cnuchurum. Exp. Hib.* i. 10).

[5] *Domnall Caemanach.* — Anglicized Kavanagh. He was so called, according to Keating (O'Donovan, *F. M.* ii. 1143), from having been fostered at Cell-Caemhain (church of St. Caemhan; Kilcavan, near Gorey, co. Wexford). He was the illegitimate son of Dermot and eponymous head of the Mac Morrough Kavanaghs. (See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii., 20.)

[6] *Ath-cliath.*—Opposite this word, on the right margin, in A, there is a Latin note which is partly cut away, in consequence of trimming the edges. The remainder is, except a few isolated words, wholly illegible. Iste [Mac] [Mur]chad . . filius . . uxorem . . Hiberniae . . . ab Hibernia ex[pulsus] in sui subsidium ad Hiberniam . . .

Digitized by Google

Domnall Caemanach[5] and the son of his foster-brother, to wit, the son of Ua Caellaidhe, were killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, through suggestion of Tigernan Ua Ruairc.) [1170]

Ath-cliath[5] was destroyed by Diarmait Mac Murchadha and by the transmarine men he brought with him from the east to destroy Ireland, in revenge for his expulsion over sea out of his own land and of the killing of his son. Howbeit, they inflicted slaughter upon the Foreigners of Atheliath and Port-lairgi and, on the other hand, many slaughters were inflicted upon themselves. Moreover, Leinster and the country of Meath, both churches and territories, were destroyed by them and they took Ath-cliath and Port-lairgi.

A great, unbecoming deed was done by the monk, namely, by Amlaimh, son of the successor of [St.] Finnian of Magh-bile and by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, along with the chiefs of Ulidia and with the Ulidians besides, except the bishop, Mael-Isu and Gilla-Domanghairt[7] Mac Cormaic, successor of [St.] Comgall and Mael-Martain, successor of [St.] Finnian, with their communities: that is, the Congregation of Canons Regular, with their abbot, whom Mael-Moedoic Ua Morgair, Legate of the successor of [St.] Peter, instituted in Saball of [St.] Patrick, were expelled out of the

---

tum primum . . . Maricium . . . atque . .

The meaning was probably in substance that Mac Murrough was expelled from Ireland for the abduction of O'Rourke's wife and engaged Fitz Gerald and Fitz Stephen to aid him in recovering his kingdom.

The textual entry displays considerable confusion. The order of the events is as follows: (1) East Leinster laid waste; (2) Dublin submits to Mac Murrough; (3) Waterford taken with great loss of life; (4) Dublin taken, followed by slaughter of the citizens; (5) Meath laid waste; (6) Mac Murrough's son (and the other hostages) slain by O'Conor.

[7] *Gilla-Domanghairt.*—See 1058, note 2, *supra*.

conice ſéin, cenmoṫat na ínair 7 na capai robatar[5] ímpu iſind uair ſein, tria ſormat 7 baiḋ collaiḋe 7 ſaint onóiri dó ſéin. Uair rodíčuirſetar manaiǯ Dročait-aṫa é aſan abdaine, tria čuiſiḃ dliǯtečaiḃ. Uč! Uč! Uč! tra. Mairg doróne 7 mairg ṫir[d] i n-dernaḋ[d] in gnim. Ačt ní dečaiḋ[6] cen innečaḋ[7] o'n Coimdiǯ; uair romarbait i n-oínḟečt[8] o uaitiḃ naṁat na toiſiǯ dorone 7 rogonaḋ in rí 7 romarbaḋ gar bic iartain co haínſečtnač[9] iſin baile i n-dernaḋ in coṁairle aínſiren ſin, idon, i n-Dun. Dia-Mairt tra rodíčuireḋ in Coimtínol. Dia-Mairt tra,[e] i cinn bliaḋna, romarbait maiṫi Ulaḋ 7 rogonaḋ a riǯ. Dia-Mairt, gairit iartain, romarbaḋ é ſein o [a] derbraṫair i n-Dun.—Diarmait hUa Ainbḟeiṫ,[10] rí hUa-Meiṫ 7 toiſeč marcſluaiǯi riǯ Ai liǯ, do marbaḋ do longaiſ táinic a hInnſiḃ-Orcc iſin innſi rocumtaiǯeḋ aca ſéin for Loč-Ruiḋe,[f] idon, for Iniſ-Lacain.[f]

A 51d Kal. Ian. ui.[a] ſ., l. xx. i.,[a] Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° i.° Diarmait Mac Murčaḋa, rí Coicid Laiǯen, iar milleḋ ceall n-imḋa 7 tuaṫ, do éc i Ferna, cen ongaḋ, cen Corp Criſt, cen aiṫriǯi, cen timna, i n-eineč Coluim-cille 7 Finnein 7 na naem arčena, i-ſa cella roṁíll.—Aſcall, mac Torcaill, ri Aṫa-

[5] bataṛ B. [6] deo—, A. [7] innea—, A. [8] oin[ḟ]ečt (ḟ om.), A. [9] hanſečtna, B. [10] Ainḟeiṫ, A.—[d-d] repeated without being deleted, B. [e] om., A. [f-f] n. t. h. (from Ruiḋe inclusive), A. Omitted by oversight, most likely.

A.D. 1171. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank left by first scribe, A.

[8] *Drochait-atha*.—The monastery of Mellifont, near Drogheda (*Drochait-atha—Bridge of the Ford*), is intended. The charges against Amlaimh, abbot of Saul (Sabhall), co. Down, were investigated in that community, with the result stated in the text.

[9] *For, etc.*—See the fifth entry under the following year.

[10] *He himself.*—That is, the king. The monk, Amlaimh, became bishop (1175, *infra*).

1171. [1] *Without Unction, etc.*—In the List in L.L. (p. 39d), on the other hand, he is said to have died

Digitized by Google

monastery they themselves built and were despoiled completely, both of books and furniture, cows and persons, horses and sheep and all things they had collected therein from the time of the Legate aforesaid to then, save the tunics and the capes which were upon them at that hour,—through carnal jealousy and self-love and desire of honour for himself. For the monks of Drochait-atha[8] deposed him from the abbacy [of Saball] for just causes. Alas! alas! alas! in sooth. Woe who did and woe the country wherein was done the deed. But it went not without vengeance from the Lord; for[9] the chiefs who did it were killed at one and the same time by a few enemies and the king was wounded and killed unhappily a little while after, in the place wherein that unrighteous counsel was decided upon, namely, in Dun. Now, on Tuesday the Congregation was expelled; on Tuesday, at the end of a year, the nobles of Ulidia were killed and the king was wounded; on Tuesday, a little after, he himself[10] was killed by his brother in Dun.—Diarmait Ua Ainbfheith, king of Ui-Meith and leader of the horse-host of the king of Aileeh, was killed by a fleet that came from the Islands of Orce to the Island that was built by himself upon Loch-Ruidhe, namely, upon Inis-Lachain. [1170]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1171. Diarmait Mac Murchadha, king of the Fifth of Leinster, after destroying many churches and territories, died in Ferna without Unction,[1] without Body of Christ, without penance, without a will, in reparation to Columcille and Finnian and to the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—Ascall,[2] son of Torcall, king of Ath-cliath [1171]

in the 61st year of his age and the 46th of his reign, after victory of Unction and penance. The compiler of the List adds: *Saxain iar sin* (The Saxons after that) miserabiliter regnant. Amen, Amen.

[2] *Ascall—John.*—See the account

cliat̆ 7 Eoan (mear[b]) a hInnsib̆-Orc (tainic, a fortac̆t Ascaill 7 Ghall Ac̆ta-cliat̆[b]) do marbad̆ do na Gallaib̆ cetna.—Domnall[c] hUa Fócarta, rí Eile-deiscirt, do marbad̆ la Ossraiǯib̆.[c]—Sad̆b̆, ingen Gluiniairnn Mic Murc̆ad̆a, comarba Brigte, do ec i n-ait̆riǯe.—Crec̆ mór la Magnus Mac Duinnsleib̆e co n-Ulltaib̆ uile i Cuil-in-tuaisce[i]rt, co roairgset Cuil-rat̆ain 7 cealla aile, co rucsat uatad̆ bec do Chenel-Eogain forro[d], im Conc̆obur Ua Cat̆a[i]n 7 co tucsat cliat̆ad̆ 7 co romarbsat fer ar fic̆it[2], eter toisec̆u 7 macu toisec̆[1] 7 soc̆aid̆e aile maille friu 7 rogonad̆ Maǯnus féin.[d]
B 53d Ocus in Maǯnus sin dono, | domarbad̆ gairit iartain[e] do Dunnsleib̆e, idon[d], d'a derbrat̆air féin 7 do Gilla-Oenǯusa Mac Gilla-espuic, idon, do rectaire Monac̆, i n-Dun, iar n-olcaib̆ moraib̆ ímd̆aib̆ do d̆enum dó: idon, iar lecud̆ a m̆ná posta fein 7 iar m-breit̆ a m̆ná o [a] aiti, idon, o Choín-maiǯi hUa[3] Phlainn 7 si ac a derbrat̆air fein ar túr, idon, ic Aed̆; iar tabairt eicin do[d] dono for mnai a derbrat̆ar aile, idon, Eoc̆ad̆a; iar saruǯud̆ cloc 7 bac̆all, cleirec̆ 7 cell. Donnsleib̆e do ǯabail riǯi i[f] n-a[f] degaid̆.—Ane, ingen Mic Duinnsleib̆e, riǯan Oirǯiall, do éc.—Maidm (idon,[g] maidm in luait̆red̆[g]) for Tigernan hUa Ruairc 7 for[h] Feraib̆ Mid̆e 7 ar Feraib̆ Fern-muiǯi imal[l]e[4] ar faic̆ti Ac̆ta-cliat̆ ria Milo de Cocan[5] co n-a muinnter, dú i torc̆air soc̆aid̆e

A.D. 1171. [1] toisiuc̆, A. [2] xx. it, A, B. [3] O, A. [4] male (aphaeresis of i), A. [5] Gogan, B. [b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A. [e] iar sein—*after that*, B. [f] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [g-g] c. m., n. t. h., A, C; Maidm an luat̆riǯ, secundum quosdam—*Defeat of the Ashes, according to some*, r. m., n. t. h., B. [h] ar—*on*, B.

of their deaths in Giraldus Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.*), or Gilbert (*ubi sup.* p. 19 sq.).

[3] *Mad.* — Duce Johanne agnomine *the Wode*, quod Latine sonat Insano, vel Vehementi (*Exp. Hib.* i. 21).

[4] *Cuil-in-tuaisceirt.—Corner of the North* (or co. Antrim); in which *Cuil-rathain,—Corner of the fern,*—Coleraine, is situated.

Digitized by Google

and John[3] (the Mad) from the Islands of Orc (who came in aid of Torcall and of the Foreigners of Ath-cliath) were killed by the same Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Focarta, king of the South of Eili, was killed by the Ossorians.—Sadhbh, daughter of Iron-knee Mac Murchadha, successor of [St.] Brigit [i.e. abbess of Kildare] died in penance.—Great foraying force [was led] by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with all Ulidia into Cuil-in-tuaisceirt[4], so that they plundered Cuil-rathain and other churches, until a small number of the Cenel-Eogain under Conchobur Ua Cathain overtook them and gave battle and killed one and twenty men, both chiefs and sons of chiefs, and a multitude of others along with them. And Maghnus himself was wounded. And moreover that Maghnus was killed shortly after in Dun by Donnsleibhe, that is, by his own brother and by Gilla-Oenghusa Mac Gilla-espuic, namely, by the lawgiver of Monaigh,[5] after great evils had been done by him,—namely, after leaving his own wedded wife and after taking his wife from his fosterer, that is, from Cu-maighi Ua Flainn and she [had been] the wife of his own brother at first, namely, of Aedh; after inflicting violence upon the wife of his other brother also, that is, of Eochaidh; after profanation of bells and croziers, clerics and churches. Donnsleibhe took the kingship in his stead.—Ane, daughter of the Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] queen of Airghialla,[6] died.—Defeat (namely, the Defeat of the Ashes[7]) [was inflicted] upon Tigernan Ua Ruairc and upon the Men of Meath and upon the Men of Fern-magh, all together, on the Green of Ath-cliath [1171]

[3] *Lawgiver of Monaigh.*—"The monks heard, or servant!" C. The translator took Monaigh, a local name, to be genitive of *manach* a monk.

[6] *Queen of Airghialla.*—According to the entry in the Four Masters, she was wife of Murrough O'Carroll, king of that territory.

[7] *Defeat of the Ashes.*—So called perhaps from having been inflicted on Ash-Wednesday. But Cam-

Digitized by Google

mór, im Aeḋ hUa Ruairc, ri Maḋaire-Gaileng 7 ri Domnaill hUa-Briuin 7 Conmaicne. Romarbḋa dono ann cóic toisiġe do Feraiḃ Fern-ṁuiġe, idon, Mael-Moḋta Mac Conḟebla 7 Conḋoḃur, a derbraṫair, da ṫoiseḋ Cheneoil-Feraḋaiġ.—Fénid hUa Conġaile, cainnel gaisciḋ 7 éiniġ Oirġiall,[6] mortuus[j] est.[i]—Raġnall[c] hUa Tuaṫḋair, toiseḋ Clainni-Ruaḋraḋ; Gilla-geimridh Mac-in-ġabann, toiseḋ Fer-Darcaḋa 7 fodairḃe aile maille frisin, non longe post suspiciones, decimo sexto Kalendas Novembris[c] [mortui sunt].— | Venit in Hiberniam Henricus (mac[b] na Peirisi[b]), potentissimus rex Angliae et idem Dux Normanni[a]e et Aquitani[a]e et Comes Andegauu[a]e et aliarum multarum terrarum dominus, cum ducentis quadragintа navibus. (Comaḋ[d] erin primus adventus Shaxanaḋ in Hiberniam.[j]) Ocus tainic hi tir oc Port-Lairgi 7 rogaḃ giallu Muman. Tanic iar sein co hAṫ-cliaṫ 7 rogaḃ giallu Laiġen 7 Fer Miḋe 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Airgiall 7 Ulaḋ.—Petrus (hUa[h] Morḋa[h]), episcopus hUa-Maine 7 Connaḋt (no,[k] episcopus Cluana-ferta-Brenainn[k]), manaḋ craiḃḋeḋ 7 fer auġtorḋa, do baḋuḋ isin t-Sinainn (idon,[b] ic Port-na-Chaineg[b]), id[l] est, sexto Kalendas Ianuarii.[l]

A 52a

(Tomas[m] Cantuariensis martirizatus.[m]—Domnall hUa Mail-muaid, ri Fer-Cell, occisus [est].—Maelcron Mac Gilli-Sečnaill, ri Deisce[i]rt Breġ, mortuus.[n])

[6] Oer—, A. [i-i] om., A. [j-j] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [k-k] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [l-l] .i. iii. kl. Ienair (the native rendering of the Latin of A), B. [m-m] 51d, r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [n-n] 51 d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

brensis states that it took place about Sept. 1 (*Exp. Hib.* i. 29).

[8] *Son of the Empress.*—Opposite *Mac na Peirisi*, on the right margin, in B, by another hand is: *Alias, na hImpera[si], quia fuit, Impe[ratricis] filius*—Otherwise, [son] of the *Empress* [Matilda], etc. (The bracketted letters were cut off in trimming the edge.) The meaning is that *hImperasi* was the true reading, being derived from *Imperatrix*. Also, on the centre margin, is written: *Rex Angliae venit in*

Digitized by Google

by Milo De Cogan with his people, wherein fell a large number around Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Machaire-Gaileng and royal heir of the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni. There were also killed there five chiefs of the Men of Fern-magh [and two others], namely, Mael-Mochta Mac Confhebla and Conchobhur, his brother,—two chiefs of Cenel-Feradhaigh.—Fenidh Ua Conghaile, candle of the championship and hospitality of Oirghialla, died.—Raghnall Ua Tuathchair, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach; Gillageimridh Mac-in-Ghaband, chief of Fir-Darcacha and a number of others along with them died not long after the aforesaid events, on the 16th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 17].—There came into Ireland Henry (son of the Empress[8]), most puissant king of England and also Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Count of Anjou and Lord of many other lands, with 240 ships. (So that that was the first advent of the Saxons into Ireland.) And he came to land at Port-lairgi and received the pledges of Munster. He came after that to Ath-cliath and received the pledges of Leinster and of the Men of Meath and of the Ui-Briuin and Airgialla and Ulidia.—Peter (Ua Mordha), bishop of Ui-Maine of Connacht (otherwise,[9] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann), a devout monk and authoritative man, was drowned in the Sinand (namely, at Port-da-Chaineg), namely, on the 6th of the Kalends of January [Dec. 27]. [1171]

(Thomas of Canterbury is martyred.[10]—Domnall Ua Mail-muaid, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[11]—Mael-cron[12] Mac Gilli-Sechnaill, king of the South of Bregha, dies.)

Hiberniam hoc anno. For Henry's doings in Ireland, see Benedict of Peterborough and Hoveden (A.D. 1171-2).

[9] *Otherwise.*—The Ui-Maine of Connaught included the diocese of Clonfert. The alternative reading is that given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and of *Boyle*.

[10] *Martyred.*—On December 29 of the preceding year, in the Cathedral of Canterbury. See the account in Benedict of Peterborough (*ad an*).

[11] *Slain.*—By the people of Monaghan, according to the F.M.

[12] *Mael-cron.*—Given in the Four Masters.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l., ii., Anno Domini M. c.[c] lxx.[c] ii.[c] Ri Saxan (idon, Henricc, mac na Perisi[b]) do dul a hErinn Dia-Domnaiz Casc, iar ceilebrad Aiffrinn.—Tigernan hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne 7 Conmaicne, fer[1] cumačta more ṡri ré ṡota, do marbad do Shaxanaib cetna 7 do Domnall, mac Annaid, dia ceniul féin imaille[2] friu. A dičennad dono doib 7 a cenn 7 a corp do breit co docraid
B 54a co hAt-cliat. In cenn | do togbail for dorus in duine i n-a sgat derg truaz do Ghaidelaib. In corp dono do croča i n-inud aile 7 a cossa súas.—Tigernač[c] hUa Mael-Eoin, comarba Ciarain (Cluana[d]-mac-Nois[d]), quieuit in Christo.—Inis-Eogain do [ṡ]asuzud la Cenel-Conaill 7 ar do čor for a doenib.[e]—Maidm for Cenel-n-Eoẓain la Flaitbertač hUa Maeldoraid 7 la Cenel-Conaill 7 ár lanmor do čor forru. Mirbuil tra do noeṁaib in Coimded[3] in[4] ní sin,[4] idon, do Patraic 7 do Colum-cille 7 do na naemaib arčena, isa cella romillset.—Mael-Muire[c] Mac Murčada, toiseč Muinnteri-Birn 7 to[i]se[č] 7 ri hUa-n-Ečač, do marbad la hAed Mac Oenẓusa 7 la Clainn-Aeda[e] hUa[e]-n-Ečdač Ulad.[e]—Lancuairt Coicid Connačt in cetramad fečt la Gilla Mac Liac, comarba Patraic, idon, la Primait[5] Erenn, co hArd-Mača.—Domnall hUa Ferẓail, ard toiseč Conmaicne, do marbad la muinnter riẓ Saxan.—Gilla-Aeda, espuc Corcaiẓi, fer lan do rat Dé, in bona senectute quieuit.

A.D. 1172. [1] fear, A. [2] male (aphaeresis of i). A. [3]—deẓ, B. [4-4] inísin, A. [5]—imfait (*chief prophet !*), B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank left by scribe, A. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] partly on c. m., partly on l. m., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] Eada hUi—, MS. (A).

1172. [1] *The king.*—Opposite these words, on the centre margin in B, is: *Rediit in Angliam.* According to Benedict, the royal retinue sailed on Easter Sunday and the king on the following day.

[2] *With.*—Literally, *and.*

[3] *Mael-Eoin.* — *Devotee of* [*St.*] *John* (the Evangelist). This may be the *Maeliohain epscop* (*Mael-Iohain, bishop*) of the Clonmacnoise tombstone (O'D., F.M. iii. 4).

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1172 Bis.]
1172. The king[1] of the Saxons (namely, Henry, son of the Empress) went from Ireland on Easter Sunday [April 16], after celebration of Mass.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni and Conmaicni, a man of great power for a long time, was killed by the same Saxons and by Domnall, son of Annadh [Ua Ruairc] of his own clan along with them. He was beheaded also by them and his head and his body were carried ignominiously to Ath-cliath. The head was raised over the door of the fortress,—a sore, miserable sight for the Gaidhil. The body was hung in another place, with[2] its feet upwards.—Tigernach Ua Mael-Eoin,[3] successor of Ciaran (of Cluain-mac-Nois), rested in peace. —Inis-Eogain was wasted by the Cenel-Conaill and slaughter inflicted upon its inhabitants.—Defeat [was inflicted] upon the Cenel-Eogain by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh and by the Cenel-Conaill and great slaughter was put upon them. A marvel [wrought] by the saints of God [was] that thing: namely, by Patrick and by Colum-cille and by the saints besides, whose churches they destroyed.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchadha, chief of Muinnter-Birn and chief and king of the Ui-Echach, was killed by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia.—The full circuit [cess] of the Fifth of Connacht [was carried] for the fourth time by Gilla Mac Liac, successor of Patrick, namely, by the Primate of Ireland, to Ard-Macha.—Domnall Ua Fergail, arch-chief of Conmaicni, was killed by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilla-Aedha,[4] bishop of Cork, a man full of the grace of God, rested in good old age.

---

[4] *Gilla-Aedha.—Devotee of* (*St.*) *Aed* (perhaps of Rahugh, co. Westmeath). According to the obit in the Four Masters (where the surname is O'Muidhin—O'Muigin, *Annals of Boyle*,— which was unknown to O'Donovan, iii. 3), he had been a monk of Errew in Lough Con, co. Mayo. In the *Annals of Innisfallen*, he is called *bishop* (the compiler

Digitized by Google

(Murčaď[f] Mac Murčaďa 7 Murčaď hUa Bri[i]ain occisi sunt.—Gilla-Crist, mac comarba Ciaráin Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Diarmoid hUa Caellaide occisus [est.])[f]

A 52b Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° iii.° Cinaeď hUa Rona[i]n, espuc Glinne-da-loča,[1] do cumranad co [sitčaňail].—Muiredač hUa Coďčaiġ,[3] espoc Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn uile, in mac óge 7 in lec loġmur 7 in gem gloine 7 in retlu soluscta 7 cisti taisceďa ind[3] ecnai[3] 7 croeď cnuasaiġ na Canoine 7[c] tosur na desce 7 na cennsa 7 na hailgeine 7 in coluim ar gloine craiďe 7 in tuirtuir ar ennga 7 in noem De eter doimiď, iar n-ordneď do ġacart 7 deočaine 7 oes[a] ceča graiď arčena,—idon, rečtmoġa[d] ġacart, 7 iar n-aďnuġaď eclus n-imďa 7 iar coisecrad tempall 7 reilec 7 iar n-denum mainistreč 7 reicles n-imda 7 ceč[a] luďrai eclustacta arčena 7[c] iar tiďnucul biiď 7 etaiġ do boďtaiď, iar m-buaiď crabaď 7 oiliďri 7 aiďriġe,[4] roġaiď[5] a sriprut dočum nime i n-dubreicles Coluim-cille i n-Daire, i quart Id Febrai, in sexta [septima] feria. Doronaď dono mirbuil mor isin aiďče adbaď,—in aďaiġ[6] do soluscuġuď o ta Iarmeirġi co gairm in coiliġ 7 in doman uile for laraď 7 coer mor

[f-f] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1173. [1]—laća, A. [2]Cor—, B. [3-3] na hecna (i.e. the scribe took the word to be feminine), B. [4]—ġi, A. [5] roeiď, B. [6] aġaiď, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on space left blank, A. [b-b] in pace quieuit (the Latin equivalent of the A—text), B, C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] .lxx., MS. (A).

---

evidently deemed it superfluous to add the place) and *head of the piety of Ireland*. In the *Annals of Boyle* he is called bishop of Cork.

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — The first and third of these entries are found in the *Annals of Boyle* and the *F.M.*, respectively.

[6] *Were slain.*—Insimul occisi sunt, *Annals of Boyle.*

[7] *Gilla-Crist.*—*Devotee of Christ.* He may have been the son of O'Malone, who died this year.

1173. [1] *Bishop of Cenel-Eogain.*—That is, of Derry (*North of Ireland* may signify Raphoe). This proves

Digitized by Google

(Murchadh[5] Mac Murchadha and Murchadh Ua Briain were slain.[6]—Gilla-Crist,[7] son of the successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Diarmod Ua Caellaidhe was slain.) [1172]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1173. Cinaeth Ua Rona[i]n, bishop of Glenn-da-locha, rested.—Muiredhach Ua Cobhthaigh, bishop of Cenel-Eogain[1] and of all the North of Ireland, the son of chastity and the precious stone and the gem of purity and the shining star and the preserving casket of wisdom and the fruitful branch of the Canon and the fount of charity and meekness and kindliness and the dove for purity of heart and the turtle for innocence and the saint of God among men, after ordaining priests and deacons and persons of every [church-]grade besides,—namely, seventy priests and after renovating many churches and after consecrating churches and cemeteries and after building many monasteries and regular churches and [performing] every ecclesiastical work besides and after bestowal of food and clothing to the poor, after victory and piety and penance and pilgrimage, he sent forth his spirit unto heaven in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille in Daire, on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of February, on the 6th [*recte*, 7th] feria.[2] Now, a great marvel was wrought on the night he died,—the night was illuminated from Nocturn[3] to the call of the [1173]

that O'Brolchain was not made bishop of the first-named see in 1158 (*supra*).

[2] *6th feria.*—*Sixth feria* is the reading of the *Annals of Loch Ce* also. From this it is evident that the compiler did not understand these criteria, but copied what he found in the MS. The Four Masters omit the week-day.

In 1173, February 10 fell on the seventh feria, or Saturday.

[3] *Nocturn.*—Literally, *after rising;* here employed to denote midnight. The time and rationale are given in the *Vita Columbae* and *Navigatio Brandani.* Media nocte, pulsata personante clocca, festinus surgens, ad ecclesiam pergit (*Vita Col.* iii. 23). Vir Dei et qui cum illo erant

Digitized by Google

teineð d'eirǯi or in baile 7 a toct soirðes 7 eirǯi do čač uile, indar leo rob' é in laa. Ocus roboi amlaið sein re muir anair.—Etrú hUa Míaðačain, espuc Cluana, in bona senectute quieuit.—Creč mor la Aeð Mac Oenzusa 7 la Clainn-Aeða, co roaircset Trian mor (i[e] n-Ard-Mača[e]). Ocus romarbað in fer sin i cind tri mis, iar n-arcain Aird-Mača do.

(Domnall[f] Breǯač hUa Mail-[8h]ečlainn, ri Miðe, obiit.—Mael-Močta hUa Fiadbra (no[g], hUa Mail-[8h]ečlainn[g]), abb Cluana-mac-Nois, quieuit.—Mael-Isu Mac in Baird, epscop Cluana-ferta Brenaind, quieuit.—Imar, mac [Mic] Carǯamna[f] [toiseč Muintire-Mail-sinna moritur].)

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.°c.° lxx.° iiii.° Flann[1] hUa Ǯorma[i]n, ardṡerleiǯinn Aird-Mača 7
B 54b Erenn | uile, fer eolač, comartamail i n-ecna diaða 7 domunda, iar m-beit bliaðain ar fičit[b] i Francaib 7 i Saxanaib ic foǯlaim 7 fiče[b] bliaðain ic follamnuǯað scol n-Erenn, atbat co sitamail i tredecim[c] Kallann[c] Aprilis, Dia-Cetain ria Caisc, septuaǯesimo aetatis su[a]e anno.—Mael-Patraic O Bana[i]n, espuc Condeire
A 52c 7 Dail-Araiðe, fer eirmitneč, lán do noeime | 7 do čennsa 7 do ǯlaine criðe, do éc co lanfečtnač i n-hI

[e-e] itl., n. t. h., A.; om., B, C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [g-g] itl., MS. (A).

A.D. 1174. [1] Florinnt (= Florentius), A. [2] Coimðe, B. [a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xx., A, B. [c-c] .xiii. kl., A, B.

dederunt corpora quieti, usque ad tertiam noctis vigiliam [i.e. mediam noctem]. Evigilans vero vir Dei, suscitavit fratres ad vigilias noctis (*Nav. Bran.* c. v).

[4] *Call of the cock.*—The *Gallicinium* (3 a.m.) is meant.

[5] *By the sea on the east* (*re muir anair*).—That is, in Scotland. The expression is employed in this sense in the obit of Malcolm Cennmor, 1165 (*supra*). The meaningless reading of B is: *co romhuir in aair—so that it overcame the* [*night*] *air.* Following this, C renders it "untill the ayer was cleered."

[6] *Cluain*[*-a(i)rard*].—The square bracketted portion is given in C.

[7] *Great Third.*—See *supra*, A.D. 1074, note 5.

[8] *Domnall, etc.* — *Domnall of*

Digitized by Google

cock[4] and the whole world [was] a-blaze and a large mass of fire arose over the place and went south-east and every one arose, it seemed to them it was the day. And it was like that by the sea on the east.[5]—Etru Ua Miadhachain, bishop of Cluain[-a(i)rard],[6] rested in good old age.—Great foray by Aedh Mac Oenghusa and by the Clann-Aedha, so that they pillaged the Great Third[7] (in Ard-Macha). And that man was killed before three months, after the pillaging of Ard-Macha by him. [1173]

(Domnall[8] Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn the Bregian, king of Meath, died.—Mael-Mochta[9] Ua Fiadbra (or[10] Ua Mael-[Sh]echlainn), abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested.—Mael-Isu Mac-in-Baird,[11] bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.—Imar[12] son [of Mac] Cargamna [chief of Muinnter-Mail-Shinna, dies].)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1174. Flann Ua Gorma[i]n, arch-lector of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, a man learned, observant in divine and human wisdom, after having been a year and twenty learning amongst the Franks and Saxons and twenty years directing the schools of Ireland, died peacefully on the 13th of the Kalends of April [March 20], the Wednesday before Easter, in the 70th year of his age.—Mael-Patraic O'Banain,[1] bishop of Condeiri and Dal-Araidhe, a venerable man, full of holiness and of meekness and of purity of heart, died full piously in I[ona] of Colum-cille, after [1174]

Bregha was slain. Annals of Boyle. He was fostered in Bregia.

[9] *Mochta.*—The patron saint of Louth.

[10] *Or, etc.*—This is the surname given in the *F.M.* The remaining items are found in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[11] *Mac-in-Baird.—Son of the Bard.* Anglicized Mac Ward. The family were hereditary poets of O'Kelly of Hy-many (O'Donovan, F. M. iii. 11.)

[12] *Imar, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

1174. [1] *O'Banain.*—See Reeves, *Adamnan* p. 408, and the works there referred to.

Digitized by Google

Coluim-cille iar sentataiḋ toḡaiḋe.—Ḡilla-Mac-Liac, mac Ruaiḋri, comarba Patraic, ardespuc 7 primaiṫ Aird-Mač̌a 7 Erenn uile, mac óge lán do ḡlaine criḋe 7 do siṫam̃la, do éc co fečtnač iar[d] sentataiḋ toḡaiḋe[d], i[e] sext Kalann April,[e] Dia-Cetain iar Caisc, octoḡesimo septimo aetatis suae anno, episcopatus hautem triḡesimo septimo. Roboí in fer uasal sin sé[f] bliaḋna dec[f] co lanonorač i n-abdaine Coluim-cille i n-Daire ria comurbus Patraic.—Ḡilla-Močaidbeo, abb Maíniſtreč Petair 7 Poil i n-Ard-Mač̌a, moḡ trebair, tairisi do'n Coimdiḡ, do éc pridie[g] Kalendas[g] Aprilis, septuaḡesimo [a]etatis su[a]e anno.

(Caṫ Durluis la Domnall hUa m-Briain 7 la Conč̌obur Maenm̃aiḡi for muinntir mic na Perisi (idon, riḡ Saxan[i]).—Maelruanaiḡ hUa Ciarḋa, ri Cairpri, occisus est.—Senoḋ Birra[h].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu hUa Connač̌ta[i]n, episcopus Shil-Muireṫaiḡ, quieuit.—Amlaim hUa Cuind, taiseač Muinntiri-Ḡillḡa[i]n, mortuus est.—Muirḡius hUa Duḃṫaiḡ, cet abb na Buille,

[d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] i .ui. kl. April, B; .i. .ui. kl. Aprilis, A. [f-f] .x.ui. bl., A, B. [g-g] .ii. kl., A, B. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] itl., MS. (A). [j-j] 52b, f.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

[2] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—In the colophon to the exquisite Evangelisterium of Mael-Brigte in the British Museum (Harleian, 1802, fol. 156b). Cf. *Appendix to Report on Rymer's Foedera, Supplement*, Pl. XVI.; Reeves, *Proc. R.I.A.* v. 62-3), he is called *grandson of Ruaidhri.* According to an interlinear gloss in the original hand he was *son of the poet of the Ui-Birn*—mac ind [ṡ]ir dana do [U]ib-Birn (a Tyrone sept whose territory bounded part of Monaghan). In the list of *Successors of Patrick* (L. L. 42d), he is likewise styled *son of the poet.*

[3] *March 27th, the Wednesday after Easter.*—The *F.M.* copy these data and, nevertheless, place the obit under 1173,—a year in which the Wednesday in Easter week fell on April 11! O'Donovan left th error uncorrected (iii. 13).

Gelasius is given in the Martyrology of Donegal at March 27.

[4] *87th of his age.*—He was consequently born in 1087. Yet O'Conor

Digitized by Google

choice old age.—Gilla Mac Liac [Gelasius], son of Ruaidhri,[2] successor of Patrick, archbishop and primate of Ard-Macha and of all Ireland, son of chastity, full of purity of heart and of peace, died piously after choice old age, on the 6th of the Kalends of April [March 27], the Wednesday after Easter,[3] in the 87th year of his age,[4] the 37th of his episcopacy.[5] That noble man was sixteen years full honourably in the abbacy of Colum-cille in Daire before [receiving] the succession of Patrick.—Gilla-Mochaidbeo,[6] abbot of the Monastery of Peter and Paul in Ard-Macha, a diligent, steadfast servant to the Lord, died on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Kalends of April [March 31], in the 70th year of his age. [1174]

(The battle[7] of Durlus [was gained] by Domnall Ua Briain and by Conchobur Maenmhaighi upon the people of the son of the Empress (namely, of the king of the Saxons).—Maelruanaigh[8] Ua Ciarda, king of Cairpri, was slain.—The Synod[7] of Birr [was celebrated].—A.D. 1174. Mael-Isu[7] Ua Connachtain, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh [Elphin], rested.—Amlaim Ua Cuind, chief of Muinnter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Muirguis[7] Ua Dubhthaigh, first abbot

---

(*R. H. S.* ii. *Annals of Boyle*, p. 17) confidently states that Mac Liag, who died in 1016 (*supra*), was his father!

[5] *37th of his episcopacy.*—He became archbishop on the resignation of St. Malachy in 1137. There is independent evidence that he was primate in 1138. According to the colophon, he was in the *succession of Patrick*, when the Mael-Brigte Codex was written: *namely, in the year of the sixteenth Epact [falling] upon Jan.* 1—ꝏ, ı m-bliadain dano ꝑeꝓide deac ꝓoꝓ Kalann Ꞇnaiꝓ.

[6] *Mochaidbeo.*—His name is in the Martyrology of Donegal at October 11.

[7] *The battle, etc.*; *The Synod, etc.*; *Mael-Isu, etc.*; *Muirgius, etc.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

For the battle of Thurles (which is also found in the *Annals of Innisfallen*), see the masterly note of O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 16 sq).

To the Synod of Birr is perhaps to be referred the transfer of Westmeath to the See of Clonmacnoise, recorded by the F.M. at this year.

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—A more detailed account is in the F.M.

quieuit.—Imar, mac Mic Cargamna hUi Gilla-Ulta[i]n, toiseč Muinnteri [Mail-Sinna,[k] moritur[k]].)

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f., l. u., Anno Domini M.[c] c.[o] lxx.[o] u.[o] Mael-Isu (idon,[b] mac in čleiriǯ cuirr[b]), espuc Ulaď, sui ecna[i] 7 craba[i]ď, plenus dierum in Christo quieuit. —Flaitberta č[1] hUa Brolča[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille, tuir ecna[i] 7 einiǯ, fer dia tucadur cleiriǯ Erenn cať air espuic ar[c] ecna[i] 7 ar[c] ṡebus 7 dia tarcus[2] comurbus hIa, do éc co fečtnač iar treblait toǯaiďe i n-dubreclesʼ[3] Coluim-cille. Gilla Mac Liac hUa Brana[i]n do oirdneď i n-a inaď i comurbus Coluim-cille.—Mac comarba Finnein (idon,[b] Amlaim[b]), abb Sabaill, do éc i n-epscopoiti Ulaď.—Mac Cormaic espuc Ulaď, do éc.—Concobur,[d] mac Mic Cončaille (segánaiǯ[e]), abb reiclesa Poil 7 Petair 7 comarba Patraic iartain, do éc i Roim, iar točt d'acallaim comarba Petair.[d]—Maidm ar Cenel-n-Enna ria n-Ečmarčač hUa Cať[a]n 7 re Niall hUa n-Gailmreďaiǯ 7 ár mór do čur forru.

[k-k] Cut away in binding; Mael-Sinna is certain.

A.D. 1175. [1] laiť—(ṡ om.), A. [2] —gus, B. [3] reic—, A. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [c] ar a—*for his*, B, C. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

---

[9] *Boyle.*—Respecting the history of the foundation of this abbey given by O'Donovan (F. M. iii. 14) from the *Annals of Boyle*, it may be well to quote the original entries.

Abbatia de Buellio hoc anno fundata est, anno Dominic[a]e Incarnationis MCXLVIII.

Abbatia Buellensis hoc anno fundata est iuxta Buellium MCLXI; ab initio vero mundi VICCCLX. Primo incepit esse apud Grellechdinach; secundo, apud Druimconaind; tertio, apud Bunfinni; quarto, apud Buellium.

In primo loco, primus abbas Petrus Ua Morda fuit; in secundo, Aed Ua Maccain per duos annos. Post eum Mauricius in eodem loco per vi. annos ("nearly three years," O'Donovan, *loc. cit.*), et apud Bunfinni duos et dimidium. In Buellio vero abbatizavit xiii. et dimidium.

[A.D. MCLXXIV.] Murgius Ua Dubtaich, primus abbas Buellii et

Digitized by Google

of Boyle,[9] rested.—Imar[10] son of Mac Cargamna Ua Gilla-Ultain,[11] chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, dies.) [1174]]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1175. Mael-Isu (namely, son of "the Stooped Cleric"), bishop of Ulidia [Down], master of wisdom and piety, rested full of days in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Brolcha[i]n, successor of Colum-cille, tower of wisdom and hospitality, a man to whom the clergy of Ireland gave the chair[1] of a bishop for wisdom and for his excellence and to whom was offered[2] the succession of Ia, died piously, after choice tribulation, in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brana[i]n[3] was instituted in his stead in the succession of Colum-cille.—The son of the successor of [St.] Finnian (namely, Amlaimh[4]) [deposed] abbot of Saball, died in the episcopacy of Ulidia.—Mac Cormaic, bishop of Ulidia, died.—Conchobur,[5] son of Mac Conchaille (the wild-deer hunter), abbot of the Regular abbey of [SS.] Paul and Peter and successor of Patrick afterwards, died in Rome, after arriving to confer with the successor of Peter.—Defeat [was inflicted] on the Cenel-Enna by Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n and by Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh and great slaughter was put upon them. [1175]

---

tertius secundum antiquitatem domus, quievit.

[10] *Imar, etc.*—Compare the final (additional) item of the preceding year.

[11] *Gilla-Ultain.—Devotee of [St.] Ultan* (probably of Ardbraccan, co. Meath).

1175. [1] *Chair of bishop.—Supra*, 1158.

[2] *Was offered.*—In 1164 (*supra*).

[3] *Ua Brana[i]n.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 408.

[4] *Amlaimh.*—The same who procured the expulsion of the Canons Regular from Saball (Saul) in 1170. The *F. M.* omit the obit.

[5] *Conchobur.*—He was the immediate successor of Gelasius. *Segánach* (for which compare *ségh*, *a wild-deer*, in Cormac's *Glossary*) forms part of the text in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[6] *Was slain.*—By the son of Mac Coghlan (lord of Delvin Eathra, the barony of Garrycastle, King's Co.), according to the entry in the Four Masters.

Digitized by Google

(Gilla-Coluim[f] hUa Maelṁuaiḋ, ri Fer-Ceall, occisus est.—Maǯnus hUa Mael-Sheačnaill do čročaḋ la Gallaiḃ.—Miḋe d'ḟassuǯuḋ o Aṫ-luain gu Dročet-aṫa.—Domnall Caemanač, mac Diarmoda Mic Murčaḋa, ri Laiǯean [occisus est].—Sluaǯaḋ la Gallaiḃ gu Luimneač, gu n-deačadair fair.[f])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u., f., l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ui.° Saxain do innarba[ḋ] do Domnall hUa Briain a
B 54c Luimníuč | tre ḟorbaisi[1] do denum forru.—Bean-Miḋe, ingen Donnčaḋa hUi Cerbaill, ben Con-maiǯi[2] hUi Fhlainn,[3] rigan hUa-Tuirtrí 7 Fer-Lí, do éc.—Ingen
A 52d Ruaiḋri hUi Cončoḃair, ben [Fh]laiṫhbert|aiǯ hUi Maeldoraiḋ, do marbaḋ do macaiḃ hUi Cairella[i]n.—Fabor 7 Cenannus do ḟasuǯaḋ[4] do Ghallaiḃ 7 do hUib-Briuin.—Niall,[a] mac Mic Ločlainn, do marbaḋ do Muinnter-Branain.[a]—Luǯmaḋ do ḟasuǯaḋ do na Saxaiḃ.—Caistel Gall 'ga ḋenaṁ i Cenannus.—In t-

[f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1176. [1] orbaisi (ḟ om.), A. [2]—ḋe, B. [3] lainn (ḟ om.), B. [4] as— (ḟ om.), A. [5] sa (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] om., B, C.

---

[7] *Maghnus.*—He was lord of East Meath. The Four Masters state he was hanged by the Foreigners (English), after they had acted treacherously towards him (most likely, by seizing him at a conference) at Trim.

[8] *Wasted.*—This was probably the incursion described by Cambrensis: Rothericus vero Connactensis, Sinnenensis fluvii fluenta transcurrens, in manu valida Mediam invasit, cunctaque ejusdem castra vacua reperiens atque deserta, usque ad ipsos Dubliniæ fines igne combusta soloque confracta redegit (*Exp. Hib.*, ii. 2).

[9] *Domnall.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.*

In the Four Masters it is stated that he was treacherously slain by O'Foran and O'Nolan.

[10] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Innisfallen* and in the *Annals of Boyle.* For a characteristic description of the capture by Cambrensis, see the chapter *Nobilis Limerici expugnatio* (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 7).

1176. [1] *The Saxons.*—On the right hand margin, a 17th-century hand wrote in B: *Anglici [expul]si ex Limerice a Domnalldo.* Cambrensis, however, states (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 14) that, on hearing of the death of

Digitized by Google

(Gilla-Coluim Ua Maelmhuaidh, king of Fir-cell, was slain.[6]—Maghnus[7] Ua Mael-Seachnaill was hanged by the Foreigners.—Meath was wasted[8] from Ath-luain to Drochait-atha.—Domnall[9] Caemanach, [illegitimate] son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster [was slain].—A hosting[10] by the Foreigners to Limerick, so that they overcame it.) [1175]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1176. The Saxons[1] were expelled by Domnall Ua Briain from Limerick, by a leaguer being made against them.—Bean-Midhe[2], daughter of Donnchadh Ua Cerbaill, wife of Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, queen of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li, died.—The daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, was killed by the sons of Ua Cairella[i]n.—Fabor and Cenannus were wasted[4] by the Foreigners and by the Ui-Briuin.—Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, was killed by Muinnter-Branain.—Lughmadh was wasted by the Saxons.—A castle[5] of the Foreigners [1176 Bis.]

Strongbow, Raymond Le Gros set out for Dublin, having committed Limerick to Donald (O'Brien), as baron of the king and received hostages and multiplied oaths respecting its safe custody and restitution and the preservation of peace. But, no sooner had the English left than Donald, with the characteristic infidelity of his nation, set the city on fire in four places! Giraldus took no trouble to enquire what motive could have prompted O'Brien to burn a place that thus peaceably reverted to his possession.

[2] *Bean—Midhe.—Woman of Meath.* "It was very common as the proper name of a woman among the ancient Irish, as was also Bean-Muman, meaning *woman, or lady, of Munster*" (O'Donovan, F.M. iii. 24).

[3] *Cu-Maighi,—Hound of the plain*; *Cu-Midhe,—Hound of Meath.*—Both these names were employed amongst the family of O'Flynn (O.'D. F.M. iii. 25).

[4] *Wasted.*—That is, in consequence of the battles fought thereat between the opposing forces.

[5] *A castle.*—The compiler of the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes this into "The castles of the Foreigners and of Cenannus were a-building" (*Caislen Gall ocus Cenantus ag a n-denum*)! The editor takes *Gall* for a local name and gravely says that

Digitized by Google

Iarla Saxanač do éc i n-Ať-cliať do bainne aillsi rogab ar a čoiſ tria mírbuilib̆ Briǯti 7 Coluim-cille 7 na noem̆ arčena, isa[5] cella rom̆ill.—Caistel Slaine i raibe Ricard Fléimenn[6] co n-a sluaǯ, as a rab̆us ic milliuď Airǯiall 7 hUa-m-Briuin 7 Fer-Míďe, do milliuď la Mael-Sečlainn, mac Mic Ločlainn, la riǯ Ceneoil-Eogain 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain buďein 7 la hAirǯiallaib, dú in romarbaď cet, no ní is moo, do Ghallaib̆, re taeb̆ ban 7 lenum 7 eč in čaisteoil do marbaď, co na térna duine i m-beťaiď asin caistel. Ocus rofasaiǯti tri caisteoil i Miďe iar[b] nabarač[b] ar uam̆an Ceniuil[7]-Eogain, idon, caistel Cenannsa 7 caistel Calatruma 7 caistel[8] Daire-Phatraic.—Cu-maiǯe hUa Flainn, rí hUa-Turtri 7 Fer-Lí 7 Dal-Araide, do marbaď do Coin-Miďe, d'a braťair fein 7 do Feraib̆-Lí.

(Diarmoid,[c] mac Cormaic Mheg Carrťaiǯ, ri Deas-m̆uǯan, do gabail la a mac fein, idon, la Cormac liať an.[c])

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° uii.° Dun-daleťglas do m̆illeď do hEoan[1] do-Chuirt 7 do na riterib̆ tangadur imaille ris 7 caistel do ďenam̆ doib ann, asa tucsat maidm fa ďó for Ulltaib̆ 7 maidm for Cenel-n-Eogain 7 for Airǯiallaib̆, dú in romarbaď Concobur hUa Cairell-a[i]n (idon,[b] toiseč Clainni-

[6] Plem,—B. [7] cenel, A. [8] caisten, B. [b-b] ar nabarać—*on the morrow*, B; followed by C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1177. [1] ṡeon, B. [a-a] blank in A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C.

there is no trace of any "castle of Gall" (p. 152).

[6] *Saxon Earl.*—See O'Donovan (*loc. cit.*) and Gilbert (*Viceroys*, p. 40, sq.).

[7] *Alive.*—Literally, *in life.*

[8] *Diarmoid.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Innisfallen* (*ad an.*); which add that Cormac was treacherously slain and his father again reigned in the same year.

1177. [1] *John De Courcy.*—According to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17), he marched, with 22 knights and 300 men, in three days through Meath and Oriel and, on the morning of the fourth day, about Feb. 1, entered Down: the king,

Digitized by Google

was a-building at Cenannus.—The Saxon Earl[6] [Strongbow] died in Ath-cliath of an ulcer he got on his foot, through the miracles of Brigit and Colum-cille and the saints besides, whose churches he destroyed.—The castle of Slane, wherein was Ricard Fleming with his host, wherefrom the Airgialla and Ui-Briuin and Fir-Midhe were being pillaged, was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves and by the Airgialla; where were killed one hundred or more of the Foreigners, besides women and children and the horses of the castle that were killed, so that no person escaped alive[7] out of the castle. And three castles in Meath were razed on the morrow for fear of the Cenel-Eogain, namely, the castle of Cenannus and the castle of Calatruim and the castle of Daire of [St.] Patrick.—Cu-maighi[3] Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir-Li and Dal-Araidhe, was killed by Cu-Midhe[3], his own brother and by the Fir-Li. [1176]

(Diarmoid,[8] son of Cormac Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, was taken prisoner by his own son, that is, by Cormac the Gray.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1177. Dun-da-lethglas was destroyed by John De Courcy[1] and by the knights that came with him, and a castle[2] was made by them there, wherefrom they twice[3] inflicted defeat upon Ulidia and defeat upon Cenel-Eogain and upon Airgialla; where was killed Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n [1177]

Dunlevy (who succeeded his brother, Roderick in the kingdom of Ulidia in 1171, *supra*), having taken to flight.

[2] *Castle.*—Exili municipio, quod in urbis angulo tenuiter erexerat (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[3] *Twice.*—Giraldus states (*loc. cit.*) that the first defeat was inflicted after the Purification (Feb. 2), upon a force of 10,000; the second, on the Nativity of St John (June 24), upon 15,000.

Diarmata[b]), 7 Gilla Mac Liac hUa Donngaile, toiseč
Fer-droma 7 in rogonaď do saiğtiď Domnall hUa
[Fh]laiťbertaiğ—7 marď é do na gonaiď sin i reicles
Phoil i n-Ard-Mača, iar caiťim Cuirp Crist 7 iar n-a
B 54d ongaď—7 in romarbait[2] maiťi | imďa ailí. Dorat dono
Cončobur hUa Cairella[i]n reimesin (idon,[c] isin n-errač[c])
maidm for hUa Maeldoraiď 7 for Cenel-Conaill, dú in
romarbaď ár Ceneoil-hEnna[i] 'ma[3] mac hUi Sherraiğ
7 ima[3] maiťiď imdaiď arčena.—Miliď Gocan co n-a
ritiriď do breiť do mac Ruaiďri (idon,[d] Murčaď[d]) hUi
A 53a Concoďuir co Ros-Comain do milliuď Connačt | ar
ulcaiď re [a] aťair. Roloiscset imurra Connačta fa
cetoir Tuaim-da-gualann 7 cealla arčena in tire[e] ar
ulcaiď risna Gallaiď 7 tucsat maidm forsna Gallu 7
rodicuirset ar eicin as a tir iat. Roďall dono Ruaiďri
hUa Concobuir in mac sin (idon,[f] Murčaď[f]) iar sin, i
n-diğail in turuis sain.—Aeď hUa Neill (idon,[g] in
macam̃ toinlesc[g]), ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain re heď 7 ridomna
Erenn uile, do marbaď la Mael-Sečlainn, mac Mic
Ločlainn 7 la hArdgal, mac Mic Ločlainn (idon,[f] mac
do'n Mael-Sečlainn sin[f]). Ardgal dono fein do
marbaď do hUa Neill ic a marbaď annsein.—In
timpanač, hUa Coinnecen, ardollam Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn

[2] romarbaď, A. [3] im, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; isin errač, c. m., t. h., B; "in the Lent," C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; Muirčertač, itl., t. h., B; "Murtagh," C. [e] (cealla arčena in tire) do milliuď—(*moreover, the churches of the territory*) *were* (lit., *to be*) *despoiled*, added, B; followed by C. The fatal objection to this reading is the introduction of an Infinitive between two Indicatives. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [g-g] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C.

[4] *Milo Cogan, etc.*—In the *Exp. Hib.* (ii. 19) no mention is made of Murchadh O'Conor. De Cogan is said to have had 40 knights and 500 men. The Connaughtmen burned cities, towns, churches and such provisions as they were unable to conceal. They likewise cast down crucifixes and images of Saints in presence of the enemy. The invaiding force advanced as far as Tuam. There it remained

Digitized by Google

(namely, chief of Clann-Diarmata) and Gilla Mac Liac Ua Donngaille, chief of Fir-Droma, and wherein was wounded with arrows Domnall Ua [F]laithbertaigh—and he died of those wounds in the monastery [of Canons Regular] of Paul [and Peter] in Ard-Macha, after partaking of the Body of Christ and after his anointing—and wherein were killed many other nobles. Now, Conchobur Ua Cairella[i]n before that (namely, in the Spring) inflicted defeat upon the Cenel-Eogain and upon Ua Maeldoraidh; where a great number of the Cenel-Eogain were killed, around the son of Mac Sherraigh and around many nobles besides.—Milo Cogan[4] with his knights was taken by the son of Ruaidhri (namely, Murchadh) Ua Conchobhuir to Ros-Comain to destroy Connacht, for evil[5] towards his father. The Connachtmen, however, immediately burned Tuaim-da-gualann and the churches of the country besides, for evil[5] towards the Foreigners and they inflicted defeat upon the Foreigners and drove them by force out of the country. Moreover, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir blinded that son (namely, Murchadh) afterwards, in revenge of that expedition.—Aedh Ua Neill (namely, "The lazy youth"[6]), king of Cenel-Eogain for a time and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by Mael-Sechlainn, son of Mac Lochlainn and by Ardgal, son of Mac Lochlainn (that is, son to that Mael-Sechlainn). But Ardgal himself was killed by Ua Neill at his [Ua Neill] being killed there.—The Timpanist[7] Ua Coinnecen, arch-ollam of the North of Ireland, was [1177]

eight days; but, finding the land void of sustenance, returned to the Shannon. In a wood close by the river, King Roderick was encountered at the head of three large armies. A fierce conflict ensued. The English lost three, slew many of the enemy and escaped safe to Dublin! Credat Judaeus.

[5] *Evil.*—Plural in the original.

[6] *Lazy youth.*—So called, doubtless, by antiphrasis.

[7] *Timpanist.*—For the Timpanist, see O'Curry (*Manners and Customs*, etc., iii. 364 sq.) For the stringed instrument, the Timpan, see *ib.*, 359 sq., and i dxxviii—ix.

do marbad do Chenel-Conaill co n-a mnai 7 co n-a muinnter.—Sluaǯad la hEoan[1] do-Cuirt 7 lasna ritirib i n-Dal-Araide, (7' ǯu Dun-da-leťǯlas'), d'ar'marbsat Domnall, mac mic Caťusaiǯ, rí Dal-Araide. Tainic dono hEoan[1] do'n turus cetna i n-hUib-Tuirtri 7 i Feraib-li, co roloisc Cú-Mide hUa Flaind Airťear-Maiǯi reíme 7 co roloiscset Cuil-raťain 7 čealla imda eile. Niall hUa Ǯailmreďaiǯ, rí Fer-Maiǯi-Iťa 7 Cheneoil-Enna[i], do marbad do Donnčad hUa Chairel-la[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata, ar lar Daire Coluim-cille 7 teč[4] do loscad air ann, co tainiǯ as amač, co romarbad i n-dorus in taiǯi. Doroine dono Donnčad hUa Cairella[i]n,[5] toiseč Clainni-Diarmata, siť re Colum-cille 7 re Muinnter Daire annsein tar a cenn fein 7 a mic 7 a oa: idon,[h] [a] maínčene féin tria biťu 7 a meic 7 a oa 7 a iarmoa co brať do[h] Colum-cille 7 do Mhuinnter Daire 7 baile-biataiǯ i[6] farrad Dom-naiǯ-moir. Ocus Mac-riaďač, idon, corn is ferr do[7] boi i n-Erinn, do tabairt do Mhuinnter Daire i[6] n-ǯill re tri fičtib bó. Ocus teč ďo denum do'n cleiríuč, isa
B 55a teč ro|loisceď for Ua n-Ǯairmleďaiǯ[8] 7 a croď uile do ic fris doneoč ro loiscset ímí. Clann-Diarmata imurra arčena do ďenum ṡiťa tar a cenn fein.

(Uiuianus[i] Cardinalis uenit in Hiberniam. Senuď člereač Erind i nd-Aťť-čliať cum Uiuiano.—Cončuďar

[4] teać, A. [5] —illan, B. [6] a, A. [7] om., B. [8] n-Ǯailm—, B. [h-h] 7 a iarmoa 7 a mainċeine fein tria biťu do—*and of his posterity and his own monastic service for ever to*, B; which C follows. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[8] This expedition is not mentioned by Cambrensis.

[9] *Monastic service.*—For the *mainchine*, or Monastic Service, see the *Senchas Mor* (*Brehon Laws*, iii. 36, 68).

[10] *Ballybetagh.*—That is, *townland of a Biatach* (one who held his land on condition of supplying food (*biad*) to those billeted upon him by the chief). "A Ballybetagh was the thirtieth part of a *triocha cead*, or barony. It contained four quarters, or seisreaghs, each sies-

killed by the Cenel-Conaill with his wife and with his people. [1177]
—A hosting[8] by John De Courcy and by the knights into Dal-Araidhe (and to [*recte*, from] Dun-da-lethlas), on which they killed Domnall, grandson of Cathusach [Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua Eochadha], king of Dal-Araidhe. Moreover, John went during the same expedition into Ui-Tuirtri and into Fir-Li, until Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn burned Airthir-Maighi before him and they [John's forces] burned Cuil-rathain and many other churches.—Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh, king of the Men of Magh-Itha and of Cenel-Ennai, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by the Clann-Diarmata, in the centre of Daire of Colum-cille: and [it happened thus:] a house was burned upon him there, so that he came out from it [and] was killed at the door of the house. However, Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n, chief of Clann-Diarmata, made peace with Colum-cille and with the Community of Daire then, on behalf of himself and his son and his grand sons,—to wit, the monastic service[9] of himself for ever and of his son and of his grandsons and of his posterity to doom unto Colum-cille and unto the Community of Daire and [to give] a ballybetagh[10] in the neighbourhood of Domnach-mor. And "The Gray Son," that is, the best goblet that was in Ireland, was given to the Community of Daire, in pledge for three score cows. And [he agreed] to make a house for the cleric whose house was burned upon Ua Gairmledhaigh and to pay him all the chattel that they burned about him. The Clann-Diarmata also made peace on their own behalf.

(Cardinal[11] Vivianus[12] came into Ireland. A Synod[13] of the clergy of Ireland along with Vivianus.—Conchubar[11]

---

reagh containing 120 acres of the *large* Irish measure" (O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 27).

[11] *Cardinal; Conchubar.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle*, with the father's name omitted from the second entry.

[12] *Vivianus.*—Cardinal priest of

Digitized by Google

Maenm̃aiḋe do ǯaḃail la aṫair, idon, la Ruaiǯri hUa Conc̆oḃair.[1])

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° uiii.° Idon, cet bliaḋain noidecta[i]. Concobur, mac
A 53b Conallaiǯ hUi Luiniǯ, do ǯaḃail to|isiǯec̆ta Ceniuil-Maien[1] 7 Domnall, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiǯ, do innarba[ḋ] a Muiǯ-hIṫa i[2] n-Inis-n-Eogain docum Donnc̆aḋa hUi Duibdirma. Cenel-Maien imurro isin bliaḋain cetna, idon, i cinn oen raiṫi, do ḋenam̃ aṫṫoisiǯ do mac Conallaiǯ 7 do tabairt toisiǯec̆ta do Domnall, mac Domnaill.—Muinnter Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiǯ, idon, mac Gille-caic̆ hUa n-Eiderla 7 hUa [Ph]lannaca[i]n, do marbaḋ mic Conallaiǯ hUi Luiniǯ, ar lar tiǯi Domnaill hUi Gailmreḋaic̆, i meḃail 7 hairc̆innec̆ na hErnaiḋe[3] maroen ris ic a c̆omairce. Aṫṫoisec̆ dono do ḋenum do Domnall hUa Gailmredaiǯ 7 Cenel-Maien do ṫabairt toisiǯec̆ta do Ruaiḋri hUa [Ph]laiṫberṫaiǯ. Mebol imurro do ḋenum do tri macaiḃ hUi [Ph]laiṫberṫaiǯ for Cenel-Moen 7 do Clainn Domnaill arc̆ena. Domnall dono, mac Domnaill hUi Gailmredaiǯ, do marbaḋ inntisiḋe[b] 7 Tigernan, mac Raǯnaill mic Domnaill 7 oc̆tur lanbiatac̆ do maiṫiḃ Cene[oi]l-Moen maroen[4] riu.—Raǯ-

A.D. 1178. [1] Ceneol-Maiean, A. [2] a, A. [3]—naiǯi, B. [4] aroen, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] isin meḃoil sin—*in that treachery*, B; "in that murther," C (following B).

St. Stephen on the Coelian Mount and Papal Legate. Hoveden (in agreement with Benedict of Peterborough) states that he spent the Christmas of 1176 in Man with Guthred, the king. After the Epiphany he set sail for Ireland and landed at Down. On his way thence, along the coast, to Dublin, he was arrested by the army of De Courcy (and apparently brought back to Down). John, however, allowed him to proceed and, at his request, liberated the bishop of Down, who had been taken prisoner in the first battle of Down.

Digitized by Google

Maenmhaidhe was taken prisoner by his father, namely by Ruaighri Ua Conchobhair.) [1177]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1178. Namely, the 1st year[1] of the Decemnovennal [Cycle]. Conchobur, son of Conallach Ua Luinigh, took the chieftaincy of Cenel-Maien and Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was expelled from Magh-Itha into Inis-Eogain, to Donnchadh Ua Duibdirma. The Cenel-Maien, however, in the same year, namely, before the end of one quarter, deposed the son of Conallach and gave the chieftaincy to Domnall, son of Domnall.—The people of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, that is, the son of "the blind gillie" Ua Eiderla and Ua [F]lannacain, killed the son of Conallach Ua Luinigh in the centre of the house of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, in treachery and the herenagh of the Ernaidhe [was] with him, protecting him. However, Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh was deposed and Cenel-Maien gave the chieftainship to Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh. Nevertheless, a treacherous attack was made by the three sons of Ua [F]laithbertagh and the Clann-Domnall also upon the Cenel-Moien. Howbeit, Domnall, son of Domnall Ua Gailmredhaigh, was killed in that same [attack] and Tighernan, son of Raghnall, son of Domnall [was killed] and eight full biatachs of the nobles of Cenel-Moien along with them [were killed].— [1178]

---

[13] *A Synod.*—Of bishops, held in Dublin, according to Cambrensis (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 11). The Legate (*ib.*) proclaimed the right of the English king over Ireland and the papal confirmation thereof, and commanded clergy and laity to submit, under threat of anathema. And, it being customary (in time of war) for the Irish to carry provisions for safety to churches, he empowered an English expeditionary force, when victuals were not otherwise obtainable, to extract those found in churches, on payment of a fair price!

1178. [1] *1st year.*—The Epact, ix., sufficiently denoted the initial year of the Decemnovennal Cycle.

Digitized by Google

nall, mac Ečmarcaiǯ hUi Chaťa[i]n, do marbaď do Cenel-Maia[i]n i tosač in t-saṁraiď sin. Conad i n-a diǯail siďe doročair Zalač hUa Luínníǯ 7 Muircertač hUa Peata[i]n 7 is 'n-a diǯail doronaď mebol Clainni-Doṁnaill, for Cenel-Moen.—Isin[5] bliaďain sin dono tainic morgaiť aďbuil, co rotrascair bloď[6] dermair do čaillťiď 7 do ṙiďbaďaiď 7 do railǯiď díṁóraiď for[7] lár 7 for[7] lantalmain. Rotrascair[c] dono se[8] ṙičiť[8] ralač, uel paulo plus, i n-Daire Coluim-cil[l]e.—Is[d] inntisin[d] dono táinic hEoan co n-a ritiriď o Dhun ar crečaď co-Machaire-Conaille, co n-dernsat[e] airgťi ann[e] 7 co rab-
B 55b atur aiďči illongport[9] i n-Zlind-|riǯi. Táinic imurro[10] Murčaď hUa Cerďaill, rí Airǯiall 7 Mac Duinnsleiďe, ri Ulaď, cu[f] n-Ullťaiď[f] cucu[11] in aiďče sin 7 tucsat taelcaď doiď. Romebaiď dono sor Zallaiď 7 rocuireď dergár forru. Táinic dono in t-Seoan cetna ar crečaiď i n-Dal-n-Araiďe 7 i n-hUiď-Tuirtri. Tuc dano Cu-Miďe hUa Flaind, ri hUa-Tuirtri 7 Fer-Lí tailcať doiď. Romaiď dono in cať sin for Zallaiď 7 rocuireď a n-ár.

(Ammus[g] Cualgní la hUlta 7 la Zalla for Sean do-Cuirti.[g]—Zilla-Crist[h] hUa hEoďaiǯ, episcopus Conṁaicne, quieuit.—Aṁlaiď hUa Domnalla[i]n, ollam Connačt, quieuit.[h])

[5] is (in om.), A. [6] brodd, A. [7] fri—*against*, B. [8] .ui. xx.it., A, B. [9] The il is om., probably from oversight, A. [10] dono, B. [11] cuq, B; i.e. q=cu, by an absurd scribal affectation of Latin. [c] Co (rotrascair)—*So that* (*it prostrated*), B. [d-d] Isin bliaďain sin—*in that year*, B; "in that same yeare," C. [e-e] co roairgset muinntera ímďa—"that they spoyled many people [territories]," B and C respectively. [f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [h-h] f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

[2] *Made an onset upon them.*—Literally, *gave an onset to them.*

[3] *Defeat was inflicted.*—This is the fourth battle of Cambrensis. Quartum apud Uriel (Oirghialla), ubi multi quoque suorum interempti et alii in fugam conversi (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 17).

[4] *Fir-Li.*—Cambrensis erroneously makes this the third battle. Tertium erat apud Ferli, praedae captione, ubi, ob arctum viae

Digitized by Google

Raghnall, son of Echmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the beginning of that summer. So, in revenge of that, fell Galach Ua Luinigh and Muircertach Ua Peatain and it is in revenge of it the treacherous attack of the sons of Domnall was made upon the Cenel-Moien.—It is in that year also there came a wonderful, violent wind which prostrated a very large portion of woods and forests and very great oaks full flat on the ground. It prostrated also six score oaks, or a little more, in Daire of Colum-cille.—It is in that year likewise went John [De Courcy], with his knights, pillaging from Dun to the Plain of Conaille, so that they took many preys therein and were a night in camp in Glenn-righi. Howbeit, Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, king of Airgialla, and Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha], king of Ulidia, with the Ulidians came up with them that night and made an onset upon them.[2] Thereupon defeat was inflicted[3] upon the Foreigners and stark slaughter was put upon them. The same John, notwithstanding, went for preys into Dal-Araidhe and into Ui-Tuirtri. But Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri and Fir Li[4], made an onset upon them[2]. That battle also went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. [1178]

(The attack of Cualnge[5] [was gained] by Ulidians and by Foreigners over John De Courcy.—Gilla-Crist[6] Ua hEodhaigh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.—Amhlaibh[6] Ua Domnalla[i]n, ollam of Connacht, rested.)

---

transitum, . . . sic pars Johannis victa succubuit, aliis interemptis, aliis per nemorosa dispersis, ut vix Johanni undecim milites superstites adhæsissent. Ipse vero . . . per triginta stadia se ab hostili multitudine continue defendendo, equis amissis, usque ad castrum suum, duobus diebus et noctibus jejuni, armati, pedites, miro conatu memoriaque dignissimo, evaserunt.

[5] *Attack of Cualgne.*—This is the first defeat mentioned in the final original entry of the present year.

[6] *Gilla-Crist; Amlaibh.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle;* the second is in the Four Masters also.

Digitized by Google

A 53c Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxx.° ix.° Idon, [in] d-ara bliadain do Noidecda, in[b] tres bliadain for Oisex.[b] Sid do denum do Dhonnčad hUa Cairella[i]n 7 do Clainn-Diarmata uile re Cenel-Moien[1] 7 ri hUa n-Gailmredaiz, idon, ri hAmlaim, mac Menma[i]n,[2] idon, derbratair mna Donnčada hUi Cairella[i]n, ar lar tempaill Arda-sratta, ima minnaib Domnaiz-moir 7 na hErnaidi 7 Arda-sratta. hUa Gailmredaiz dono do taidečt isin loo[3] ar nabarač do zabail tuillid slan[4] co teč Donnčada hUi Cairella[i]n. Mebol áinṡial do denum for[5] lar in airečta i n-dorus taiz hUi Cairilla[i]n, i fiadnu[i]se a derbṡetar fein,[d] idon, mna Donnčada: idon, triar d'a muinnter do marbad maroen ris fein, idon, Cinaet, mac Airt (idon, lanbiatač) hUi Braca[i]n 7 mac Gilla-Crist mic Cormaic, mic Reoda[i]n, idon, derbcomalta do Donnčad hUa Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Mača do loscad ex maiori[6] parte: idon, na huile reiclesa 7 in[n]a huile tempaill robatar[e] ann, uile do loscad,[e] cenmota reicles Briztı 7 tempoll na ferta.—hUa Ruadaca[i]n, rí hUa-n-Ečač, do ec do zalar tri n-aidče iar n-a innarba[d] 7 iar saruzud Canoine Patraic do zar roime.—Cealla Thire-hEozain o Shleib fades do ṡolmuzud tria čocad 7 tria dočmataid isin bliadain sin.—Gilla-Domnaiz hUa Faranna[i]n,[7] aircinneč Arda-sratta 7 Mael-Muire,

A.D. 1179. [1]—Maian, A. [2] Menmaien, B. [3] loa, A. [4] lan (ṡ om.), A. [5] ar—*on*, B. [6] maiore, B. [7] For—, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., A. [c] dono—*indeed*—added, B. [d] om., A; C follows B. [e-e] om., B, C.

1179. [1] *Inhospitable.—assembly.*—"A filthy murther committed in midest of the congregacion," C.

[2] *Three.*—Himself, perhaps, and the two here mentioned.

[3] *Church of the relics.* — This church is twice mentioned in the Book of Armagh. First, in connexion with the donation of the place by Daire to St. Patrick. Dedit [Daire] illi [Patricio] locum alium in inferiori terra, ubi nunc est *Fertae Martyrum* [shrine of the relics] iuxta *Ardd-Machae* (Fol. 6d). Secondly, in connexion with the Sunday procession: in Alto-*Machae*

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1179. Namely, the 2nd of the Decemnovennal [Cycle], the 3rd year above a Bissextile. Peace was made by Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n and by all Clann-Diarmata with the Cenel-Moien and Ua Galmredhaigh: namely, with Amlaim, son of Menman, that is the brother of the wife of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the centre of the church of Ard-sratha, upon the relics of Domnach-mor and of the Ernaidhe and of Ard-sratha. Thereupon Ua Gailmredhaigh came on the morrow, to receive additional sureties, to the house of Donnchadh Ua Cairilla[i]n. Inhospitable treachery[1] was committed in the midst of the assembly,[1] at the door of the house of Ua Cairilla[i]n, in the presence of his [Amlaim's] own sister, namely, the wife of Donnchadh: that is, three[2] of his [Amlaim's] people were killed along with himself, namely, Cinaeth (that is, a full Biatach), son of Art Ua Braca[i]n and the son of Gilla-Crist, son of Cormac Mac Reodain, to wit, the very foster-brother to Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n.—Ard-Macha was burned for the greater part: that is, all the houses of Canons Regular and all the churches that were in it, all were burned, save the house of the Canons Regular of Brigit and the church of the Relics.[3]—Ua Ruadhacain, king of Ui-Echach, died after three nights' illness, after his expulsion and after his profanation[4] of the Canon of Patrick a short time before. —The churches of Tir-Eogain from the mountain southwards were desolated through war and through dearth in that year.—Gilla-Domnaigh[5] Ua Faranna[i]n, herenagh of [1179]

ad Sargifagum Martyrum (glossed on the margin *du ferti martur*—to the shrine [*lit.* grave] of the relics) adeundum ab eoque revertendum (Fol. 21d).

[4] *Profanation.*—This took place, probably, by breaking an engagement ratified by oath on the Book of Armagh, anciently called the *Canon of Patrick.*

[5] *Gilla-Domnaigh.* — *Devotee of Sunday*; i.e., one zealous for the observance of that day.

mac Ʒilla-Cumain, secnap in baile cetna[i], in Christo quieuerunt.—Colman[e] hUa Scannla[i]n, aircinneač Cluane, mortu[u]s est.[e]—Cluane[8] 7 Ard-sraťa 7 Domnač-mór 7 in[d] Airnaiďe do ṡolmuʒuď do[9] Feraiď Muiʒi-Iťa.—Noenenač,[e] mac in ṡirleiʒinn, Ua Touaid, toisеč Clainne-Finʒin 7 a n-aircinneč arčena 7 a comuirleč, mortu[u]s est.[e]

(Raʒnall,[f] mac Mic Raʒnaill, toiseač Maintiri-hEolais, occisus est.—Tuaťal hUa Connačtaiʒ, episcopus Thiri-Oriuin, quieuit.—Sneačta na mure hoc anno.[f])

B 55c [Bis.] Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.[c] c.[c] lxxx.[c] Ʒilla-in-Coimdeď[1] hUa[2] Cara[i]n, comarba Patraic, do éc.—Mac Neill hUa Coem̃a[i]n do marbaď do Dhonnčaď Mac Caťmail 7 a m̃arbaď fein ann.—Raʒnall hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaď do Cenel-Moen i[3] n-eineč Coluim-čille ar[b] lar Daire.[b]—Mac Aindilis hUi Dočurtaiʒ do m|arbaď do mac Maʒnus[a] hUi Cellaca[i]n.[c]—Mac-Craiť hUa Daiʒri, aircinneč Daire, do éc.—Donnčaď hUa Cairella[i]n do marbaď do Ceneol-Conaill tria mirbuil Coluim-cille.—Aindiles hUa Dočartaiʒ do ec i n-Daire Coluim-cille.

A 53d

(Caťd na Conču̇ďar, idon, Conču̇ďar Maenm̃uiďe, mac

[8]—no, B. [9] o—*by*, B. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1180. [1] Coimdeġ, B. [2] O, A. [3] a, A. [a-a] blank space, A [b-b] om., A; "in the middest of Dyry," C. [c-c] om., B, C.

---

[6] *Magh-Itha.* — C adds: "and O'Moltoray [Ua Maeldoraidh] at Drumchey [Drumcliabh, Drumcliff]. They burnt Esdara throughly and turned againe to Conaght; they went into their houldings. Conaght and Mounstermen sett uppon them and killed most of them and the Galls [Foreigners, i.e. English] left the country forcibly with some bickering.—And O'Cuin's daughter, queen of Mounster, pylgrimaging at Dyry [Derry], dyed, with overcoming the divell and the world.'

The original of the foregoing is the conclusion of 1188. *Magh-Itha* is the last word on B 55b. The

Digitized by Google

Ard-sratha and Mael-Muire, son of Gilla-Cumain, vice- [1179]
abbot of the same place, rested in Christ.—Colman Ua Scanla[i]n, herenagh of Cluain [-Umha], died.—Cluane and Ard-sratha and Domnach-mor and the Ernaidhe were desolated by the Men of Magh-Itha.[6]—Noenenach Ua Touaid, son of the Lector, chief of the Clann-Finghin and their herenagh besides and their counsellor, died.

(Raghnall, son of Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was slain.—Tuathal[7] Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Tir-Briuin [Enaghdune], rested.—"The snow of the destruction"[8] [fell] this year).

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. [1180 Bis.]
1180. Gilla-in-Coimdedh[1] Ua Cara[i]n, successor of Patrick, died.—The son of Niall Ua Coema[i]n was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail and [Donnchadh] himself was killed therein.[2]—Raghnall Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Maien in the centre of Daire, in reparation to Colum-cille.[3]—The son of Aindiles Ua Dochurtaigh was killed by the son of Maghnus Ua Cellaca[i]n.—Mac-Craith Ua Daighri, herenagh[4] of Daire, died.—Donnchadh Ua Cairella[i]n was killed by the Cenel-Eogain through miracle of Colum-cille.—Aindiles Ua Dochartaigh died in Daire of Colum-cille.

(The battle[5] of the Conchubhars: namely, Conchubhar

translator turned over two folios and began with 56c. "Houldings" arose from mistaking the local name *Segdais* for *tegdais*. "Some bickering" is also wrong.

[7] *Tuathal.*—Given in the *Four Masters.*

[8] *Of the destruction.—Cf.* perdidisti—*ro múrus* (L. B. 43b). The reading in the *Annals of Boyle* is *na nemi* (O'Conor's *n anemi*)—*of the venom.* The snow was doubtless so called from the great loss of life and property caused thereby.

1180. [1] *Gilla-in-Coimdedh.* — *Devotee of the Lord.*

[2] *Therein.*—That is, in the act of slaying.

[3] *In reparation to Colum-cille.*—"Being uppon Columkill's protec cion!" C.

[4] *Herenagh, etc.*—"Archdeane of Dyry, kylled," C.

[5] *The battle.*—Abridged apparently from the *Annals of Boyle.*

Digitized by Google

Ruaiξri hUi Chončubair 7 Cončobur hUa Ceallaiξ, du i torčair Cončobur hUa Ceallaiξ 7 a mac, idon, Tadg 7 a derbrať air, idon, Diarmuid 7 mac Diarmoda, idon, Mael-Seačlainn 7 mac Taidg hUi Cončobuir, idon, cliamuin.—Gilla-Crist, mac Mic Carrdamna, taisеč Muinntiri Mail-Shinna, occisus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° i.° Aeď Mac Murčaďa, riξťoisеč Muinnteri-Birn 7 Airťer 7 in Triča-ceť, do marbaď do Mac Maťgamna i mebail airečta.—Isin[b] bliaďain si dono[b] robris[c] Flaiťbertač hUa Maeldoraiď, idon, rí Ceneoil-Conaill,[1] cať for macaiď riξ Connačt, idon, Dia-Saťairn Cengciξis 7[d] romarbad imorro[e] sé[2] meic riξ déc do macaiď riξ Connačt ann[e] 7 dergár Connačt arčena.—Sloξaď la Domnall, mac Aeďa hUi Ločlainn 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain Tolča-óac i n-Ultaiď 7 dobrisedur cať ar Ulltaiď 7 ar hUib-Tuirtri 7 ar Feraiď-li um[3] Ruaiďri Mac Duinnsleiďe 7 im Coin-Miďe hUa Fhlaínd.—Creač[b] mor la Feraiď Maiξi-hIťa im O Caťa[i]n idon, Ečmarcač 7 Cenel-m-Binniξ Glinne, co n-dečatur tar Tuaim 7 cor'airgsetar Fhiru-Lí 7 hUa-Tuirtri 7 gu rugsatur ilmile do buaiď.[b]—Tomaltač hUa Concobair do ξaďail comurbu[i]s Patraic 7 co n-dernaď[4] cuairt Ceneoil-Eogain leis,[b] co ruc cuairt moir[b] 7 co tuc bennactain farib.[f]

[d-d] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C.

A.D. 1181. [1] Cenel—, A. [2] .uí., A, B. [3] im, B. [4] n-dernaiď—*he made*, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., B, C. [c] dono—*indeed*—added, B. [d] dú in—*a place in which*, B; followed by C. [e] om. (being unnecessary, in consequence of the reading in the preceding note), B, C. [f] om., B, C.

---

[6] *Gilla-Crist.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle.* The two additional entries are reproduced in the Four Masters.

1181. [1] *Cantred.*—In the original, *Tricha-cet:* for which see 1106, note 4; 1177, note 10.

[2] *Battle.*—For a fuller account, see the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*).

Digitized by Google

Maenmhuidhe, son of Ruaighri Ua Conchubair and Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, wherein fell Conchobuir Ua Ceallaigh and his son, that is, Tadg and his brother, namely, Diarmuid and the son of Diarmuid, namely, Mael-Sechlainn and the son of Tadg Ua Chonchobuir, that is, the son-in-law.—Gilla-Crist,[6] son of Mac Carrdamna, chief of Muinnter-Mail-Sinna, was slain.) [1180]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1181. Aedh Mac Murchadha, royal chief of Muinnter-Birn and the Airthir and the Cantred,[1] was killed by Mac Mathgamna in treachery, at a meeting.—In this year also Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, namely, king of Cenel-Conaill, gained a battle[2] upon the sons of the kings of Connacht, that is, on the Saturday of Pentecost [May 23] and there were killed indeed sixteen sons of kings of the sons of kings of Connacht and [there was] stark slaughter of Connacht besides.—A hosting by Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc into Ulidia and they gained a battle over the Ulidians and over Ui-Tuirtri and over Fir-Li, around Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] and around Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn.—A great foray by the Men of Magh-Itha around O'Cathain, namely, Echmarcach and by the Cenel-Binnigh of the Glenn, until they went past Tuaim [on the Bann] and harried Fir-Li and Ui-Tuirtri and took away many thousands of cows.—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair assumed the succession of Patrick[3] and the circuit of Cenel-Eogain was made by him, so that he took away large circuit [cess] and gave a blessing to them. [1181]

The *Annals of Innisfallen* merely say: "A battle between the Connachtmen and Cenel-Eogain;" the *Annals of Boyle*, with still greater brevity: "the battle of the royal-heirs."

[3] *Succession of Patrick.*—That is, he was made archbishop of Armagh,

Digitized by Google

(Domnall[g] hUa Ceinneidig, ri Ur-Muman, occisus [est].—Donnsleibe O Gadra, ri Sleibe-Luξu, occisus [est].—Domnall hUa Concenainn, ri hUa-n-Diarmata, occisus [est].—Acan hUa Fallamain, taisec Clainni-Uadac, moritur.—Cat na riξdomna, du i torcradar da mac Toirrdelbaiξ hUi Concobair, idon, Brian Luiξnec 7 Magnus 7 tri meic Aeda, mic Toirrdelbaiξ U[i] Concobuir, idon, Mael-Secnaill 7 Muirsetac 7 Muir-certac et ceteri.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui[a]. f[a]., l. xx. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ii.° Sluaξad la Domnall hUa Loclainn co Dun-mbó i n-Dal riatai 7 cat do tabairt dó[b] do Ghallaib annsein 7 maidm for[c] Cenel-n-Eogain 7 Raξnall O Breislen do marbad ann 7 Gilla-Crist O Catta[i]n do[d] marbad ann[d] et alii multi. Ocus Soscela Martain do br[e]it do Ghallaib leó.

(Domnall[e] hUa hUallaca[i]n, ardepscop Muman, quieuit.—Milid Goccan 7 Remonn 7 Cenn-cuilind 7 da mac Steimin et alii multi occisi sunt.—Maidm reim

[g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1182. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] doib—*to them*, B, C. [c] ar—*on*, B. [d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

in succession to Ua Carain, who died in the previous year.

[4] *Domnall; Donnsleibhe.*—Given in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

[5] *The battle, etc.*—This refers to the second original entry of the present year. The names agree with those in the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

1182. [1] *Gospel of Martin.*—See under 1166, note 2. On the present occasion, it was most probably borne in battle as a *Cathach*, or *præliator*, to ensure victory to the native forces.

[2] *Domnall; Milo; A defeat.*—The three entries are in the *Annals of Boyle.*

[3] *Milo Cogan.*—Mac Geoghegan in his *Annals*, at 1181, says: "Miles Cogan, Reymond Delagross, Keann-koylean and the two sons of Fitz Stephens were killed by Mac Tyer, prince of Imokoylle" [*recte*, Ui-Liathain].

Cambrensis writes: Milo, Milonisque gener nuper effectus, Radulphus, Stephanidae filius, versus Lismoriae partes profecti, cum in campis sedentes colloquium cum Waterfordensibus expectassent; a

Digitized by Google

(Domnall[4] Ua Ceinneidig, king of Ormond, was slain.— [1181]
Donnsleibe[4] O'Gadhra, king of Sliab-Lughu, was slain.—
Domnall Ua Concenainn, king of Ui-Diarmata, was slain.
—Acan Ua Fallamhain, chief of the Clann-Uadach, dies.—
The battle[5] of the royal-heirs, wherein fell two sons of
Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, namely, Briain of Luighni
and Magnus and three sons of Aedh, son of Toirrdelbach
Ua Conchobuir, that is, Mael-Secnaill and Muirethach and
Muircertach and others.)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D [1182]
1182. A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn to Dun-mbo
in Dal-riatai and battle was there given by him to the
Foreigners and defeat [was inflicted] upon Cenel-Eogain
and Raghnall Ua Breislein was killed there and Gilla-
Crist Ua Catha[i]n was killed there and many others
[were killed]. And the Gospel[1] of [St] Martin was carried
off with them by the Foreigners.

(Domnall[2] Ua hUallachain, archbishop of Munster, rested.
—Milo[2] Cogan[3] and Remonn[4] and Cenn-cuilind[5] and the
two[6] Fitz Stephens and many others were slain.—A defeat[2]

---

proditore Machtiro, qui eos ea nocte hospitari debuerat, cum aliis quinque militibus, improvisis a tergo securium ictibus sunt interempti (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

For the family of Mectire, see 1199, note 1, *supra*; for his alleged treachery, O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 61, note *e*).

[4] *Remonn.*—Giraldus (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35) mentions the death *Reimundi Hugonidae* [Fitz Hugh] *apud Olethan* [Ui-Liathain, the baronies of Barrymore and Kinnatalloon, co. Cork. The name lives in *Caislean Ua-Liathain*, Castlelyons]. He places it after the arrival of prince John. But, as his dates are unreliable and the place accords, *Reimundus*, we may conclude, is the *Remonn* of the text.

[5] *Cenn-Cuilind.*—*Holly-head.* This can hardly be the *Reimundus Cantilunensis* of Cambrensis, whose death is said to have occurred in Ossory, *apud Ossiriam* [*Exp. Hib.* ii. 35], after 1185.

[6] *Two.*—Cambrensis names but one, Radulph (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 20).

Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir 7 reim Concobur Maenmuiǯi for Donnčaḋ, mac Domnaill Midiǯ 7 for hUa Maeldoraiḋ, ubi multi cecíderunt.[e])

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° iii.° Tačur itir in[1] Gilla-riabač hUa Flaiṫberṫaiǯ[2] 7 mac
B 55d A 54a hUi Gha|ilmreḋaiǯ | 7 O [Fh]laiṫberṫaič do marbaḋ ann 7 drem do Ceniul-Moen[3] do marbaḋ ann.

(Ordo[b] Templariorum 7 Hospitalariorum confirmatur.[b]—Donnčaḋ,[c] mac Domnaill Midig, occisus [est.]—Gilla-Isa hUa Mailin, espuc Maiǯi-Eó, moritur.—Cogaḋ mor eter Ruaiḋri hUa Concobuir 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuiǯi.[c])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x.u., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx. iiii.° Deič taiǯi fičit[1] do maiṫiḃ Muinnteri Arda-Mača[2] do argain do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe.—Mael-Isu hUa Cerbaill do ǯabail comurbuis Patraic iar n-a ṡagbail do Tomaltač hUa Cončobuir.—Art hUa Mael-[Sh]ečlainn,[b] rí Iarṫair Míḋe, do marbaḋ i meḃail ar erail Gall. Mael-Sečlainn bec do gabail riǯi i n-a inad.—Caistel d'[ṡ]atuǯuḋ la Gallaiḃ i Cill-fair.—Caistel aile do milliuḋ la Mael-Sečlainn 7 la Concobur Maenmaiǯi hUa Concobair co sočaiḋe moir do Ghallaiḃ and.

A.D. 1183. [1] an, A. [2] laiṫ-(ṡ om.), B. [3] Cheneol-Moean, A.—[a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] 53d r. m., t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.
A.D. 1184. [1] xx., A, B. [2] Airdmača, A.

1183. [1] *Gilla-riabhach.* — *The swarthy gillie.*

[2] *The Order, etc.* — This entry (which likewise occurs in Clyn's Annals, *ad. an.*) is a strange jumble of errors. The Order of Templars was confirmed by the Council of Troyes in 1128. Arnaud de Toroge, the eighth Grand Master, ruled from 1179 to 1184.

The Order of the Hospitallers of St. John (the Baptist) of Jerusalem was confirmed by Pope Paschal II. in 1113. Roger des Moulins, the seventh Grand Master, governed from 1177 to 1187.

The earliest notices of the Orders in Anglo-Irish documents are perhaps the grant by King John (July, 1199) of possessions in Ireland to

Digitized by Google

[was inflicted] by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by Concobur Maenmuighi upon Donnchadh, son of Domnall the Midian and upon Ua Maeldoraidh, where many fell.) [1182]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1183. A contest [took place] between the Gilla-riabhach[1] Ua Flaithbertaigh and the son of Ua Gailmredhaigh and O[F]laithbertaigh was killed there and a party of the Cenel-Moien was killed there. [1183]

(The Order[2] of Templars and Hospitallers is confirmed. —Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.—Gilla-Isu[3] Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[3] between Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1184. Thirty houses of the principal members[1] of the Community of Ard-Macha were pillaged by the Foreigners of Meath.—Mael-Isu Ua Cerbaill [bishop of Clogher] took the succession of Patrick, after it was laid aside by Tomaltach Ua Conchobair.—Art Ua Mael-Sechlainn, king of the West of Meath, was killed by direction of the Foreigners. Mael-Sechlainn the Little took the kingship in his stead.—A castle[2] was built by the Foreigners in Cell-fair. —Another castle was destroyed by Mael-Sechlainn and by Conchobur Maenmaighi Ua Conchobair, with a large number of Foreigners therein. [1184 Bis.]

---

the Knights Templars and a grant by the same (June, 1200) of a charter of liberties to the Knights Hospitallers (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, Vol. I. Nos. 85, 123).

Donnchadh ; Gilla-Isu ; Great war. —These three items are erroneously inserted in this place. See them under next year.

1184. [1] *Principal members.*—Literally, *good* (*men*). For *maithibh* the Four Masters have *roighnibh cumhdaighthi*, which seems meaningless. O'Donovan translates it "of the best houses," which is not the sense of the original.

[2] *Castle.*—This, most probably, is the *castellum de Kilair*, which Cambrensis states was built by De Lacy (in 1182). (*Exp. Hib.* ii. 23.)

(Donnčaδ,[a] mac Domnaill Midiξ, occisus [est].—Gilla-Isu hUa Mailin, espuc Muiξi-Eo, moritur.—Cogaδ mor eter Ruaidri hUa Concobair 7 a mac, idon, Concobur Maenmuiξi.—Brian Breifneč, mac Toirrdelbaiξ hUi Concobair, moritur.—Flann hUa Finnačta, taiseč Clainni-Murčaδa, moritur.)

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l.xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° u.° Mess mor (idon,[a] dairmes) isin bliaδain si co coitcenn.—Pilip Uinsessa[1] co n-Gallaib Erenn ime i n-Ard-Mača co cenn sé[2] la 7 sé n-oiδče i certmeδon in Chorξais.—Am̃laim hUa Muireťaiξ, epscop Ard[a]-Mača 7 Ceniuil-Feraδaiξ,[3] ločrann solusta nosoillsiξed tuaiť 7 eclais, in Christo quieuit, i[4] n-Dun[4]-Cruťnai 7 a ťabairt co honorač co Dairi Coluim-cille 7 a aδnucal fo čosaib a aťar, idon, in[5] espuic hUi Coδťaiξ (idon,[b] i toeδ in tempaill[b] bicc[c]), octogesimo[d] sexto [a]etatis su[a]e anno.[d] Fogurtač hUa Cerballa[i]n do Ceniul-Ellanna do oirdneδ i n-a inad.—Gilla-Crist Mac Caťmail, riξťoiseč Ceneoil-Fearaδaiξ 7 na Clann, (idon[e] Clann-Oengusa 7 Clann-Duibinnrečt 7 Clann-Fhogurtaiξ[e]) 7 hUa-Cenn[ṙ]ata[6] 7 Clainni-Colla[7] do Feraib-

[a-a] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1185. [1] Un—B. [2] ui, A, B. [3]—eraδaiξ (ṙ om.), A. [4-4] inn[d]un (eclipsed d om.), A. [5] an, A. [6]—Cennfoda, B. [7] Congail, A. [a-a] itl., t. h. A; om., B, C. [b-b] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., t. h., A; part of text, B, C.

[3] *Donnchadh, etc.*—These items (with the exception of the third and *son-Concobair* of the fourth) are given in the *Annals of Boyle* under this year. Observe the capricious variants in the transcription of the three entries that are also placed under the preceding year: *Midigh-Midig, Isu-Isa, Muighi-Maighi, Concobhair-Conchobuir.*

[4] *Great war.*—According to the *Annals of Boyle*, Ruaidhri gave up the kingship to his son in 1183 and "reigned again" in 1184. The present entry (if it be not misplaced; Cf. the first additional item of 1185) will thus signify that he re-took possession by force.

1185. [1] *Philip of Worcester.*—This agrees with Cambrensis, who calls

Digitized by Google

(Donnchadh,[3] son of Domnall the Midian, was slain.— Gilla-Isu Ua Mailin, bishop of Magh-Eo, dies.—Great war[4] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and his son, namely, Concobur Maenmuighi.—Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdelbach Ua Concobair, dies.—Flann Ua Finnachta, chief of Clann-Murchadha, dies.) [1184]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1185. Great crop (namely, oak-crop) generally in this year.—Philip[1] of Worcester, with the Foreigners of Ireland along with him, [stayed] in Ard-Macha for six days and six nights in the very middle of the Lent.—Amhlaim Ua Muirethaigh, bishop of Ard-Macha and Cenel-Feradhaigh, the shining lamp that used to illuminate laity and clergy, rested in Christ in Dun-Cruthnai. And he was carried honourably to Daire of Colum-cille and buried at the feet of his father, namely, the bishop Ua Cobhthaigh[2] (that is, beside the small church), in the 86th year of his age. Fogartach Ua Cerballa[i]n of Cenel-Ellanna was instituted in his stead.—Gilla-Crist Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of the Clanns, namely, Clann-Oengusa and Clann-Duibhinnrecht and Clann-Fhogur- [1185]

---

him *Philippus Wigorniensis* and gives an account of what he did in Armagh on that occasion :

Revocato Hugone de Laci, Philippus Wigorniensis, . . . cum militibus quadraginta, procurator in insulam est transmissus [anno 1184]. . . . Elapsa vero hieme, convocato exercitu magno, circa Kalendas Martii Archmatiam profectus sacro quadragesimali tempore, a clero sacro auri tributum execrabile tam exigens quam extorquens, cum sius per urbem Lugdunensem [Louth] Dubliniam indemnis est reversus (*Exp. Hib. ii.* 25). The same is given in substance in the *Top. Hib. dist. ii. c.* 50.

[2] *Ua Cobthaigh.*—"It looks very odd," O'Donovan observes, (Four Masters, *iii.* p. 69) "that a bishop O'Murray (Ua Muirethaigh) should be the son of a bishop O'Coffey." His mother, the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests, may have been of the family of O'Murray and he may have adopted her name. He succeeded Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll),

Digitized by Google

Manach, cenn comairle Tuairc[e]irt Erenn, do marbad. idon,[a] i Prid Noin Mai,[a] la hUa n-Eigníg 7 la Muinnter-Coema[i]n 7 a cenn do breit leo, co frit uaitib i cinn mír iartain.—hEoan Sinter (idon,[f] fine[8] terra[8 f]), mac rig Saxan, do tect[9] i n-Erinn, luct tri fichet[10] long, no ní ir móa, re taeb iraibe reime do Gallaib i n-Erind.—Mael-Iru[g] hUa Muireadaig, ferleiginn Daire Coluim-cille, do éc i n-a | fenoir togaide 7 Mael-Cainnig hUa Fercomair do gabail a inaid.[g]—Mael-Sechlainn, mac Muircertaig hUi Lochlainn, do marbad do Gallaib.

A 54b

(Cogad[h] eter Ruaidri hUa Concobuir 7 Concobur Maenmuigi, a mac. Domnall hUa Briain i foiridin Ruaidri, gur'mill 7 gur'loirc 7 gur'airg cella Iartair Connact, gur'marb a n-daine.—Cathal Carrach, mac Concobair Maenmuigi, d'argain 7 do lorcad Cilli-da-lua i n-digail na n-olc rin.[h]—[Diarmait,[i] mac Tordelbaig U[i] Briain, do dalluad la] Domnall hUa Briain.—Rigi Connact do gabail do Concobur Maenmaigi[i].)

B 56a

Kal. Ian. iiii.° f., l. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° ui.° Tachairi mor i Tuaircert Erenn irin bliadain ri.—Athrigad Domnaill, mic Aeda hUi Lochlainn[1] 7 rigad Ruaidri hUi [Fh]laithbertaig ic dreim do Cheniul-Eogain Talcha-óac.—Gilla-Patraic[b] mac mic in gilla

[8.8] rinetra (=rine terra), A. [9] diachtain, B. [10] xx., A, B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A, B; "John sine terra," C. [g-g] om., B, C. [h-h] n. t. h., A: om., B, C. [i-i] t. m., n. t. h. (first entry is imperfect, owing to excision of margin), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1186. [1] Lachlainn, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] om., B, C.

---

[a] *Sixty ships strong.*—Literally, *the folk of three score ships*

For the date of John's arrival, see Cambrensis, *Exp. Hib. ii.* 32; for his doings in Ireland, *ib.* 36 (Rolls' ed.).

Digitized by Google

taigh and the Ui-Cenn[fh]ata and the Clann-Colla of Fir- [1185]
Manach, head of counsel of the North of Ireland, was killed, namely, on [Sunday] the 2nd of the Nones [6th] of May, by Ua Eignigh and by Muinnter-Coema[i]n. And his head was carried away by them, but was gotten from them at the end of a month after.—John Lack-land, son of the king of the Saxons, came into Ireland, sixty[3] ships strong, or something more, besides what was before him of Foreigners in Ireland.—Mael-Isu Ua Muiredhaigh, lector of Daire of Colum-cille, died a choice elder.[4] And Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais took his place.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners.

(War[5] between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and his son, Concobur Maenmuighi. Domnall Ua Briain [went] in aid of Ruaidhri, so that he destroyed and burned and pillaged the churches of the West of Connacht [and] killed the inhabitants. Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmuighi, plundered and burned Cell-da-lua in revenge of those evils.—[Diarmait, son of Tordelbach Ua Briain, was blinded by] Domnall Ua Briain.—The kingship of Connacht was assumed by Concobur Maenmaighi.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1186]
1186. Great disturbance in the North of Ireland in this year.—Deposition of Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn and crowning of Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertach by a party of the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc.—Gilla-Patraic, grand-

---

[4] *A choice elder.*—Literally, *in his choice elder*; a native idiom expressing state, or condition.

War, etc.—These items, including the portion within square brackets), are given (the first at great length) in the *Annals of Boyle*.

Digitized by Google

cuirr, toisec̆ hUa-Brana[i]n, do marbad̆ la Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn, tria erail Muinnteri-Brana[i]n fein.[b]

(A)

Uga De-Laci do marbad̆ d'O Miad̆aiǯ do Tebt̆a (idon,[c] malartac̆ 7 discailtec̆ neimed 7 cell Erenn, a marbad i n-einec̆ Col[uim-cille ic cumdac̆] casteoil, idon, a n-Der[maiǯ][c]).

(B)

Huǯa[d] De-Laci, malartac̆, discailtec̆ ceall 7 neim̆ed̆ Erenn, do ṁarbad̆ d'U Miad̆aiǯ do Breǯmunaib̆, lasin Sinnac̆ Ua Cat̆arnaiǯ, i n-einec̆ Coluim-cille, ic cumdac̆ caisteoil i n-a c̆ill, idon, i n-Durmuiǯ, sexcentesimo quadragesimo anno ex quo fundata est Daria ecclesia.[d]

Innarba[d̆] Ruaid̆ri hUi Conc̆obair la Conc̆obur Maenmaige,[1] l'a mac féin 7 milliud̆ Connac̆t etarru.[2] —Conn hUa Breislen, coinnel éiniǯ 7 gaiscid̆ Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, do marbad̆ do dreim do Chenel-Eogain 7 Inis-Eogain uile do arcain tritsein, cen[3] co raibe ċin doib̆ ann.

(Conc̆ub̆ar[e] hUa Flait̆b̆ertaiǯ do ṁarbad̆ la Ruaid̆ri hUa Flait̆bertaiǯ, la a d̆erb̆rat̆air fein, i nd-Araind.— Ruaid̆ri hUa Conc̆ubair d'innarba[d̆] d'a mac fein, idon, do Conc̆ub̆ar Mhaenṁuid̆e.—Derb̆orgall, ingen

[2] etorra, B. [3] cin, A. [c-c] Partly itl., partly r. m., t. h. [parts within square brackets are wanting, owing to excision of edge of folio], A; om., C. For the reading of B, see parallel entry. [d-d] Given in B and C after the Innarba[d̆] item. [e-e] n., t. h., A; om., B, C.

1186. [1] *O'Miadhaigh.*—"A workman," C.

[2] *Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna.*—"Killed as aforesaid, by one of Brewny, by the Fox O'Catharny," C. This translator, it thus appears, had before him the entries as given in A and B. O'Donovan has taken needless pains (p. 72 *sq.*) to confirm the accuracy of the native accounts of De Lacy's death.

[3] 640*th year.*—O'Donovan inserts "[540 ?]." This would date the foundation half a century after the

Digitized by Google

son of "the stooping gillie," chief of Ui-Brana[i]n, was killed by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, by direction of the Muinnter-Brana[i]n themselves. [1186]

(A)

Ugo De Lacy was killed by O'Miadhaigh[1] of Tebtha (that is, the destroyer and the dissolver of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland—he was killed in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle namely, in Dermagh).

(B)

Hugo De Lacy, destroyer [and] dissolver of the churches and sanctuaries of Ireland, was killed by Ua Miadhaigh of Breghmuna,[2] by [direction] of the "Fox" Ua Catharnaigh, in reparation to Colum-cille, whilst building a castle in his church, namely, in Durmagh, in the 640th[3] year since the church of Dairmagh was founded.

Expulsion of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair by Conchobur Maenmaige, his own son and destruction of Connacht [ensued] between them.—Conn Ua Breislen, candle of hospitality and championship of the North of Ireland, was killed by a party of the Cenel-Eogain and Inis-Eogain was all ravaged through that, although they had no guilt[y part] therein.

(Conchubhar[4] Ua Flaithbertaigh was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbertaigh, by his own brother, in Ara.—Ruaidhri[4] Ua Conchubair was expelled by his own son, namely, by Conchobhar Maenmhuidhe.—Derbhorgall,[5] daughter of

---

death of St. Columba,—a conclusion quite untenable. The *Daria* intended, the context shows, was Durrow (King's County). It was thus, if the entry can be relied upon, founded in the same year as Derry (545=546, *supra*).

[4] *Conchubhar ; Ruaidhri.*—Given in *Annals of Boyle*, with omission of *by his own brother, by his own son* respectively.

[5] *Derbhorgall.*—Whose elopement with Diarmait Mac Murchadha

Digitized by Google

Murčaiḋ hUi Maeil-Shečlainn, do ḋul go Droičet-Aṫa d'a hoiličtri.[e]—Ordo[f] Car[thurianorum] conpirmatur.[f])

Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. x.uiii., Anno Domini M° c.° lxxx.° uii.° Ruaiḋri hUa [Fh]laiṫbertaiṫ, ri Cene[oi]l-Eogain, do marbaḋ ar creiṫ i Tir-Conaill.—Carrac Lača-Ce do lorcad i meḃon laa, dú in robaiḋeḋ 7 in roloirceḋ ingen hUi Eiḋin, ben Cončobair Mic Diarmata, ri[g] Moig-Luirg 7 rečt,[1] no ní ir moo, eter ṡiru ir mna, do lorcaḋ 7 baduḋ ri[2] ré oen uaire innti.—Druim-cliaḃ do arcain do mac Mael-Shečlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] do Aeḋ[b]), do rig hUa-m-Briuin 7 Conmaicne 7 do mac Caṫail hUi Ruairc 7 do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe imaille riu.[3] Aṫt doroine Dia firt ampa ar Colum-cille ann, idon, romarbaḋ mac Mael-Sečlainn hUi Ruairc (idon,[b] Aeḋ[b]) ria cinn caiciḋiri[4] iar rein (i[c] Conmaicne[c]) 7
A 54c rovallaḋ mac Caṫail hUi Ru|airc, riri tangar in rluaigeḋ i taig hUi Maeldoraiḋ, i n-eineč Coluim-cille 7 romarbait[5] re[6] ričit[6] do aer graḋa meic Mael-Sečlainn ar rut Conmaicne 7 Cairpri Droma-cliaḃ tria miribuil Coluim-cille.

(Mael-Iru[d] hUa Cearḃuill, epscop Oirgiall, quieuit.—Muirgius, mac Taiḋg hUi Mhailruainig,[7] ri Mhuige-Luirg, obiit.[d])

[f-f] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1187. [1] uii, A, B. [2] rri, B. [3] friu, B. [4] caeiccigir, A. [5]—baḋ, B. [6-6] u.xx., A, B. [7] -ruarig, MS. (A). [a-a] blank space, A. [b-b] itl., n.t. h., A; om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; om., C. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

was the alleged cause of the introduction of the English into Ireland.

The Order, etc.—The bracketted portion is from Clyn's Annals. The item is post-dated by more than a century.

1187. [1] *The Rock.*—By metonymy for the castle and dwellings built on the Rock.

[2] *Burned.*—By lightning, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (which give the occurrence under 1185 and, more briefly, at 1187).

[3] *Mid-day.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (1185) state the burning took place: ir in Aoine iar n-Inid ṡorgur—*on the Friday after the Beginning* [of the second and more strictly

Digitized by Google

Murchadh Ua Mael-Sechlainn, went to Drochait-atha on her pilgrimage.—The Order[6] of Car[thusians] is confirmed.) [1186]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1187. Ruaidhri Ua [F]laithbertaigh, king of Cenel-Eogain, was killed on a foray in Tir-Conaill.—The Rock[1] of Loch Ce was burned[2] at mid-day,[3] where was drowned and burned[4] the daughter of Ua Eidhin, wife of Conchobair Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg. And seven hundred, or something more, both men and women, were burned and drowned in the space of one hour therein.—Druim-cliabh was pillaged by the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, by Aedh), king of Ui-Briuin and Conmaicni and by the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc and by the Foreigners of Meath along with them. But God wrought a wonderful deed for Colum-cille therein,—that is, the son of Mael-Sechlainn Ua Ruairc (namely, Aedh) was killed (in Conmaicni) before the end of a fortnight thereafter. And the son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, with whom came the hosting into the house of Ua Maeldoraidh, was blinded in reparation to Colum-cille. And six score of the minions of the son of Mael-Sechlainn were killed throughout the length of Conmaicni and Cairpri of Druim-cliabh, through miracle of Colum-cille. [1187]

(Mael-Isu[5] Ua Cearbhuill, bishop of Oirghialla, rested.—Muirghius,[5] son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Magh-Luirg, died.)

---

observed moisty] *of Lent*; i.e., the Friday after the fourth Sunday of Lent. (See *Todd Lectures*, Ser. III. No. IV.) This will account for the otherwise incredible loss of life. The people had assembled from the mainland for divine service.

[4] *Drowned and burned.*—A hysteron proteron. Her dress having become ignited, the queen rushed into the lake to extinguish the flame and was drowned.

[5] *Mael-Isu; Muirghius.* — Given under the preceding year in the

Digitized by Google

B 56b [Bis] Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxx.° uiii. Ruaiðri hUa Cananna[i]n, ri Ceneoil-Conaill ri heð 7 ridomna Erenn, do marbað do [Fh]laiðbertač hUa Maeldoraið tria mebail ic Droč̆at Slicigi,[1] iar[b] n-a brecað do lar Droma-cliaƀ imač 7 brat̆air dó do marbað imaille ris 7 drem d'a m̆uinntir. hUa Gairb (idon,[c] Magnus[c]), toiseč Fer-Droma, roimir lam̆a ar hUa Cananna[i]n, do marbad do m̆uinntir Eč̆marcaiǯ hUi Doč̆artaiǯ i n-diǯail hUi Chananna[i]n. —Dom̆nall hUa Cananna[i]n do let̆rað a č̆oisi dia tuaiǯ féin i n-Daire ig[2] gaít asclainne connaið 7 a éc de tria mírbail Coluim-cille.—Martain hUa Brolaiǯ, ardecnaið Goeiðel uile 7 ardḟerleiginn Aird-Mač̆a, do éc.—Am̆laim hUa Daiǯri do toč̆t co hI d'a ailit̆ri 7 a éc i n-hI iar n-ait̆riǯi toǯaiði.—Gaill Caisteoil Maiǯi-Coba 7 drem d'Uib-Eč̆ač Ulað do t̆aiðeč̆t ar creič hi Tir-n-Eogain, co torrač̆tadar co Léim-mic-Neill 7 co rogabsat bú andsin 7[d] co n-deč̆aið Domnall hUa Loč̆lainn 'n-a n-degaið 7 luč̆t a com̆ronna fein, co ruc forra i Caƀan-na-crann-ard, co tardsat deƀaið 7 co romaið ar na Gallaiƀ 7 co rocuireð[e] a n-ár and 7 co tardað saðað do ǯallǯai isin ríǯ a aenor, co torč̆air annsin i fritǯuin, idon, Domnall, mac Aeða hUi Loč̆lainn, rí Ailiǯ[3] 7 ridam̆na Erenn ar cruť 7 ar č̆eill 7 ar taiǯeðus 7 ar trebaire.[4] Ocus rucað ín la sin fein co hArd-Mač̆a 7 rohaðnaiceð ann co honorač̆. —Sluaǯað la hEoan Do-Chúirt 7 la Gallaiƀ Erenn uile i Connač̆taiƀ imaille[3] re Concobur hUa n-Diarmata.

A.D. 1188. [1] sligiḋ, B. [2] i, A. [3] Oi—, B. [4] —bair, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] idon, iar—*namely, after*, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B; given in C. [d] om., B; given in C. [e] romarbaḋ—*was killed*, B.

Annals of Boyle. Ua Cerbaill (O'Carroll) was elected archbishop of Armagh in 1184. He died, according to Ware (vol. i. p. 180), on his journey to Rome.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1188 Bis.] 1188. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i]n, king of Cenel-Conaill for a time and royal heir of Ireland, was killed by Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh through treachery, at the Bridge of Slicech, after decoying him out from the centre of Druim-cliabh. And a brother of his was killed along with him and a party of his people. Ua Gairb (namely, Maghnus), chief of Fir-Droma, who laid [violent] hands on Ua Cananna[i]n, was killed by the people of Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh in revenge of Ua Cananna[i]n.—Domnall Ua Cananna[i]n laid open his foot with his own axe, whilst cutting a faggot of firewood in Daire and he died thereof, by miracle of Coluim-cille.—Martin Ua Brolaigh, arch-sage of all the Goeidhil and arch-lector of Ard-Macha, died.—Amhlaim Ua Daighri came to I[ona] on his pilgrimage and he died in I[ona] after choice penance.—The Foreigners of the castle of Magh-Coba and a party of the Ui-Echach of Ulidia came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, until they reached to Leim-mic-Neill[1] and seized cows there. And Domnall Ua Lochlainn went against them with a force of his own party, until he overtook them at Cabhan of the High Trees. They gave them battle and it went against the Foreigners and slaughter of them was inflicted. And a thrust of a foreign spear was given to the king alone, so that he fell there in the conflict: that is, Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Lochlainn, king of Ailech and [worthy to be] royal heir of Ireland for form and for sense and for excellence and for prudence. And he was carried that very day to Ard-Macha and buried there honourably.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of all Ireland into Connacht, along with Con-

1188. [1] *Leim-mic-Neill.—Leap of the son of Niall* (grandson, according to O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 81, of Aedh, king of Ireland, who died 818=819, *supra*). The place was near Dungannon, co. Tyrone (*ib.*)

A 54d Tinoilid Con|cobar Maenmaiξi (idon,[c] ri Connačt[c]) Connačta 7 tic Domnall hUa Briain, rí Muman, co dréim d'Feraib Muman i sočraiti riξ Connačt. Acus loiscit ní do čellaib in tire rempu 7 ní roleicset scoiliud[6] doib. Imčloeit imurro na Gaill aniar co hEs-dara do ťuiďečt i[f] Tir-Conaill. O'tcualatur
B 56c imurro na Gaill Cenel-Conaill | 7 hUa Maeldoraiď do biť ic Drúim-cliaď, roloiscset Eas-dara do leir 7 ímcloit ar[iť]is[i] i Connačtaib 7 tecait isin Segdais 7 atnaξait Connačta[g] 7 Fir Muman ammus forru[7] 7 marbait a n-ár 7 facbait na Gaill in tir ar eicin can a becc do gleuď.—Etaín, ingen hUi Cuinn, riξan Muman, do bái 'ca hailiťri ic Daire, do éc iar m-buaiď o domon 7 o ďeḿan.

(Muirčertač,[h] mac Uaťu, hUa Chončeanaind, ri hUa-n-Dhiarmata, mostuus est.—Domnall, mac Ločlaind hU Mhaeilruanaiď 7 Fearξal hUa Taiďg in teξlaiξ 7 Flaiťbertač, mac Riucca, hUa Fhínnačta, occisi sunt.[h] —Muirčertač[i] hUa Brain, ri Breξḿuine, occisus est.[i] —hUa[j] Mailruanaiď occisus est Anno Domini 1188.[j])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. x., Anno Domini m.° c.° lxxx.° ix.° Domnall, mac[a] Muirčertaiξ hUi Ločlainn, do marbaď do Ghallaib Dhal-Araiďe acu fein.—Murčaď hUa Cerbaill, airdriξ Airgiall, do éc isin Maínistir-moir

[5] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [6] scoeileď, B. [7] forra, B. [f] co—*to*, B; with which agrees C. [g] om. (manifestly by oversight), A. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] 54c, l.m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [j-j] 54d, t. m., n. t. h. (overhead, another item was cut away in trimming the edge), A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1189. [a] mac mic—*grandson* (mic was added by mistake), B.

[2] *On their march.*—Literally, *before them.*

[3] *Ua Maeldoraidh, etc.*—The author of C., having forgotten apparently that he had translated from this to the end of the year under 1179, renders it thus in this place: "and O'Moyldoray were at Drumkliew, they burnt Esdara all and turned to Connaght againe and into camp ["their houldings," 1179: *recte* the Seghdais]. And Connaght

Digitized by Google

cobur Ua Diarmata. Concobar Maenmhaighi (namely, king of Connacht) musters the Connachtmen and Domnall Ua Briain, king of Munster, comes with a party of the Men of Munster into the force of the king of Connacht. And they burn some of the churches of the country on their march[2] and some they allowed to escape them [intact]. Howbeit, the Foreigners turn back to Ess-dara to come into Tir-Conaill. But, when they heard that the Cenel-Conaill and Ua Maeldoraidh[3] were at Druim-cliabh, they burned Ess-dara completely and turn again into Connacht and come into the Seghdais. And the Connachtmen and Men of Munster deliver an attack upon them and the Foreigners are killed with slaughter and leave the country by force without a whit of triumph.—Etain, daughter of Ua Cuinn, queen of Munster, who was on her pilgrimage at Daire, died after victory over[4] the world and over[4] the demon. [1188]

(Muircertach[5] Ua Concheanainn, son of Uathu, king of Ui-Diarmata, died.—Domnall, son of Lochlann Ua Maeil-ruanaidh and Fearghal Ua Taidhg "of the [hospitable] household" and Flaithbertach, Ua Finnachta, son of Riucc, were slain.—Muircertach Ua Brain, king of Breghmhuine, was slain.—Ua Mailruanaidh[6] was slain, A.D. 1188.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1189. Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, was killed by the Foreigners of Dal-Araidhe, [whilst] amongst themselves.—Murchadh Ua Cerbaill, arch-king of Air- [1189]

---

and Mounster came uppon them and slaughtered them and left the country by force, without much fight ["with some bickering," 1179].—Edyn, O'Cuyn's daughter that was pilgrim at Dyry, died."

[4] *Over.*—Literally, *from.*

[5] *Muircertach, etc.*—These four items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[6] *Ua Mailruanaidh.*—"Taithleach, son of Conchobar, son of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was slain," *Annals of Loch Ce.*

Digitized by Google

ar n-aitriξi toξaiδi.—Ard-Mača do loscaδ o črosa[iδ] Briξti co reicles Briξti, eter Raiť 7 Trian 7 tempul. —Ečmileδ, mac Mic Canai, sonus 7 sobarťain Thire-hEoξain uile, do éc.—Mac na haiδče hUa Mail-ruanaiδ, rí Fer-Manač, do aťriξaδ 7 a dul dočum hUi Cerbaill. Acus creč Gall do ťuiδečt isin[1] tir 7 comraicid hUa Cerbaill 7 hUa Maelruanaiδ friú 7 maiδis for Ua Cerbaill 7 marbťa[i]r hUa Mael-ruanaiδ ann.[b]—Cončobur Maenmaiξi, mac Ruaiδri, airdri Connačt 7 ridamna Erenn uile, do marbaδ d'a lučt graδa fein, tria erail a braťar, idon, Concobair hUi n-Diarmata (mac Cormaic[c]; aliar,[d] mac Ruaiδri[d]). Cončoδur hUa n-Diarmata dono do marbaδ la Caťal carrač, mac Concobair Mhaenmaiξi, i[2] n-diξail a aťar.—Ard-Mača do arcain la hEoan Do-Chuirt 7 la Gallaiδ Erenn.—Mac na Pereri, rí Saxan, do éc.—Mael-Cainniξ hUa Fercomais, ferleiξinn Daire, do baťuδ eter Aird 7 Inís-Eogain.

(Muircertač[e] hUa Flannaca[i]n, toiseač Chlainne-Caťail, mortuus est.[e])

A 55a Kal. Ian. (ii.[a] f.,[a]) l. xx. i., Anno Domini M.° c.° lxxxx.°

[Long[b] Caťail Croibderg hI Cončoδair, rí Connačt, do δaťad ar Loč-Ríδ 7 robaiδed .xxxui. uiri, im Airečtač hUa Raδuiδ, dux Clainni-Tomaltaiξ[b]] 7[c] im

[1] is, B. [2] a, A. [b] om., B, C. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] r. m., n. t. h. A; om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1190. [a-a] blank space, A. The year is blank in A, B, C. [b-b] Supplied from *Annals of Loch Ce*, A.D. 1190. [c-c] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

1189. [1] *Mellifont.*—For the Irish Cistercian monasteries, see the erudite Introduction to the *Triumphalia Monasterii S. Crucis*, ed. Rev. D. Murphy, S.J., Dublin, 1891.

[2] *Close and Third.*—See 1074, note 5, *supra*.

[3] *Echmiledh.* — *Horse - soldier*; knight.

[4] *Son of Ruaidhri.*—The alterna-

Digitized by Google

gialla, died in the Great Monastery [of Mellifont[1]] after choice penance.—Ard-Macha was burned from the Crosses of Brigit to the Regular church of Brigit, both Close and Third[2] and church.—Echmiledh,[3] son of Mac Canai, happiness and prosperity of all Tir-Eogain, died.—"Son of the night" Ua Mailruanaigh, king of Fir-Manach, was deposed and went to Ua Cerbaill. And a foray[-party] of the Foreigners came into the country and Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaigh encounter them and defeat is inflicted upon Ua Cerbaill and Ua Maelruanaidh is killed there.—Conchobur Maenmaighi, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], arch-king of Connacht and royal heir of all Ireland, was killed by his own minions, by direction of his kinsman, namely, Conchobar Ua Diarmata (son of Cormac; otherwise, son of Ruaidhri[4]). Conchobar Ua Diarmata, however, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchobar Maenmaighi, in revenge of his father.—Ard-Macha was pillaged by John De-Courcy and by the Foreigners of Ireland.—The son of the Empress,[5] king of the Saxons, died.—Mael-Cainnigh Ua Fercomais, lector of Daire, was drowned between Ard and Inis-Eogain. [1189]

(Muircertach[2] Ua Flannaca[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1190. [1190]

[A ship[1] of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobhair, king of Connacht, foundered on Loch-Ribh and there were drowned thirty-six men, including Airechtach Ua Radhuibh, chief of Clann Tomaltaigh] (and including

---

tive is correct, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*.

[5] *Son of the Empress.*—Henry II. died at Chinon in Touraine, July 6, 1189.

[2] *Muircertach.* — Given (with *Murchad* for *Muircertach* and *dux* for *toiseach*) in the *Annals of Boyle* under the preceding year.

1190. [1] *A ship, etc.*—The portion

Cončuƀar, mac Cat̆ail, ṁic Uraiṅ, mic Thoirrƀealƀaiƀ hUi Chončubair 7 im Murčaƀ, mac Cončuƀair, mic Diarmata, mic Taiƀg hUi Mhailruanaiǯ 7 im Muirgius, mac Uatu, hUa Cončeanaind.—Dubeassa, inǯean Diarmada, mic Thaiƀg, mortua est.—Mor, inǯean Toirrƀealbaiǯ Ui Cho[n]čuƀair, mortua est.[c]—Diarmait[d] hUa Rabartaiǯ, abb Durmaige, quieuit.—Alle, inǯean Riaca[i]n hUi Mailruanaiƀ, mortua est.—Mail-Seačlaind hUa Neačtain 7 Gilla-Beraiǯ hUa Sluaiǯeaƀaiǯ do marbaƀ la Toirrƀealƀač, mac Ruaiƀri hUi Cončubair, Anno Domini 1190.[d]

B 56d Kal. Ian. 3. f., l. ii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° i° (uel[a].—ii.[aa])

(Ruaiƀri[b] hUa Cončuƀair d' fagƀail Chonnačt 7 a ƀul hi Cenel-Conaill.[b])

[Bis] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f.,[a]] l. x. iii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ii.° Dorus[b] proinntiǯi in Duibreiclesa ic a denum la U[a] Cat̆a[i]n na Croiƀe 7 la íngin hUi Indeirǯi.[b]

(Taičleač[c] hUa Duƀda, ri hUa-n-Aṁalǯaiƀ 7 hUa-Fhiacrač-Muaiƀi, do marbaƀ do dá mac a ṁeicc fein.—Aeƀ hUa Flainn, taiseač Shil-Mhaili-Ruain, mortuus est.[c])

A.D. 1190 [d-d] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1191. [a-a] added, B; om., C. The ferial and epact shew that the reading is erroneous. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1192. [a-a] blank space, A; .ui. f., B. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1191°, vel—2°, B; under A.D. 1191, C. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

within square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) The other entries are found in the order here observed, but with variations in detail, in the same Annals under this year. The first, second, third and fifth are given in substance in the *Annals of Boyle*.

[2] *Dubeassa.*—Wife of Cosnamach O'Dowda, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Alle.*—Wife, according to the same Annals, of the Ua Radhuibh who was drowned, as told in the first item of this year.

[4] *Gilla-Beraigh.*—*Devotee of* [*St.*]

Digitized by Google

Conchubhar, son of Cathal, son of Uran, son of Toirrdeal- [1196]
bhadh Ua Conchubair and including Murchadh, son of Conchubhar, son of Diarmait, son of Tadhg Ua Mailruanaigh and including Muirgius Ua Concheanainn, son of Uatu.—Dubeassa,[2] daughter of Diarmait, son of Tadhg [Ua Mailruanaidh], died.—Mor, daughter of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, died.—Diarmait Ua Rabartaigh, abbot of Dur-magh, rested.—Alle,[3] daughter of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, died.—Mail-Seachlainn Ua Neachtain and Gilla-Beraigh[4] Ua Sluaigheadhaigh were killed by Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubair, A.D. 1190.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1191]
1191 (or -2).

(Ruaidhri[1] Ua Conchubhair left Connacht and went to the Cenel-Conaill.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1192 Bis.]
1192. The door of the Refectory of the Penitentiary [of Daire] was made by Ua Cathain of the Craib and by the daughter[1] of Ua Inneirghi.

(Taichleach[2] Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Amhalghaidh and Ui-Fiacrach of the [river] Muaidh, was killed by the two sons of his own son.—Aedh[3] Ua Flainn, chief of Sil-Maili-Ruain, died.)

Berach (of Kilbarry, co. Roscommon, whose feast was Feb. 15).

1191. [1] *Ruaidhri.*—Given under 1190 in the *Annals of Boyle.* According to the *Four Masters,* Roderic went to Tirconnell, Tyrone, the English of Meath and finally to Munster, seeking in vain for aid to recover Connaught. At length, he was recalled and had lands assigned him by his sept.

1192. [1] *Daughter.*—She was most probably the wife of Ua Cathain (O'Kane).

[2] *Taichleach.*—Under the preceding year in the *Annals of Boyle,* with omission of "*of the Muaidh*" and "*by the two,*" *etc.*

[3] *Aedh.*—"Aed Ua Floind moritur," *Annals of Boyle,* 1191.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. 6[a]. f., l. xx. iiii.[a], Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iii.° Eočaiđ[b] O Baiǯill do marbađ do hUiđ-Fiačrač.—Mael-Patraic O Cobťaiǯ do éc.[b]—Cať al[c] Magaiťne do éc.[c]

(Diarmait,[d] mac Conbrogam hUi Dhíumasaiǯ taiseač Chlainne-Mailiǯra 7 ri hUa-Fhailǯe fri ré ṡada, mortuus est.— Cať al ođur, mac Meg Carrťaiǯ, occisus est.—Derṡorgaill, ingen Murčaiđ hUi Mhail-Sheačlaind, mortua est imMainisdir Dročait-ať a.—Muirčearťač, mac Murčaiđ Mic Murčađa, ri hUa-Ceinnselaiǯ, mortuus est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a]] f.,[a] l.[b] u.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° iiii.[c] Domnall[c] hUa[1] Briain (mac[d] Toirrđealđaiǯ,[d] idon,[e] ri Muman[e]) do éc.—Gaill do ťiačtain ar Innsi hUa[1]-Finntain 7 a cur ar eigin di.—Cú-Miđe hUa Flainn do marbađ do Ghallaiđ.[e]

(Mac[f] mic Cončuđair, mic Domnaill ǯearrlaṁaiǯ hUi Briain, do đallađ 7 do sboičťeađ la Gallaiđ.—Sluaiđeađ la Gillibert Mac Goisdealđ gu hEas-ruaiđ 7 ro impo asséin gan nač tarđu d'a ṡluađađ.[f])

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f.,[a]] l. x. ui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° u.° Ečṁarcač[1] hUa Cať a[i]n do éc i Reicles Phoil.[c]—Cončobur Mag Fhačtna do éc i [n-dub-?] reicles

A.D. 1193. [a-a] .uii. f., l. u., B. These belong to A.D. 1194. The two previous epacts, which he gives accurately, prove that the compiler of B deviated from his original in antedating by a year. Similar evidence is the retention of the A.D. notation from 1192 to 1195, both inclusive, though inconsistent sometimes with the ferial, sometimes with the epact, sometimes with both, as given in the (B) MS. [b-b] Given under A.D. 1192, B, C. No Ioċo—*or Iocho*—is placed as another reading of Eoċaiđ, l. m., t. h., A. [c-c] om., B, C. [d-d] n, t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1194. [1] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A; i. f., B. [b-b] l. xui., B. The ferial and epact of B belong to A.D. 1195. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1193, B, C. [d-d] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1195. [1] Eaċ—, B. [a-a] blank space, A; ii. f., B. [b] .xxuii., B. The B criteria belong to A.D. 1196. [c-c] Given under A.D. 1194, B, C.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1193. Eochaidh O'Baighill was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha].—Mael-Patraic O'Cobhthaigh died. —Cathal Ma[c] Gaithne died. [1193]

(Diarmait,[1] son of Cubrogam Ua Diumasaigh, chief of Clann-Mailighra and king of Ui-Failghe for a long time, died.—Cathal the Swarthy, son of Mac Carrthaigh, was slain.—Derfhorgaill,[2] daughter of Murchadh Ua Mail-Seachlainn, died in the Monastery of Drochait-atha.—Muircheartach, son of Murchadh Mac Murchadha, king of Ui-Ceinnselaigh, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1194. Domnall Ua Briain (son of Toirrdhealbach, that is, king of Munster) died.—The Foreigners came upon the Island of the Ui-Finntain and they were put by force therefrom.—Cu-Midhe Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners. [1194]

(The grandson[1] of Conchubhar, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Short-handed, was blinded and emasculated by the Foreigners.—A hosting by Gillibert Mac Goisdealbh to Eas-ruadh and he returned therefrom without any advantage from his hosting.)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1195. Echmarcach[1] Ua Catha[i]n died in the Regular Canons' house of St. Paul [in Ard-Macha].—Conchobur [1195]

1193. [1] *Diarmait, etc.*—These four items are given in this order in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The second and third are in the *Annals of Boyle* at 1193.

[2] *Derfhorgaill.*—See 1186, note 5, *supra*.

1194. [1] *The grandson, etc.*—These two entries are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*. The second is in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1194.

For grandson the *Annals of Innisfallen and Loch Ce* have son. He is called Muircertach in the *Annals of Boyle*, according to which he was blinded by his grand-uncle, Muircertach.

1195. [1] *Echmarcach.*—*Horse-rider.*

Digitized by Google

Daire.[d]—Sacart[c] mór la do éc.[c]—Mac[d] in Cleirig hUi Cat̆ala[i]n do marbad̆.[d]—Sitriuc[c] hUa Gailmred̆aig do marbad̆ do Mac Duinnsleibe.[c]

(Florit̆,[e] mac Ríaca[i]n hUi Mailruanaid̆, episcopus Olafind, in Christo quieuit.—Sluaigead̆ la hEain Do-Cuirti 7 la mac hUgo De-Laci do gab̆ail neirt ar Ghallaib̆ Laigean 7 Mum̆an.—Domnall hUa Finn, com̆arba Chluana-fearta Brenaind, quieuit.[e])

[bis] Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., Lxx. uii., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° ui.[a-b]
A 55b Reicles[c] Poil 7 Petair co n-a t̆emplaib̆ 7 co m-bloid̆ moir do'n rat̆aid̆ do loscad̆.—Sluaged̆ la Ruaid̆ri Mac Duinnsleibe, co n-Gallaib̆ 7 co macaib̆ rig Connac̆t docum Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7 Airrter. Tangatur dono Cenel-n-Eogain Telc̆a-óac 7 Errter co Mac̆aire Aird-Mac̆a, co tucsat cat̆ doib̆ 7 cur' mebaid̆ ar Mac Duinnsleib̆e 7 romarbad̆ derg ár a muinnteri ann, idon, da mac rig déc do Connac̆taib̆.—Muircertac̆, mac Muircertaig hUi Loc̆lainn, rí Cene[oi]l-Eogain 7
B 57a ridomna Erenn uile, | idon, tuir gaiscid̆ 7 egnoma[1] Leit̆i Cuinn, discailiud̆ Gall 7 caistel, tercbail cell 7 cad̆us, do marbad̆ do Donnc̆ad̆, mac Bloscaid̆ hUi Cat̆a[i]n, a comairli Cene[oi]l-Eogain uile: idon, iar tabairt na tri Scríne 7 Canoine Patraic fris i tempall

A.D. 1195. [d-d] om., B, C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1196. [1] egnom (nom. sg.), B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —u,° B. That is, the year is made 1195. But the ferial and epact are those of 1196. In B they are assigned to 1195 and 1196. [c-c] All the entries are given under the preceding year (1195), B, C.

---

[2] *Arch-priest.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 365. This obit escaped the notice of the learned editor in compiling the *Chronicon Hyense* (*ib.* p. 409).

[3] *Florence.*—This and the Domnall obit are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, 1195. The second entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters*.

The *Annals of Boyle* state that Florence was third abbot of Boyle and equate 1195 of his death with the (Eusebian) Mundane year 6394.

[4] *Successor.*—*Comarba.* So called

Digitized by Google

Mac Fachtna died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—The arch- [1195]
priest[2] of I[on]a died.—The son of the Cleric Ua Cathala[i]n was killed.—Sitriuc Ua Gailmredhaigh was killed by [Maghnus] Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha].

(Florence,[3] son of Riacan Ua Mailruanaidh, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by John De-Courcy and by the son of Ugo De-Lacy to obtain sway over the Foreigners of Leinster and Munster.—Domnall Ua Finn, successor[4] of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brenann, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1196. [1196 Bis.]
The house of the Canons Regular of Paul and Peter [in Ard-Macha] with its churches and a large portion of the Close was burned.—A hosting by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with the Foreigners and with the sons of the kings of Connacht to Cenel-Eogain and the Airthir. Howbeit, the Cenel-Eogain of Telach-oc and the Airthir came to the Plain of Ard-Macha and gave them battle and defeat was inflicted upon Mac Duinnsleibe and stark slaughter of his people took place there, namely, twelve sons of the kings of Connacht.—Muircertach, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, king of Cenel-Eogain and royal heir of all Ireland, namely, tower of championship and valour of the Half of Conn, dissolver of the Foreigners and of castles, upholder of churches and dignities, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Bloscadh Ua Catha[i]n, by counsel of all Cenel-Eogain: that is, after pledging the three Shrines[1] and the Canon of Patrick[2] to

---

in the *Annals of Boyle* likewise. The *Annals of Innisfallen* have *abbatis*. Whence it may be inferred that he was abbot and bishop.

1196. [1] *Three shrines.*—See at 733(=734) *supra;* where *commotacio* signifies not enshrining of the relics, but their being carried about, to ensure payment of the offerings prescribed by the "Law."

[2] *Canon of Patrick.*—That is, the Book of Armagh.

Digitized by Google

deiscertač Aird-Mača reiṁe sin[d] 7 rucaď co Daire Coluim-cille 7 rohadnaiceď co honorač.—Mac Blosçaiď hUa Cuirin do arcain Termainn Dabeó[i]cc 7[e] romarbaď é féin inn co n-der gár a muinntere re[f] sulbud[f] cenn mís, tria mirbuil Dabeó[i]c.[e]—Isin bliaďain sin dono dobrir[2] Domnall, mac Diarmata Mec[3] Carrťaiǯ, cať ar Gallaiď Muman 7 Luímníč in romarď a n-derg ar 7 in rodičuír a Luímníuč[4] iat iar séin 7 robrir dá maiďm aile béos.[c]

Kal. Ian. iiii.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uii.°[b] Sluaǯaď la hEoan Do-Chuirt co n-Gallaiď Ulaď co hEss-craiďe, co n-dernsat caistel Cille-Santa[i]n, cor'falmaičeď[1] triča-ced Ciannačt[2] doiď.[c] Isin[3] caistel[4] sin imorro ro fagaď Roitsel Phitun co sočraiti 'maille frir. Táinic dono Roitsel Phitun ar creič co Port-Daire, co[d] roairc Clua[i]n-í 7 Enač 7 Derc-bruač. Ruc imorro[e] Flaiťbertač O Maeldoraiď (idon,[f] ri Conaill 7 Eogain[f]) co n-uaťaď do Chonall 7 d'Eogan forro, co tucsat maidm ar[5] traiǯ na hUaťcongbala

[2] robrir, B. [3] Meg, B. [4]—neċ, B. [d] om., B, C. [e-e] om., C. [f-f] ria—*before*, B.

A.D. 1197. [1] Co rofalṁaiǯeď, B. [2]—naċta, B. [3] Is ansan—*it is in that*, B. [4] caisteol, A. [5] for—*upon*, B. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] -.ui.°, B. The ferial and epact shew that the year is 1197. [c] Leo asan ċaistel sin—*by them from out that castle*, B; followed by C. [d] ocus—*and*, B, C. [e] ů (contraction for *vero*, the Latin equivalent), A, B. [f-f] r. m., t. h., A itl., t. h., B; "King of Kindred-Owen," C.

---

[3] *Southern church.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* say the *northern*, which proves the scribe had no local knowledge. *Cf.* the Book of Armagh: Et his tribus ordinibus [scil. virginibus, poenitentibus et legitime matrimoniatis] audire verbum predicationis in aeclessia aquilonalis plagae conceditur semper diebus dominicis. In australi vero bassilica aepiscopi et presbiteri et anchoritae aeclessiae et caeteri relegiossi laudes sapidas offerunt (fol. 21a).

Cum sanctorum reliquiis in aeclessia australi, ubi requiescunt corpora sanctorum perigrinorum de longue cum Patricio

Digitized by Google

him in the southern church[3] of Ard-Macha before that. [1196]
And he was carried to Daire of Colum-cille and was buried honourably.—Ua Curin, the son of Bloscadh, pillaged the Termon of [St.] Dabeocc and he himself was killed therefor, with stark slaughter of his people, before the end of a month, through miracle of Dabeocc.—In that year also, Domnall, son of Diarmait Mac Carthaigh, gained a battle over the Foreigners of Munster and Limerick, in which a great number of them were killed and whereby they were afterwards expelled from Limerick. And he inflicted two other defeats likewise.

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. [1197]
1197. A hosting by John De-Courcy with the Foreigners of Ulidia to Ess-craibhe,[1] so that they built the castle of Cell-Santain[2][and] the cantred of Ciannachta was desolated by them. Moreover, in that castle was left Roitsel Fitton [and] a force along with him. Then Roitsel Fitton came on a foray to the Port of Daire, so that he pillaged Cluain-i and Enach and Derc-bruach. But Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh (namely, king of [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and Cenel-Eoga[i]n) overtook them with a small force of the [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and the [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that he inflicted defeat upon them on the strand of the [N]uathcongbhail [and] they were

---

transmarinorum caeterorumque iustorum (fol. 21b).

The place is omitted in the *Four Masters*.

The translator of C took *tabairt fris* to be *tabairt leis* and applied it to the murdered man: "after bringing the 3 shrines and Canons of Patrick with him into the south church of Armagh."

1197. [1] *Ess-craibhe.—Cataract of the branch[ing tree]*. On the Bann, south of Coleraine (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 107).

[2] *Cell-Santain.—Church of (bishop) Santan* (whose feast was June 10). From the interchange of *n* and *l* arose *Cell Santa[i]l* of B and "Kill-sandle" of C (east of the Bann, near Coleraine, O'D., *ib.*).

Digitized by Google

ꝼoꝛꝛo, co ꝛomaꝛbaḋ a n-aꝛ ann (ıdon,[g] 'mo mac Aꝛdʒaıl hUı Loc̆laınn[g]), tꝛe mıꝛbaıl Coluım-cılle 7 Caínnıc̆ 7
A 55c Bꝛeca[ı]n ꝛoaıꝛʒꝛetaꝛ ann.—Mac Ʒılla-|Eıdıc̆ do Chıannac̆t[aıḃ] do ṡlat altaꝛa tempoıll moıꝛ Dhaıꝛe Coluım-cılle 7 do bꝛeıt̆ ceıt̆ꝛı[6] coꝛn ıs ꝼeꝛꝛ do boı ı n-Eꝛınd eıstı, ıdon, ím mac-ꝛıaḃac̆ 7 ím mac-ꝛolu[ı]s 7 ím coꝛn hUı Maelduꝛaıḋ 7 ım cam-coꝛaınd 7 ım coꝛn hUı Doc̆aꝛtaıc̆. Robꝛıs[h] ımoꝛꝛo 7 tall a n-ınnmusa 7 a laꝛa[ḋ] dıḃ. Ꝼꝛıt̆ ımoꝛꝛo ısın tꝛes loa ıaꝛ n-a n-ʒaıt na ꝛeoıt 7 íntí ꝛoʒat. Ocus ꝛocꝛoc̆aḋ é[i] (ıdon, ıc cꝛoıs na ꝛıaʒ[7]) ı[8] n-eıneč Coluım-cılle, 'ꝛa haltoıꝛ ꝛoꝛaꝛaıʒeḋ
B 57b ann.—Concobuꝛ O Cat̆a[ı]n do éc.— | Ꝼlaıt̆beꝛtac̆ hUa Maelduꝛaıḋ, ıdon, ꝛı Conaıll ıs Eoʒaın ıs Aıꝛʒıall ıs coꝛnumaıc̆ Tem̆ꝛac̆ 7 ꝛıdamna Eꝛenn uıle: ıdon, Conall aꝛ loec̆dac̆t, Cu-Culaınd[h] aꝛ ʒaıꝛceḋ, Ʒuaıꝛe[h] aꝛ eíneč, Mac[j] Luʒac̆ aꝛ oʒlac̆uꝛ,[j] a éc ıaꝛ tꝛeblaıt t̆oʒaıḋe ı[9] n-Inıꝛ-Saımeꝛ, ı[k] quaꝛt Noın Ꝼebꝛaı,[k] ısın tꝛıc̆atmaḋ[10] blıaḋaın a ꝼlaıt̆uꝛa[11] 7 ısın nomaḋ[12] blıaḋaın aꝛ coıcaıt[13] a aıꝛı. Ocuꝛ ꝛoaḋnac̆t a n-Dꝛuım-tuaṁa co honoꝛac̆. Ocuꝛ ʒabaꝛ Ec̆maꝛcac̆ hUa Doc̆aꝛtaıc̆ ꝛıʒı Ceneoıl-Conaıll ꝼo cetoıꝛ 7 nı ꝛaıbe ac̆t caıct̆ıʒıꝛ ı ꝛıʒı, ıntan taınıʒ hEoan Do-Cuıꝛt co ꝛoc̆ꝛaıde moıꝛ

[6] .ıııı., A, B. [7] ꝛeaʒ, A. [8] a, A. [9] a, B. [10] .xxx. maḋ, A. [11] ꝛaı—(ṡ om.), A. [12] .ıx.-maḋ, A, B. [13] .ꝛ.aıt, A; .ꝛ.at, B. [g-g] itl., t.h., A, B.; om., C. [h] ocuꝛ—*and*—prefixed, B. [i] om., A. [j-j] om., B, C. [k-k] ın quaꝛta ꝼeꝛıa (on the fourth feria), A. The copyist doubtless mistook ꝼꝛ (thus given in B)=Ꝼebꝛaı (February) for *feria* and omitted n=Noın, as being meaningless. Feb. 2 fell on Sunday, not Wednesday, in 1197.

---

[3] *Cainnech.*—St Canice of Kilkenny was likewise patron of Ciannachta (barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry), in which he was born.

[4] *Brecan.*—Ten of the name are given in the Homonymous Lists (Book of Leinster, p. 366f). The Brecan here intended is perhaps the patron of Cenn Bairche, near the source of the Bann, co. Down.

[5] *Goblets.*—Chalices, as is evident from the context.

[6] *Jewels.* — Literally, *valuables.*

Digitized by Google

slaughtered to a large number (namely, around the son of Ardgal Ua Lochlainn), through miracle of Colum-cille and Cainnech[3] and Brecan[4] [whose churches] they pillaged there.—Mac Gilla-Eidich of the Ciannachta robbed the great altar of the great church of Daire of Columcille and took the four [five] best goblets[5] that were in Ireland therefrom, including "the gray son" and "the son of light" and the goblet of Ua Maeldoraidh and "the twisted goblet" and the goblet of Ua Dochartaich. Moreover, he broke off and took away from them their jewels[6] and their setting. But, on the third day after their being stolen, the treasures and he who stole them were found out. And he was hanged (namely, at the Cross of the Executions) in reparation to Colum-cille, whose altar was profaned there.—Conchobur Ua Catha[i]n died.—Flaithbertach Ua Maeldoraidh, that is, king of [Cenel]-Cona[i]ll and [Cenel]-Eoga[i]n and Airgialla, defender of Temhair and royal heir of all Ireland: namely, Conall[7] for championship, Cu-Culainn[8] for prowess, Guaire[9] for generosity, Mac Lughach[10] for athletics, died after choice tribulation in Inis-Saimer, on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of February, in the thirtieth year of his lordship and in the ninth and fiftieth year of his age. And he was buried honourably in Druim-tuamha. And Echmarcach Ua Dochartaich takes the kingship of Cenel-Conaill immediately. And he was but a fortnight in the kingship, when John De-Courcy came with a large [1197]

The translation of *lasa[dh]* (*setting*) is conjectural.

[7] *Conall.*—An Ulster hero who lived in the 1st century of the Christian era.

[8] *Cu-Culainn.*—Cuculandus, decantatissimus pugil (*Ogygia*, p. 279). Flourished in Ulster in the 1st century, A.D.

[9] *Guaire.*—See *supra*, 662(=663). His name still lives, denoting a generous person.

[10] *Mac Lughach.*—[Only] *son of Lugha* (his mother). Grandson of

Digitized by Google

'maille fris tar Tuaim hi Tir-n-Eogain. As[s]eič co hArd-sratha; iar sin, timceall co Daire Coluim-cille co rabadar coic oiδče and. Imtiξit imorro co Cnoc-Nascain d'a n-imačur tairis. Tegait dono Cenel-Conaill im Ečmarcač hUa n-Dočartaič dia n-innsaiξiδ 7 doratsat cat doiδ, du in romarbaδ da cet[14] diδ, im a riξ, idon, im Ečmarcač[l] 7 im Donnčaδ hUa Taircert,[15] idon,[m] rigtoisečˇ Clainni-Sneiδξile, idon, cuing eíniξ 7 eξnuma 7 comuirle Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 im Gilla-m-Briξti hUa n-Dočartaič 7 im Mac[16] Duδa[i]n 7 im Mag Ferξail[17] 7 im macaiδ hUi m-Baiξill et aliosˇ nobiles. Ocus roairgset Inís-n-Eogain 7 doratsat boroma mó[i]r eisti.—Concobar,[j] mac mic Taiδg, rí Mhuiξ[i]-Luirg 7 Muiξi-Ai, tuir ordáin 7 airečais, eníč 7 comairči Connačt uile, a éc iar n-aitriξi togaiδi i Mainistir Atta-do-laarc.—Ma[c] Craitˇ hUa [Fh]laitˇ-bertaič, mac riξ Tire-Eogain, do marbaδ 7 Maelruanaiξ O Fercomais (no[n] O Cairella[i]n[n]), ardtoisečˇ Clainni-Diarmata, do marbaδ 7 da marcač maiti d'a muinntir do marbaδ.[j]

A 55d Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx., Anno Domini M.° c.° xc.° uiii.°[b] Gilla Mac Liac[1] hUa Brena[i]n[2] do atčur a comurbuis uaδa 7 Gilla-Crist hUa Cernaiξ ar toξa[3] loeč 7 cleireč Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn do[4] oirdned[4] i n-a inaδ i n-abdaine Coluim-cille.

(Macc[c] Briain Bhreiffniξ, mic Thoirrdealbaiξ hUi Chončuδair, do marbaδ la Catal carrač, mac Končubair Mhaenmaiξe.

[14] .c., A, B. [15] Doir—, A. [16] Mag, A. [17] erġail (ġ om.), A. [l] hUa n-Dočar taiġ—*Ua Dochartaigh*—added, B. [m] om., B, C. [n-n] itl., t. h., MS. (A).

A.D. 1198. [1] Lia (c om.), A. [2] Br (exemplar probably illegible), A. [3] taġa, A. [4-4] ro hoirdneδ—*was instituted*, A; do atčur (the infinitive) shews that the B-reading is correct. [a-a] blank space, A. [b] —.uii.°, B.

Finn Mac Cumaill, and a famous spearsman in the Irish *Fiann* (Militia), in the third century of our era.

Digitized by Google

force under him past Tuaim into Tir-Eogain. From here to Ard-sratha; after that, around to Daire of Colum-cille, so that they were five nights therein. They go then to Cnoc-Nascain, to be carried across it [Lough Swilly]. But the Cenel-Conaill, under Echmarcach Ua Dochartaigh, come to attack them and gave them battle, where two hundred of them [the Irish] were killed, around their king, that is, Echmarcach and around Donnchadh Ua Taircert, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghile, to wit, the link of generosity and valour and counsel of all Cenel-Conaill and around Gilla-Brighti Ua Dochartaigh and around Mac Dubha[i]n and Mac Ferghail and the sons of Ua Baighill and other nobles. And they [the English] harried Inis-Eogain and carried great cattle-spoil therefrom.—Concobar, grandson of Tadhg [Ua Maelruanaigh], king of Magh-Luirg and Magh-Ai, tower of splendour and principality, of generosity and protection of all Connacht, died after choice penance in the Monastery of Ath-da-laarc.—Ma[c] Craith Ua [F]laithbertaigh, son of the king of Tir-Eogain, was killed and Maelruanaigh O Fercomais (or O'Cairellain[11]), arch-chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed and two good horsemen of his people were killed. [1197]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1198. Gilla Mac Liac Ua Brena[i]n[1] put the succession away from him and Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh[1] by choice of laity and clergy of the North of Ireland was ordained in his stead in the abbacy of Colum-cille. [1198]

(The son[2] of Brian of Breifni, son of Toirrdealbach Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmhaighe.

---

[11] *O'Cairellain.* — This is the correct reading. The O'Cairellans were chiefs of Clann-Diarmada (Clondermot, co. Londonderry).

1198. [1] *Ua Brenain*; *Ua Cernaigh.* —See *Adamnan*, pp. 408–9.

[2] *The son.*—Given at this year in *Annals of Loch Ce* and *Four Masters.*

Digitized by Google

No ʒumaḋ ar in Kallaind so buḋ coir Ruaiḋri hUa Cončobair do ḃeiṫ.

U. cccc. iii.[e])

Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] L. i., Anno Domini M. c.° xc.° ix.°[b] Ruaiḋri hUa Concobair (idon,[c] mac Toirrḋealḃaiʒ hUi Cončubair[c]), ri Erenn, in penitentia quieuit.—Caṫalan[d] hUa Maelḟabaill, ri Cairrʒi-Ḃračaiḋe, do marbaḋ d'O Dera[i]n 7 O Dera[i]n do marbaḋ annsein.[d]—Sluaʒaḋ la hEoan Do-Cuirt i Tir-n-Eoʒain ar fut na ceall: idon, Ard-sraṫa 7 Raṫ-boṫ do milliuḋ dó, no[e] co roačt
B 57c Daire, co raiḃe annsin[1] da oiḋče for sečtmain | ic milliuḋ Innsi-hEoʒain 7 in tire arčena 7 ní raʒaḋ as fri ré ḟota, no co[f] toračt[f] Aeḋ hUa Neill, lučt coic long, co Cill . . .[g] illaṫarnu,[2] co roloisc ní do'n baile, co romarb dis testa do fičit[3] annsein[4]. Annsein robatar Ʒaill Muiʒe-Line 7 Dal-Araiḋe, tri cet,[5] ar a cínn, etir iarn 7 cen[6] iarn 7 níṙ'airiʒedur no co rodoirtsit 'n-a cenn ic loscaḋ in baile. Annsein tucsat debaiḋ ar lár in baile, co romaiḋ ar Ʒallaiḃ 7 tucsat coic maḋmannda[7] o ṡein amač forra no co n-dečadur 'n-a longaiḃ 7 nir'faʒaḋ[h] ačt coicer[8] do muinntir hUi Neill. Iar sin roimṫiʒ Sheoan, o'tčuala sin postea.—Cacaḋ eter Conall is Eoʒan, idon, co tucsat Cenel-Conaill rigi do U[a] Eicníʒ. Annsein táiníc[8] 'n-a coinne co Termonn-Dabeó[i]c. Táiníc[9] hUa

The ferial and epact, however, belong to 1198. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1199. [1] ainnsein, A. [2] ala—, A. [3] .xx.it, A, B. [4] and—*there*, B. [5] .c., A, B. [6] ʒan, B. [7] -man, A. [8] coiciur, B. [9] -ʒ, B. [a-a] .ii. f., n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] —.uiii.°, B. But the ferial and epact of B itself shew that the year is 1199, not 1198. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] om., A. [f-f] co n-deaċaiḋ—*until went*, B; with which C agrees. [g] blank left for name of church, A, B. "Killaharna," C, as if nothing was wanting. [h] nir'ḟaʒsat—*they left not*, B.

[3] *Or, etc.*—This alternative date is correct. O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, pp. 441-2) quotes a contemporaneous obit which specifies the year by Thursday, moon 20 and the day as Sunday, Dec. 2, moon 27. These criteria accurately designate 1198.

[2] 5403.—This belongs to the fol-

Digitized by Google

Or[3] it may be on this year it were right for [the death of] Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair to be. [1198]

[A.M.] 5403.[2])

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1199. Ruaidhri Ua Concobair (that is, son of Toirrdhealbhach Ua Conchubair), king of Ireland, rested in penance.[1] —Cathalan Ua Maelfhabaill, king of Carraic-Brachaidhe, was killed by O'Derain and O'Derain was killed at the same time.—A hosting by John De-Courcy into Tir-Eogain throughout the churches: namely, Ard-sratha and Rath-both were destroyed by him, until he reached Daire, so that he was there two nights over a week, destroying Inis-Eogain and the country besides. And he would not have gone therefrom for a long time, had not [*lit.* until] Aedh Ua Neill, [with] a force of five ships, reached Cell [ruadh ?[2]] in Latharna, so that he burned a part of the town and killed twenty, wanting two, therein. Then the Foreigners of Magh-Line and Dal-Araidhe were, three hundred [strong], both in mail[3] and without mail,[3] in front of him and they [the Irish] noticed not, until [the Foreigners] poured against them, burning the town. Thereupon they gave battle in the centre of the town and it went against the Foreigners. And [the Irish] gave five defeats to them thenceforward, until they went into their ships and only five of the people of Ua Neill were lost. Thereafter John went away, when he heard that.—Great war between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, so that Cenel-Conaill gave the kingship to Ua Eicnigh. Then he came to meet them to the Termonn of [St.] Dabeoc. Ua Neill with the Men of [1199]

lowing year. It is based upon the same Reckoning as that inserted at 432 and elsewhere; namely, the Mundane Period = 4204 years.

1199. [1] *Rested in penance.*—According to the obit in O'Flaherty, he died in the monastery of Cong, where he had spent the last thirteen years of his life and was buried at Clonmacnoise. See O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 112-3.

[2] *Cell*[*-ruadh ?*].—The bracketted part is suggested by O'Donovan.

[3] *Mail.*—Literally, *iron.*

Neill co Feraib Maiǯi-Ita do tairmesc 'n-a coinne, co faca cač araile dib 7 co romebaid ar hUa n-Eicníǯ 7 co fárgaib braiǯti. Assiðe, isin loo cetna, Aeð hUa Neill 7 Cenel-Eogain, co roairgset Cenel-Conaill imMačaire Maiǯi-hIta 7 co tucsat boroma n-diairṁiðe[10] leo. Ocus is do'n creičhi sin do marbað Níall hUa Duibdirma ar scéiṁleað. Iarsin,[d] sluaǯað la hAeð hUa Neill 7 la Cenel-n-Eogain co Mačaire Muiǯi-Ita do tabairt cata do Cenel-Conaill, no co roḟagsat Cenel-Conaill in longport 7 co n-dernsat blaogoð sit[a] annsein.[d]

(Siði[1] do ðenaṁ do Chatal Chroibðearg hUa Choncubair re Catal Carrač, mac Cončubair Maenmaiǯe 7 a tabairt histir 7 ferann do tabairt do.[1])

A 56a Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l. x. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.[c c] cc.[c c] Mael-Issu[d] Mac Gille-Erain, aircinneč Cille-moire hUa-Ni[a]lla[i]n 7 aðbur comarba Patraic, in pace quieuit.[d]—Doronsat Gaill Ulað[e] tri creča i Tir-n-Eogain 7 in tres creč doronsat, dogabsat longport ic Domnač-mor Muiǯi-Imclair. Docuirset creč mór ímač. Táinig Aeð hUa Neill i n-aircis na creiče, co ro comruc do 7 na Gaill 7 co romuið ar Gallaib 7 co
B 57d tarait ar n-diairmíðe forro 7 roélaður 'san | aiðče[3] co n-dečaður[1] tar Túaim.—Sanctus Mauritius[2] Uo Baeta[i]n i n-hI Coluim-cille in pace quieuit.—Creč la Ruaiðri Mac Duinnsleiðe, co ní do Ghallaib Miðe, co roairgset Mainistir Phoil 7 Phetair,[3] co nar'ḟagsat innti ačt aen boin.—Radub[d] Mac Raedíg, toiseč Cene[oi]l-Oenǯusa, do marbað do Ghallaib ar creič i

A.D. 1199. [10]-airṁe, B. [1-1] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1200. [1] n-deaċaður, B. [2] Muritius, A. [3] Peduir, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .xi., B. This, unless perhaps a scribal error, is an unaccountable reading; *xi.* not being an epact. [c-c] m. xc. ix., B. Erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C. [e] an bliaðain sin—*that year*—added, B; followed by C.

Digitized by Google

Magh-Itha came against him, to prevent him, so that each of them saw the other. And Ua Eicnigh was defeated and left pledges. From here Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain [went] on the same day, until they harried Cenel-Conaill around the Plain of Magh-Itha and took countless cattle-spoil away with them. And it is on that foray Niall Ua Duibhdirma was killed on a surprise party. After that, a hosting [was made] by Aedh Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain to the Plain of Magh-Itha, to give battle to the Cenel-Conaill, so that the Cenel-Conaill abandoned the camp and they made a kind of peace then. [1199]

(Peace[4] was made between Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchubair with Cathal Carrach, son of Conchubar Maenmaighe and [Cathal] was brought into the country and land given to him.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1200. Mael-Isu, son of Gilla-Erain, herenagh of Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain and successor designate of Patrick, rested in peace.—The Foreigners of Ulidia made three forays into Tir-Eogain and the third foray they made, they made a camp at Domnach-mor of Magh-Imclair. They sent a large foray [party] abroad. Aedh Ua Neill came to rescue the prey, until himself and the Foreigners met and defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and countless slaughter was put upon them and they stole away in the night, until they went past Tuaim.—The saintly Maurice Ua Baetain[1] rested in peace in I[ona] of Colum-cille.—A foray by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochadha] with some of the Foreigners of Meath, so that they pillaged the Monastery of Paul and Peter [in Armagh] until they left not therein but one cow.—Radub Mac Raedig, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, was killed by the [1200Bis.]

[4] *Peace.*—This item is found in the *Annals of Boyle* (*ad an.*).

1200. [1] *Ua Baetain.*—"Baetan, Baithan, Buadan, Baetog, Baedog,

Digitized by Google

n-Aenarca-Chéin.[d]—Rollant,[f] mac Učtraiǯ, rí Gall-Gaiðel, in pace quieuit.[f]

(Donnčað[g] Uaitneač, mac Ruaiðri hUi Chončuðair, do marbað laiſ na Saxaið ðadar hilluimniuč.[g])

(U.[a] cccc.u.[a] [=A.D. M. cc. i.])

Kal. Ian. ii.[b] f.,[b] l.xx. iii., Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] i.[c] Ruaiðri Mac Duinnſleiðe, ri Ulað 7 cainnel gaiſcið na h-Erenn uile, do marbað do Ghallaið, idon, tria mírbuilið Poil 7 Petair[1] 7 Patraic[2] roſaraiǯ.—Tomaltač hUa Conchobair, comarba Patraic 7 ard-primaitě[3] Erenn uile do ecna[i] 7 do crabað, in pace quieuit.—Innarba[ð] Cať ail croiðde[i]rg hUi Cončobuir 7 riǯað Cať ail carraiǯ i n-a inað (No[d] comað ar in Kalaind ſi tuaſ tic innarba[ð] Cať ail croibde[i]rg.[d]).—Sloǯað la hAeð hUa Neill i foirit̆in Cať ail croib-de[i]rg co Feraið Muiǯi-hIt̆a 7 co n-Airǯiallaið co rangatar co Teč-Baiť in Airtiǯ, co roſoiſetur ann, co tangadur co hEſ-dara 7 co ruc orra Cať al carrač co maiť ið Connačt 7 Uilliam Burc co n-Gallaið Luimniǯ imaille friſ 7 co roṁuið ar Thuaiſčert n-Erenn 7 co far'gbað and hUa hEicniǯ, airdriǯ Airgiall et alii multi.—Sloǯað la Sheoan do-Chuirt co n-Gallaið Ulað 7 mac Ugo de-Laci co n-Gallaið Míðe i foirit̆in Cať ail

A.D. 1200. [f-f] om., C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1201. [1] Peadair, B. [2] -raig, B. [3] airdprimfaiḋ, B. [aa] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [b-b] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B, C, D. [c] om., B; that is, the year in B (followed by C, D) is 1200,—erroneously, as the epact shews. [d-d] l. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Buadog are all varieties of the same name, and *Baetog* prefixed by *da* [=*do, thy*], the title of endearment, makes Cluain-da-Bhaotog, now Clondavaddog, the name of a parish in Fanad, in the north of Donegal." *Adamnan*, p. 409.

For the Cross of St. Buadon of Clonca (Cluain-catha, Inishowen, co. Donegal), see Proc. R.I.A. Ser. iii. Vol. II., p. 109.

[2] *Roland.*—King of Galloway. For some of his doings, see Benedict

Digitized by Google

Foreigners on a foray in Aenarca-Cein.—Roland,[2] son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Irish, rested in peace. [1200]

(Donnchadh[3] of Uaithne, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the Saxons that were in Limerick.)

([A.M.] 5405 [A.D. 1201].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1201. Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe [Ua Eochada], king of Ulidia and candle of championship of all Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners, to wit, through the miracles of Paul and Peter and Patrick whom he dishonoured.[1]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair, successor of Patrick and arch-primate of all Ireland for wisdom and piety, rested in peace.—Expulsion of Cathal Red-hand Ua Conchobuir and coronation of Cathal Carrach in his stead (Or perhaps it is in this [preceding] year above the expulsion of Cathal Red-hand comes.).—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill in aid of Cathal Red-hand with the Men of Magh-Itha and with the Airghialla, until they came to Tech-Baithin of Airtech. They turned there until they came to Es-dara and Cathal Carrach with the nobles of Connacht and William [de] Burgh with the Foreigners of Limerick along with him overtook them. And the North of Ireland was defeated and Ua Eicnigh, arch-king of Airgialla and many others were lost.—A hosting by John De Courcy with the Foreigners and the son of Ugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath in aid of Cathal Red-hand, until they reached Cell-mic- [1201]

---

of Peterborough, i. 339—48, ii. 8 (Rolls' ed.).

[3] *Of Uaithne.*—"So called from having been fostered in the territory of *Uaithne*, now Owneybeg, a barony in the north-east of the co. Limerick." (Note to *Annals of Loch Ce*, i. 208.)

The entry is given at 1200 in the *Annals of Loch Ce*; at 1199 and 1200 in the *Four Masters*.

1201. [1] *Dishonoured.*—See the act of profanation under the last preceding year.

Digitized by Google

croibde[i]rg, co rangadur Cill mic n-Duoč. Annsein táiníg Cat̆al carrač co Connač̆taib̆ imaille frir 7 co rocuirset cat̆ 7 co romuid̆ ar Ghallaib̆ Ulad̆ 7 Míd̆e. I bail irrabadur[4] na coic[5] cat̆a, ní tainíg ar ač̆t da č̆at̆
A 56b dib̆.—Aed̆ hUa Neill do at̆riğad̆ la Cenel-n-Eogain | 7 riğad̆ Conč̆obuir Meg Lač̆lainn doib̆ 7 co n-derna creič̆
B 58a hi Tir-n-En[n]ai,[6] co tuc bú | diairmid̆e 7 co romarb daine. Annsein táiníg Eicneč̆an hUa Domnaill co longais Ceniuil-Conaill 7 co n-a sloğ ar tír, co rogabsat longport ic Gaet̆-in-cairrgin. Iar sin tangatur Clann-Diarmata co Port-roir do'n le[i]t̆ aile do gabail frisin loingis. Iar sin roleict̆ea orra na tri longa déc lan[a] do sluağ, co romaid̆ ar Clainn-Diarmata. Iar sin tainig Mac Lač̆lainn (idon,[e] Conč̆ub̆ar beacc[e]) i n-a foirit̆in, co rogonad̆ a eč̆ 7 co torcair do'n escar sin la Cenel-Conaill i n-eineč̆ Coluim-cille 7 a comarba 7 a scrine rod̆omíad̆aiğ. Ocus[f] triasan mirbail cetna[g] romarb̆ Conč̆obur Murč̆ad̆ hUa Crič̆a[i]n, ri hUa-Fiač̆rač̆.

(Conč̆ub̆ar[a] na glaisf̆eine hU Ruairc do bad̆ud̆.[a])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. iiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° ii.°[b] Niall hUa Flainn[1] do marbad̆ do Gallaib̆ Ulad̆[c] i meb̆ail.—Mağnus, mac Diarmata hUi Lač̆lainn, do

[4] ria—,A. [5] .u. (the Latin equivalent used as a contraction), A. [6] -n-Ena, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] is—*it is*—added, B. The sentence is omitted in D. [g] sin—*that*— added, B

A.D. 1202. [1] Flaind, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] -.i.°, B: that is, 1201; which is also the year in C, D. [c] om., B, C, D. I meb̆ail is om. in C, D.

[2] *The place, etc.*—Descendentes ad bellum fuerunt numero 15 millia armatorum, ex quibus 8 millia in eodem bello perierunt, D. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration.

[3] *Dishonoured.* — D adds: Et nihilominus ipse O'Donill cum suis persecutus est fugam inter Dermitios et Eoganenses, quos simul oppressit et tandem rediit cum magna preda et victoria.

[4] *Conchubhar.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*

[5] *Na Glaisfheine.—Of the green*

Digitized by Google

Duach. Then came Cathal Carrach with the Connachtmen along with him and they engaged in battle and the Foreigners of Ulidia and Meath were defeated. The place[2] wherein were the five battalions, there came not therefrom but two battalions of them.—Aedh Ua Neill was deposed by the Cenel-Eogain and the coronation of Conchobar Mac Lachlainn [was effected] by them. And he made a foray into Tir-Ennai, so that he took away cows innumerable and killed people. Then came Eicnechan Ua Domnaill with the fleet of Cenel-Conaill and with their host on land, so that they formed a camp at Gaeth-in-cairrgin. Thereafter came the Clann-Diarmata to Port-rois on the other side, to act against the fleet. After that, there were sent against them the thirteen ships full of the host, so that [the battle] went against the Clann-Diarmata. Thereupon Mac Lachlainn (namely, Conchubhur the Little) came to their aid, until his horse was wounded and he fell of that fall by the Cenel-Conaill, in reparation of [St.] Colum-cille and of his successor and of his Shrine that he dishonoured.[3] And through the same miracle Conchobur killed Murchadh Ua Crichain, king of Ui-Fiachrach. [1201]

(Conchubhar[4] na Glaisfheine[5] U[a] Ruairc was drowned.[6])

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1202. Niall Ua Flainn was killed by the Foreigners of Ulidia in treachery.—Maghnus, son of Diarmait Ua [1202]

---

militia: "so called from the colour of their armour or of their standards" (*Pursuit of Diarmuid and Graine*, ed. S. H. O'Grady, *Trans. Ossian. Soc.* iii. 89).

[6] *Drowned.*—In the Erne, near Belleek, flying from a battle gained over Ualgarg O'Rourke and himself by O'Donnell. (*F. M.* A.D. 1200 and O'D.'s note *k*.)

Digitized by Google

marbad do Muircertach hUa[d] Neill. Muircertach hUa Neill dono do marbad ann.

(In[e] t-earcub hUa Mellaig quiesit.—Iohannes, presbiter Cardinalis de Monte Celio et legatus Apostolic[a]e Sedis, in Hiberniam uenit. Senuḋ Čleireač Eirenn, itir Ghallaiḃ 7 Ghoeiḋealaiḃ, i n-Aṫ cliaṫ imon Cardinail cetna sin. Senuḋ Chonnačt, itir Laečaiḃ 7 Čleirčiḃ, hic Aṫ-Luain hi cind čaeiciḋir imon Cardinail cetna.—Toirrḋealbač, mac Ruaiḋri, mic Thoirrḋealbaiḋ hUi Cončuḃair, do gabail la Caṫal croiḃdeirg, la ri Connačt. Ocus is iat forgabrat e: idon, Donnčaḋ hUa Dubda, ri hUa-n-Amalgaiḋ 7 Cončuḃar got hUa hEaḋra, ri Luiġne Connačt 7 Diarmaid, mac Ruaiḋri hUi Cončoḃair, idon, mac a aṫar fein 7 Diarmaid, mac Maġnusa, idon, mac deirbraṫar a aṫar.[e]—Caṫal[f] carrač, mac Cončuḃair Mhaenmuiġe, mic Toirrdelḃaiġ moir, ri Condačt, do marbad in bliaḋain si.[f])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. x, u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iii.° [b] Mael-Coluim[c] hUa Brona[i]n, aircinneč Toraiḋe, in pace quiesit.[c]—Domnall Carrač hUa Dočartaiġ, ri Thire-Conaill, do marbad do Mhuinnter-Baiġill[1] ar n-argain cell[2] n-imda 7 tuaiṫi.—Mael-Finnen Mac Colma[i]n, ardfenoir togaiḋe,[3] in pace quiesit.—Domnall hUa Brolča[i]n, prioir [Ia,[d]] uaralfenoir

[d] Repeated, doubtless by oversight, B. [e-e] Partly on text space, partly on margin, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1203. [1] Buiġill, B. [2] ceall, B. [3] togaiḋi, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] n.° (1202), B; followed by C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The order of the entries in B, C, D is: Mael-Finnen—Domnall Carrač—Domnall hUa Brolcan. [d] blank left for name of Community, A, B. Not supplied in C, D. For the reading Ia, see Adamnan, p. 409, n. o.

1202. [1] *At the same time.*—Et propterea eodem instanti ipse Mauricius similiter interemptus fuit, D.

[2] *Ua Mellaigh.*—Conn O'Mellaigh, bishop of Annaghdown, co. Galway, according to the *Four Masters.*

All the added entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at this year.

Digitized by Google

Lachlainn, was killed by Muircertach Ua Neill. Muircertach Ua Neill, however, was killed at the same time.[1] [1202]

(The bishop Ua Mellaigh[2] rested.—John,[3] Cardinal Priest of Monte Celio and Legate of the Apostolic See, came into Ireland. A Synod of the clergy of Ireland, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, [assembled] at Ath-cliath under that same Cardinal.—A Synod of Connacht, both laics and clerics, [assembled] at Ath-luain at the end of a fortnight under the same Cardinal.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhealbach Ua Conchubhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal Red-hand, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And it is these captured him,—namely, Donnchadh Ua Dubda, king of Ui-Amhalgaidh and Conchubhar Ua Eadhra the Stammerer, king of the Luighni of Connacht and Diarmaid, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to wit, the son of his own father, and Diarmaid, son of Maghnus, that is, the son of the brother of his father.—Cathal Carrach,[4] son of Conchubhar Maenmuighe, son of Toirrdelbach Mor, king of Connacht, was killed in this year.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1203. Mael-Coluim Ua Bronain, herenagh of Toraidhe, rested in peace.—Domnall Carrach Ua Dochartaigh, king of Tir-Conaill[1] was killed by Muinnter-Baighill after pillaging many churches and territories.—Mael-Finne Mac Colmain, arch-senior select, rested in peace.—Domnall Ua Brolchain prior [of Iona], eminent senior select for [1203]

---

[3] *John.*—On August 15 of this year, King John renewed (by Letters) an appeal before the Legate against the bishops of Clogher, Clonmacnoise, Kells and Ardagh, the archdeacon of Armagh and others, who had shown a manifest desire to work against the king's right respecting the then vacant church of Armagh (*Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, vol. I. No. 168).

[4] *Carrach.*—Scabidus, D: correctly. For different accounts of his death, see *Annals of Loch Ce* 1202 *F. M.*; 1201.

1203. [1] *King of Tir-Connaill.*—Regius professor Ardmoighair! D.

Digitized by Google

togaiδe ar[e] ceill, ar cruť,[e] ar[c] deilb, ar duťcus,[c] ar mine, ar morδačt, ar[c] míδcaire,[c] ar[f] crabaδ, ar ecna[i],[f] post magnam tribulationem[4] et optimam penitentiam[5] in quinto[6] Kalendas Maii, ingres[s]us[g] est uiam uniuersae carnis.[g]

(Cončuδar[h] ruaδ, mac Domnaill hUa Briain, do ṁarδaδ l'a δearδraťair fein, idon, la Muirčeartač, mac n-Dhomnaill, mic Thoirrδealbuiδ hUi Briain.—Toirrδealδač, mac Ruaiδri hUi Cončuδair, d'etluδ as a geiṁíul 7 siδ do δenum do Chaťal croiδδearg ris 7 ferann du ťaδairt δo. Toirrδealδač d'innarba[δ] do Chaťal croiδderg 7 siť do denum ris fo četoir tre impidi na n-Gall, idon, Mailfer 7 Uater.[h])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. ui., Anno Domini M.° cc.° iiii.°[c]
A 56c Doire[1] do loscaδ | o ta relic[2] Mart[a]in[3] co tibrait
B 58b Ad|oṁna[i]n.—Diarmait, mac Muircertaiξ hUi Loč-lainn,[4] co ní do Ghallaiδ do ťiačtain ar creič i Tir-n-Eogain, co roairgset in Scrin Coluim-cille, co r'ucsat orra drem do Ceniul-Eogain, co remaiδ for Gallaiδ, co romarbaδ Diarmait tria mírbailiδ na Scrine.—Sloξaδ la mac Uga de-Laci co ní do Ghallaiδ na Miδe i n-Ulltaiδ, co rodičuireduṙ Sheoan do-Chuirt[5] a hUlltaiδ.—Mainistir[d] do δenuṁ do Celluč . . . [e] ar lar croí

A.D. 1203. [4]—cionem, B. [5] penetenciam, B. .u.tas, A; .u.ta, B. [e] ar cruť, ar ćeill, B; followed by C, D. [f-f] ar eacna, ar ardcrabad—*for wisdom, for exalted piety*, B (C, D). [g-g] om., B; uitam finiuit, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1204. [1] Doiri, A. [2] reilic, A. [3] Mairtin, A. [4] Lačlainn, B. [5] Churt, with no Do Cuirt—*or* (the name is not *Do Churt*, but) *Do Cuirt*—itl., t. h., B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xx., t. h.; .ui. added, n. t. h., A. [c] -.iii.° (1203), B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e] blank = space for about 8 letters left in MS. (A). The missing words, there can be little doubt, are abbad la—*abbot of Iona*.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1202) he is called king of Ard-Midhair (Ardmire, co. Donegal), which shews that the translator of D consulted other authorities.

[2] *April* 27.—It fell on Sun-

Digitized by Google

intelligence, for form, for appearance, for disposition, for gentleness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for piety, for wisdom, entered the way of all flesh, after great suffering and most excellent penance, on the 5th of the Kalends of May [April 27[2]]. [1203]

(Conchubhar[3] the Red, son of Domnall Ua Briain, was killed by his own brother, namely, by Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Toirrdhealbudh Ua Briain.—Toirrdhealbach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, escaped from his captivity and peace was made by Cathal Red-hand with him and land was given to him. Toirrdhealbach was expelled by Cathal Red-hand and peace was made with him immediately through intercession of the Foreigners, namely, Meyler[4] and Walter[5] [De Lacy].)

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1204. Doire was burned from the Cemetery of [St.] Martin to the Well of [St.] Adomhnan.—Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Lochlainn, with a force of Foreigners came on a foray into Tir-Eogain, so that they plundered the Shrine of [St.] Colum-cille, until a party of the Cenel-Eogain overtook them [and] defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners [and] Diarmait was killed through miracles of the Shrine. —A hosting by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy with a force of Foreigners of Meath into Ulidia, so that they expelled John De Courcy out of Ulidia.—A monastery[1] was built by Cellach, [abbot of Iona] in the centre of the [1204 Bis.]

day in the present year. This goes to prove that the *Annals of Loch Ce* (followed by the *F. M.*) err in assigning the obit to 1202; in which the 27th fell on Saturday, a day of no particular note. For Ua Brolchain, see *Adamnan*, p. 409, note *o*.

[3] *Conchubhar, etc.*—The additions are given (the last entry with greater detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Meyler.*—Meyler Fitz Henry (illegitimate son of King Henry I.), Justiciary of Ireland.

[5] *Walter.*—Son of Hugh De Lacy.

1204. [1] *Monastery.*—See *Adamnan*, p. 412.

Digitized by Google

la gan nač dligeď, tar ṡaṡuġuď muinnteṡi la, co ṡomill in baile co móṡ. Slogaď dono la cleiṡčiď Ereann, idon, la Florínt hUa Cerballa[i]n, la erpuc Tire-hEogain 7 la Mael-Isu hUa n-Dorig, idon, erpuc Tire-Conaill 7 la abad ṡeiclera Ṡoil 7 Ṡetair i n-Ard-Mača 7 la hAmalgaiď hUa Ṡerġail, abad ṡeiclera Doire 7 la hAinmire hUa Coďčaiġ 7 ṡočaiďi móṡ do muinnteṡ Doire 7 ṡočaiďi moṡ do cleiṡčiď in Tuaisce[i]ṡt, co ṡorcailṡet in Mainistir do ṡeiṡ dliġiď na hecailṡi. In t-Ammalgaiď ṡeṁṡaiti ṡin do ġaďail abdaine la tre toġa Gall 7 Gaiďel.[d]

(Muirčeartač[2] Teatďač, macOnčuďair Maenṁuiġe, mic Ruaiďri hUiOnčuďair, do marbaď do Diarmuid, mac Ruaiġri 7 do Aeď, mac Ruaiďri, idon, dá ďearďraťair a aťar ṡein.—Maidm ṡia n-Dhomnall, mac Mhecc Carṡťaiġ 7 ṡia n-Deaṡṁuiṁneačaiď ṡoṡ Gallaiď, ubi cecideṡunt centum ṡexaginta uiṡi, uel ampliuṡ.[f])

Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. iii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° u.° [b] Sitriuc hUa Sruiťein,[1] aircinneč na Congďala, idon,[c] cenn hUa-Muṡťele 7 toiṡeč Clainni-Sneiďgile ar toťučt, ṡoṡt optimam penitentiam ṡeliciteṡ ṡiniuit (uitam[d]) et ṡepultuṡ eṡt in templo quod ṡactum eṡt apud ipṡum.[e]—Mael-Ḃriġte[e] hUa hEṡaṡa[i]n do ťoga[ď] i comuṡbuṡ Ḃrenainn do laṡ Daire Coluim-cille.[e]—hEoan do-Chuiṡt, innṡeďač ceall Ereann 7 tuať, do innarba[ď] do mac Uga de-Laci i Tír-n-Eogain[f] ar comuiṡce Ceniuil-Eogain.

A.D. 1204. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1205. [1] Sruiťen, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-.iii.°] (1204), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, D; which have quieuit after Congbala. "Died," C. [d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f] -n-Eogann om., probably from oversight, A.

---

[2] *Muircertach.*—This and the following entry are given in *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1205. [1] *By himself.*—*Apud ipsum* in the original,—a literal Latin rendering of the Irish *lais fein.*

Digitized by Google

encolsure of Iona, without any right, in dishonour of the [1204]
Community of Iona, so that he wrecked the place greatly. A hosting, however, was made by the clergy of Ireland, namely, by Florence Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain and by Mael-Isu Ua Dorig, that is, bishop of Tir-Conaill and by the Abbot of the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha and by Amalgaidh Ua Fergail, abbot of the Monastery of Doire and by Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh and a large number of the Community of Doire and a large number of the clergy of the North, so that they razed the monastery, according to the law of the Church. That Amalgaidh aforesaid took the abbacy of Iona by selection of Foreigners and Gaidhil.

(Muircertach[2] of Tethbha, son of Conchubhar Maenmhuighe, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, was killed by Diarmuid, son of Ruaighri and by Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, two brothers of his own father.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Domnall, son of Mac Carthaigh and by the Desmonians upon the Foreigners, where fell one hundred, and sixty men, or more.)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. [1205]
1205. Sitriuc Ua Sruithein, herenagh of the Congbhail, namely, head of Ui-Murthele and chief of Clann-Sneidhgile for ability, after most excellent penance felicitously finished (his life) and was buried in the church that was built by himself.[1]—Mael-Brighte Ua Erarain was chosen into the succession of [St.] Brenann[2] from[3] the Community of Doire of Colum-cille.—John De Courcy, destroyer of the churches and territories of Ireland, was expelled by [Ugo] the son of Ugo De Lacy into Tir-Eogain, to the protection[4] of Cenel-Eogain.

[2] *Succession of* [*St.*] *Brenann.*—That is, very probably, was made bishop of Clonfert.

[3] *From.*—Literally, *from the centre*: meaning that he had no previous connexion with the see over which he was placed.

[4] *To the protection.*—The passage is thus translated in D: In eorum protectione receperunt per nomen

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. x.uiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° ui.°[b] Maġnus hUa Cadha[i]n, mac ṡiġ Ciannaċt[1] 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, tuis gaisciḋ 7 beoġaċta in Tuaisce[i]rt, do ḋuitim le guin foiġdi.—Goerḃreḋaċ hUa Doiseid, aircinneċ Domnaiġ-mois, in pace quieuit.—Patraic[c] hUa[2] Moġra[i]n quieuit in pace.

A 56d Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f., l. xx. ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° uii.°[b] Donnall[c] hUa Muireḋaiġ, airḋfeirleiġinn Daire Coluim-cille, port magnam[1] tribulationem [uitam] feliciter finiuit. Ocus rotogaḋ Muircertaċ O Milluga[i]n (no[d], O Maelaga[i]n[d]) 'n-a inaḋ.[e]—Mael-Petair hUa Calma[i]n, comarba[2] Cainniġ, tuis crabaḋ 7 einiġ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, in pace quieuit. Ut dixit poeta[e]:

Earbaiḋ hUa Calma[i]n 'n-a cill,
Olc 'n-a agaiḋ ní airmim:
Ita ramuḋ[3] d 'an roċt rin,
'Noċt gan crabaḋ 'n-a caṫraiġ.

A.D. 1206. [1] Ciannaċta, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] blank space, A. [b-.u.°] (1205), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., C, D.

A.D. 1207. [1] magnum, MS. (A). [2] comurba, A. [3] ramaḋ, B. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-.ui.°] (1206), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Flaitbertaċ entry is also omitted in D. [d-d] itl., t. h., MS. (A). [e] om., A.

Cumarky! *Comuirce* is rendered *safe-conduct* in C.

1206. [1] *Fell, etc.*—Percussus sagitta cecidit mortuus, D.

1207. [1] *Cainnech.*—*Laygnii* in D. On the margin, another hand placed: In alio manuscripto *Cainech*; q. *Achad.* ("The other MS." is probably C, which has *Caynech.*) The query refers to St. Canice's foundation of *Ached-bo* (plain of cows), i.e., Aghaboe, Queen's county. But the context shews that a church in the north of Ireland is intended. This was Dromachose, in the native place of St. Canice, barony of Keenaght, co. Londonderry. See O'Donovan *F. M.*, iii. 149; *Adamnan*, p. 121.

[2] *Loss.*—The C-version of this entry may be quoted in full, as typical of the translator's non-acquaintance with the old language. The omission of the third quatrain, *tareis* in the second and "giveth" (*dobeir*, a reading which, it has to be noted, is erroneous) in the fourth shew that the B-text was his

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. 1206. Maghnus Ua Cathain, son of the king of Cian-nachta and Fir-na-craibhe, tower of championship and courage of the North, fell[1] by the wound of an arrow.—Soerbhrethach Ua Doireidh, herenagh of Domnach-mor, rested in peace.—Patrick Ua Moghrain rested in peace. [1206]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1207. Domhnall Ua Muiredaigh, chief lector of Daire of Colum-cille, after great suffering felicitously finished his life. And Muircertach O'Millugain (or O'Maclagain) was chosen in his stead.—Mael-Petair Ua Calmain, successor of [St.] Cainnech,[1] tower of piety and hospitality of the North of Ireland, rested in peace. As the poet said: [1207]

Loss[2] [is] Ua Calmain in his church,
Evil in comparison therewith I reckon not;
There[3] is a community silent [with grief] thereat,
That to-night there is no piety in his abbey.[3]

---

original. The egregious mistake of *easpadh*, loss, for *espoc*, bishop, is specially significant. (In the MS. the lines and verses are written continuously.)

"Mael-Peter O'Calman, coarb of Caynech, a man full of liberality and goodnes of all the North [of Ireland], in pace quievit. Ut poeta dixit:

Ꞓaꝑꝑaꝺh, etc.: in English:
Bishop O'Colman in his church,
To which I compare noe other evill;
There is a sanctuary which that hurteth,
That this night there is noe prayer in his citty.

[Ꞓaꝑeꝝ, etc.:] signifying:
After Cainegh of chast body
Untill he arise over his alter,
[Third line is not translated.]
None shall tye cap on him so good.
Though noe man under heaven
Saved his church from demons,
Who is hee sanctified
That might but O'Colman?

Co[m]aꝑba, etc.: thus:
The coarb of Cainegh of churches,
A want to all in common,
Giveth lamentacion to all the poore,
His death is a great evill."

The author of D merely gives the substance of the first quatrain (in which he shews he understood the meaning of *easpadh*): De quo dictum fuit, quod eo defficiente, relligio defuit in eius ciuitate.

[3,3] *There—abbey.*—Literally,
There is a community to which silence [is] that,
[Namely] to-night without piety in his abbey.

Digitized by Google

Ꝺreiſ[4] Cainniǯ in čuirp oiǯ
No co ꝓ'eiriǯ uaſ altóir,
Ni ciall danuſſáca[5] in ſlaiť,
Ni riaď cába ſa čomaiť.

Robo[c] ṡai ſrıbınn ſcıamgłaın,
Maiť rocongbaď coeṁrıaǯaıl,
Roḟrecaiƀ tarƀa ı n-gač tan,
Rob' eacnaiď amra, uaſal.[c]

Gen[6] co ſaeraď neč ſo nım
In[7] duƀreicleſ ar deṁnaiƀ,
B 58c Gıa naemťar | cen[8] ločt ar lar,
Doṡaerſaď corp hUı Calma[ı]n.

Comarba[2] Cainniǯ na cell,
Iſ diť do cač ı coıtčenn,
Iſ bron do gač bočt doƀır,[9]
Iſ mór ın t-olc a eaſbaiď.
Eaſbaiď h. C.—

Diť mor ar ďainiƀ 7 ar ınnılıƀ ıſın blıaďaın ſı.—[Ꝑh]laiťbertach hUa [Ꝑh]laiťberταiǯ, prıoır Duıne-Géımın, ın pace quıeuıt.—Gılla-Patraıc[c] hUa Palačtaiǯ, aırcınneč Duın-Cruıťne, mortu[u]ſ eſt.—Muırcertač hUa [Ꝑh]laiťberταiǯ mortu[u]ſ eſt.[c]—Creč mebla la Cenel-Conaıll ı n-Uıb-Ꝑharanna[ı]n[10] 7 ı Clainn-Dıarmata, co roǯabſat bú 7 co romarbſat doıne. Rucſat orra Clann-Dıarmata 7 hUı- [Ꝑh]aırenna[ı]n[11] 7 hUı-[12] Gaılmredaiǯ, co romarbaď ár dıaırmıďe 7 co robaıďeď ſočaıďe dıƀ.—Sloǯaď la hUga de-Laci co n-Gallaiƀ Mıďe 7 Laıǯen ı Toluč-n-óoc, co roloıſcťea cealla 7 arbanna. Ocuſ nı rucſat geıll na eıdıre Aeďa hUı Neıll do'n čur ſın.—Sloǯaď la hUga de-Laci

[4] Tareiſ, B. [5]—ſacca, B. [6] gın, A. [7] an, B. [8] gen, B. [9] dobeır, B. [10] Ear- (ṡ om.), A. [11] Aırínnan, B. [12] Ua, B.

[4] *Within it.*—Literally, *on the centre.*

[5] *Drowned.*—D says the leader was Ua Domnaill and adds : tamen

Digitized by Google

After Cainnech of the body pure [1207]
Until arose [Ua Calmain] above an altar,
It is not known whether [one as good as Ua
Calmain] saw the [heavenly] kingdom,
There went not [monk's] mantle upon one as good.

He was a master scribe of beautiful execution,
Well used he keep the fair Rule,
He gave useful responses on every occasion.
He was a sage, distinguished, eminent.

Although no one under heaven could save
His penitentiary from demons,
Though he were sanctified without defect within it,[4]
[Yet] the body of Ua Calmain would save it.

The successor of Cainnech of the churches,
It is injury to every one in general,
It is grief to every wretched person,
It is a great evil,—his loss.
Loss [is] Ua Calmain, etc.

Great destruction on people and cattle in this year.—[F]laithbertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, rested in peace.—Gilla-Patraic Ua Falachtaigh, herenagh of Dun-Cruithne, died.—Muircertach Ua [F]laithbertaigh died.—A treacherous foray by the Cenel-Conaill into Ui-Fhearannain and into Clann-Diarmata, so that they seized cows and killed people. The Clann-Diarmata and the Ui-[Fh]airennain and the Ui-Gailm-redhaigh overtook them, so that a countless number of them were slain and a multitude were drowned.[5]—A hosting by Hugo De Lacy with the Foreigners of Meath and of Leinster into Telach-oc, so that churches and crops were burned. And they took not the pledges or hostages of Aedh Ua Neill on that occasion.—A hosting by Hugo

---

Conallii cum magna difficultate predam in suam patriam adduxerunt. Both particulars are found in the account given in the *F. M.*

ı Cıannačt[aıb], co ꝛoloıꝛc cella Cıannačt uıle 7 co ꝛoǯaƀ bú co ɗıaıꝛmıƀe.—Comaꝛba Patꝛaıc ɗo ƀul co teč ꝛıǯ Saxan ɗo ṙočuꝛ ceall Eꝛenn 7 ɗo čaꝛaıt Ǯall Eꝛenn.

[Ɓıꝛ.] Kal. Ian. ııı.ª ꝼ.,ª l. x.,ᵇ Anno Domını M.° cc.° uııı.°ᶜ Cꝛeč la hEıǯnečan hUa n-Domnaıll ı Ꝼeꝛaıb-Manač, coꝛ'ǯaƀꝛat[1] bú 7 co ꝛucꝛat Ꝼıꝛ-Manač ꝼoꝛꝛa, co ꝛomaꝛbaƀ hUa[2] Domnaıll, ꝛı Thıꝛe-Conaıll, ann, co n-áꝛ ɗıaıꝛmíƀe ɗo maıt̆ıƀ Ceniuıl[3]-Conaıll maılle ꝼꝛıꝛ.

A 57a Kal. Ian. u.ª ꝼ.,ª l. xx. ı.,ᵇ Anno Domını M.° cc.° ıx.°ᶜ Cꝛeč̇ṙluaǯaƀ la hAeƀ hUa Neıll ı n-Inıꝛ-n-Eoǯaın 7 ꝛuc O Domnaıll ꝼaıꝛ, co tucꝛat cat̆ ın ꝛamaꝛbaƀ áꝛ ɗıaıꝛmıƀe ɗaıne ꝼoꝛ ǯač let̆,[1] baıl ꝛomaꝛbaƀ Domnall, mac Muꝛčaƀa, ɗo Chenel-Eoǯaın. Ꝼeꝛǯal ımoꝛꝛo hUa Ɓaıǯıll 7ᵈ Cat̆baꝛꝛ hUa Domnaıllᵈ 7 Coꝛmac hUa Domnaıll 7 Daƀıɗ hUa Dočuꝛtaıǯ co ꝛočaıƀe ɗo maıt̆ıƀ Ceneoıl-Conaıll ímaılle ꝛıu.[2]—Cat̆ tucꝛat
B 58d meıc | Raǯnaıll, mıc Somuꝛlıǯ, ꝼoꝛ Ꝼeꝛaıƀ Sciaƀ, ɗú ın ꝛamaꝛbaƀ aᵉ n-áꝛ.ᵉ

A.D. 1208. [1] ǯuꝛ'—, A. [2] O, A. [3] Cenel, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xx., B. [c] -.uıı.° (1207), B (C, D); erroneously.

A.D. 1209. [1] leat̆, A. [2] maılle (aphaeresis of ı), B. [a-a] n. t. h, on blank space, A. [b] .x., B. But, to be consistent, it should be i.! [c] -.uııı.° (1208) B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] áꝛ ɗıaıꝛmíe—*slaughter innumerable*, B.

---

[6] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Patrick.*—The archbishop of Armagh. This was Echdonn (latinized Eugenius) Mac Gille-uidhir. On May 4, 1203, King John granted the see of Armagh and primacy of Ireland (cf. A.D. 1202, note 3, *supra*) to Humphrey of Tikehull. On the 22nd of the same month, he notified the suffragans and subjects of the archdiocese that Eugene, "called the elect of Armagh," had, against the king's consent and after the king's appeal to the Pope, gone to Rome to secure his promotion and commanded them, if he should return, not to receive him as archbishop. Humphrey having died,

Digitized by Google

De Lacy into Ciannachta, so that he burned the churches of all Ciannachta and seized cows to a countless number.—The successor of [St.] Patrick[6] went to the court of the king of the Saxons to succour the churches of Ireland and to accuse the Foreigners of Ireland. [1207]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1208. A foray by Eignecan Ua Domnaill into Fir-Manach, so that they seized cows and the Fir-Manach overtook them, so that Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed there, with slaughter innumerable of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with him.[1] [1208Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. 1209. A foray-hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Inis-Eogain and Ua Domnaill overtook him, so that they gave battle, wherein were killed a countless number of persons on each side. Here was killed Domnall Mac Murchadha of the Cenel-Eogain; also Ferghal Ua Baighill and Cathbarr Ua Domnaill and Cormac Ua Domnaill and David Ua Dochurtaigh, with a multitude of the nobles of Cenel-Conaill along with them.—A battle was fought by the sons of Raghnall, son of Somurlech, against the Men of Sciadh, wherein slaughter was inflicted upon them.[1] [1209]

---

the king (Feb. 10, 1204) approved of Ralph, archdeacon of Meath, and commanded the clergy and laity to consider him elected and obey him (*Doc. Ire.*, 177, 178, 200).

These letters were disregarded: perhaps, never reached their destination. Echdonn was confirmed by Innocent III, and obtained peaceable possession of the See. We next find the king availing of his services. On July 19 of the present year, he informs the custodians of the See of Exeter that he sends Eugene, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, to execute the episcopal office in that diocese and commands them to find him suitable maintenance with six horses (*ubi sup.*, 331).

The visit here mentioned may have been one of the reasons that influenced John to go to Ireland three years later.

1208. [1] *Him.*—D adds: Et eius loco filius succedit in regimine.

1209. [1] *Them.*—D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill fecit exercitum ad-

Digitized by Google

(Finǯin,[f] mac Diarmada, mic Cormuic Mhez Carr-t̆aiǯ, ri Deasmuǯan, interfectus est a suis.—Ualǯarc hUa Ruairc d'ait̆riǯad̆ 7 Art, mac Domnaill, mic Fhearǯail hUi Ruairc, do riǯad̆ i n-a inad̆.[f]—Anno[g] millesimo ducentesimoque nono (nonono, MS.), Alaxander, Doctor reuerendus atque Magister, Doctrinale suum dedit tunc legendum.[g])

Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. ii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] Gilla-Crist hUa Cernaiǯ, comarba Condere, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ri Saxan do t̆aid̆ec̆t i n-Erinn co longais diairmid̆e, idon,[e] sec̆t[1] cét[1] long.[e]

(Art[f] mac Domnaill, mic Ferǯail hUi Ruairc, ri Breifne, do marbad̆ tre ṁeab̆ail la Cormac, mac Airt hUi Mhail-Sheac̆lainn.—Ceile hUa Dub̆t̆aiǯ, epscop Mhaiǯi-Eo na Sax[an], in Christo quieuit.—Flait̆bertac̆ hUa Flainn, idon, comorba Dac̆onna Eassa-mic-n-Eirc, [-Eric, MS.] mortuus est.[f])

A.D. 1209. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1210. [1-1] dcc., MS. (A) —[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] To be in keeping with preceding year, the epact of B should be *xxi*. [c] -.ix.° (1209), B (C, D); in error. [d] In B, C, D, this item follows the Ri Saxan entry. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

versus Hugonem O'Nellium et Eogananses et, capta preda magna et obsidibus, pax perpetua stabilita fuit inter O'Nellum et O'Donill, cum promissis de adiutorio hinc inde prestando aduersus quoscunque eorum aduersarios, siue fuissent Angli, siue Hiberni.

This entry is given in the *F. M.* at 1208.

[2] *Finghin, etc.*—This and the *Ualgharc* entry are in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1209.

[3] *Alexander.*—Alexander de Villa Dei, or de Villedieu, a Franciscan of Dole. Professor of Latin in Paris, where his chief work, the *Doctrinale Puerorum*, a versified Latin Grammar, was composed in 1209. It held the foremost place as text-book for more than two centuries. The authors of the *Histoire litteraire de la France* (Tome xvi., p. 188-9. Paris, 1824) allow it no merit.

The Biblical Leonine verses attributed to him and which deserve the censure given by the Benedictines (*loc. cit.*) are spurious, according to some. See Joecher:

Digitized by Google

(Finghin,[2] son of Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, was slain by his own [people].— Ualgharc Ua Ruairc was dethroned and Art, son of Domnall, son of Fearghal Ua Ruairc, was made king in his stead.—In the year [of our Lord] one thousand two hundred and nine, Alexander,[3] reverend Doctor [of Theology] and Master [of Arts], then [first] delivered his *Doctrinal* to be read.) [1209]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1210. Gilla-Crist Ua Cernaigh, bishop[1] of Conderi, rested in good penance.—The king[2] of the Saxons [John] came into Ireland with a fleet hard to count, namely, seven hundred ships. [1210]

(Art,[3] son of Domnall, son of Ferghal Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed through treachery by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn.—Ceile Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop of Magh-Eo of the Saxons, rested in Christ.—Flaithbertach Ua Flainn, namely, successor of [St.] Dachonna[4] of Easmic-Eirc, died.)

Allgemeines Gelehrten Lexicon, p. 260 (Leipzig, 1750).

1210. [1] *Bishop.*—Literally, *successor* (of the founder, Mac-Cnisse; [only] *son of* [his mother] *Cnese*: L. L. 369 f, 372 b).

[2] *The king, etc.*—For the itinerary of John, from "Crook near Waterford" [June 20] to "The mead near Dublin" [Aug. 24th], see *Doc. Ire.* 401—9.

[3] *Art, etc.*—These three items make up all the entries given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under this year.

[4] *Dachonna.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii., p. 162) and Reeves (*Adamnan*, p. 281) fell into an unaccountable error in making Dachonna the son of Erc. According to the *Genealogies of Saints* (L. L., p. 348b) and the *Nemsenchas* (versified Genealogies: L. Be. [Book of Ballymote], p. 230a ll. 40, 41), Dachonna and Lugaid and bishop Cormac were sons of Echaid, son of Illand, son of Eogan [a quo Cenel-Eogain] (son, L. L., *loc. cit.*, adds, of Niall of the Nine Hostages).

The *son of Erc*, from whom the Cataract (*Ess*: at present, Assylyn, on the Boyle, about a mile west of the town) took its ancient name, was probably Echaid, the last of the Firbolgic kings, who was slain in the battle of Magh Tuired, near Cong.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l., xiii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.°[c] i.°[c] Gaill do t̃aiðeč̃t co Caeluisgi, co rotinoil Aeð hUa Neill Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Oirg̃iallu,[1] co romarbað leis.

(Toirrðealbač,[d] mac Ruaiðri hUi Chonč̃ubair, do denum č̃reiče i Mag̃-Luirg, gu rug leis isin Ség̃ais hí docum Diarmoda, a brat̃ar 7 do lean Aoð, mac Cat̃ail, he gu n-ðeač̃aið is Tuaisgirt ar teič̃eað reim̃e.—Braig̃de Chonnač̃t do t̃oig̃eč̃t i n-Erinn, idon, Diarmaid mac Conč̃ubair, Conč̃ubar hU Eag̃ra 7 Finn hUa Carmacan 7 Toibeard, mac Gall-Gaoiðil.—Airеač̃tač Mac Donnč̃aið [occisus est].[d])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx. iiii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ii.°[a] Sitriuc hUa Laig̃ena[i]n, comarba Comgaill, do éc 7 Aeńgus Mac Cormaic do oirdneð i n-a inað.—Caistel Cluana-Eois dodenam do Ghallaib (7[b] do'n Gaillepscop[b]) 7 creč̃sluag̃að[1] do ðenum doib[d] i Tir-n-Eogain. (Ocus[c] tugsad Fir-Mhanač ár mor orra ann.[c])—Aeð hUa Neill, rí Conaill 7 Eogain 7 Airg̃iall, do breit̃ orra[2] 7 maidm for Ghalluib, dú in romarbað ár diairm̃iðe dib.—Tomas, mac Uč̃traig̃, co macaib Rag̃naill, mic Somarlig̃, do t̃aiðeč̃t do Dhaire Coluim-cille co sé[3] longaib seč̃tmogad[4] 7 in baile do mílliuð doib co mór 7 Inis-Eogain co huiliði do milliuð doib 7 do Cheniul[5]-Conaill.

A.D. 1211. [1] Airg̃iallu, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] .xui., B. The scribe mistook *ii.* for *u.* [c-c] .x.° (1210), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1212. [1]—aig̃að, B. [2] forra, B. [3] ui., A, B. [4] .lxx.ad, A, B. [5]—neol, A.—[a-a] .x.° .i° (1211), B (C, D). The ferial and epact (which are given in B also) show that the year is 1212. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] om., B.

1211. [1] *Toirrdhealbach, etc.* — These entries (with the variant Mac Duinnchathaigh in the third) are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *The pledges.*—They were carried by King John the preceding year to England, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce.*

[3] *Foreign-Gaidhel.*—See Vol. I.,

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 13th of the moon, A.D. [1211]
1211. The Foreigners came to Narrow-Water, until Aedh Ua Neill assembled [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-] Eogain and the Airghialla, so that they [the Foreigners] were killed by him.

(Toirrdhealbach,[1] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchubhair, made a foray into Magh-Luirg, until he brought the spoil with him into the Seghas to Diarmod, his kinsman. And Aodh, son of Cathal, followed him, until [Toirrdhealbach] went into the North, fleeing before him.—The hostages[2] of Connacht came [back] to Ireland: namely, Diarmaid, son of Conchubhar [Mac Diarmata], Conchubhar Ua Eaghra and Finn Ua Carmacan and Toibeard, son of a Foreign-Gaidhel.[3]—Aireachtach Mac Donnchaidh [was slain].)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. [1212 Bis.]
1212. Sitriuc Ua Laighenain, successor of [St.] Comgall [of Bangor], died and Oengus Mac Cormaic was instituted in his stead.—The castle of Cluain-Eois was built by the Foreigners (and by the Foreign bishop[1]) and a foray-hosting was made by them into Tir-Eogain (And the Fir-Manach inflicted great slaughter upon them there.)—Aedh Ua Neill, king of [Cenel-]Conaill and of [Cenel-] Eogain and of the Airghialla overtook them and defeat [was inflicted] upon the Foreigners, wherein were killed a countless number of them.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach with the sons of Raghnall, son of Somarle, came to Daire of [St.] Colum-cille with six and seventy ships and the town was greatly destroyed by them and Inis-Eogain was completely destroyed by them and by the Cenel-Conaill.

---

p. 365, n. 10. The *Annals of Loch Ce* state he was one of the stewards of O'Conor.

1212. [1] *Foreign bishop.*—John de Gray, bishop of Norwich; justiciary of Ireland, 1210-13.

Digitized by Google

(Sloiξeaδ[e] le Connačtaiδ tre ťoξairm in Ghaillepscoib 7 Gillibert Mic Ghoisdealδ gu hEas-ruaiδ, gu n-dearnad caislen Chailuisge leo.[e])

A 57b Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. u., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.[ob] iii.[ob] Dončaδ Mac[1] Cana,[1] toiseč Ceneoil-Aenξusa, do éc.—Creč do denam do Ghilla ṡiaclač hUa Baiξill 7 do dreim do Ceniul-Conaill ar Ceniul-n-Eogain 7 siat ar eineč Ceneoil-Conaill uile 7 hUi Tairce[i]rt[2] co son-
B 59a raδač. | Ruc imorro hUa Tairce[i]rt forra 7 feraitᶜ debaid friu.[c] Marbťar imorro in Gillá riaδač hUa Tairce[i]rt, idon, riξtoiseč Clainni-Sneiδgile 7 Clainni-Finξin, i cosnum a éiniξ.—Druim-caín co n-a tempall do loscaδ do Ceniul-Eogain gan ceat do[3] hUa[3] Neill.—Ferξal hUa Caťa[i]n, ri Ciannačt 7 Fer-na-Craiδe, do marbaδ do Ghallaiδ.—Domnall hUa[4] Daimín do marbaδ do macaiδ Meg Lačlainn i[5] n-dorus reiclesa Daire Coluim-cille.

(Caislen[d] Chluana-Eois do losguδ.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealδ do marbaδ i Caislen-an-čail 7 in caislen do lósgaδ fos ann.—Donnčaδ hUa hEiδin do δallaδ le hAeδ, mac Caťail croiδderg.—Maiδm Chaille-na-crann do ťaδairt do Cormac, mac Airt hUi Mhail-Sheačlainn, ar Ghallaiδ.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii[a]., f.[a], l. x. ui., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.[ob] iiii.[ob] Donn hUa[1] Breislen do marδad d'a airiučt féin i

A.D. 1212. [a-a] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1213. [1-1] Macana, A. [2] Tirc—, B. [3-3] dó[=do Ó], A. [4] O, A. [5] a, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] x.° ii.° (1212), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] feraiδ deabaid forru—*An attack is delivered upon them*, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1214. [1] O, A. B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b-b] x.° iii.° (1213), B (C, D); erroneously.

---

[2] *A hosting.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1213. [1] *Protection.*—Here and lower down, *comuirce* is rightly

Digitized by Google

(A hosting[2] by the Connachtmen, through summons of the Foreign bishop and of Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh, to Eas-ruadh, so that the castle of Narrow-Water was made by them.) [1212]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1213. Donnchadh Mac Cana, chief of Cenel-Oenghusa, died.—A foray was made by Gilla Fiachlach Ua Baighill and by a party of the Cenel-Conaill upon the Cenel-Eogain, who were all under the protection[1] of the Cenel-Conaill and of Ua Tairchert in particular. Howbeit, Ua Taircheirt overtook them and [his force] gave battle to them. However, the Gilla Riabhach Ua Taircheirt, namely, royal chief of Clann-Sneidhghille and Clann-Finghin, is killed in defence of [those under] his protection.—Druim-cain with its church was burned by the Cenel-Eogain without permission from [the king] Ua Neill.—Ferghal Ua Cathain, king of Ciannachta and Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by the Foreigners.—Domnall Ua Daimin was killed by the sons of Mac Lachlainn at the door of the Monastery of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille. [1213]

(The castle[2] of Cluain-Eois was burned.—Gillibert Mac Coisdealbh was killed in the castle of the Narrow [-Water] and the castle was also burned at the time.—Donnchadh Ua Eidhin was blinded by Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchubair].—The defeat of the Wood of the [High] Trees was given by Cormac, son of Art Ua Mail-Seachlainn, to the Foreigners.)

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1214. Donn Ua Breislen was killed by his own council [1214]

---

rendered *patrocinium* by the translator of D.

[2] *The castle.*—These four items are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad. an.*). The castle, they state, was destroyed by O'Neill.

Digitized by Google

meƀail.[2]—Tomás, mac Uc̆traiǯ 7 Ruaiđri, mac Raǯnaill, do arǯain Dairi ǯo huiliđi 7 do breit̆ ṡet Muinntere Daire 7 Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn arc̆ena do lár tempaill in reiclesa ímac̆.—hUa[1] Cat̆a[i]n, 7 Fir-na-Craiƀe do t̆iac̆tain co Daire do ǯabail taiǯi 'mo macaiƀ Meǯ Lac̆lainn, co[3] romarbsat[3] celloir mor reiclesa Daire ettora. Dorona Dia 7 Coluim-cille tra mírbail moir annsein: idon, in fer tinoil 7 toc̆astail, idon, Mat̆ǯamain Maǯ Ait̆ne,[4] do marbađ i n-eineč Coluim-cille fo cetoir i n-dorus in dubreiclesa Coluim-cille.—Ainmire hUa Coƀt̆aiǯ, ab reiclesa Daire, uasalcleireč toǯaiđe ar[c] crabađ, ar dut̆c̆us, ar mine, ar morđac̆t, ar miđcaire, ar mórdérc̆, ar ecna[i], ar ǯac̆ mait̆[i]us arc̆ena,[c] post optimam penitentiam ingres[s]us est uiam uniuers[a]e carnis i n-dubreicles Coluim-cille.—Castel Cula-rat̆ain do đenum le[d] Tomas, mac Uc̆traiǯ 7 le Ǯallaiƀ Ulađ. Ocus roscaileđ reilce 7 clac̆ana 7 cumdaic̆i in baile uile, cenmot̆a in tempall amain, cuicesein.[e]—Ri Alban do éc, idon, Uilliam ǯarm.—Aeđ
A 57c hUa[5] Neill do t̆abairt m̆ađma | ar Ǯhallaiƀ 7 derǯár Ǯall do c̆ur ann 7 in Cairlongport do loscad isin loa cetna, eitir daine 7 innile.

(Ǯilla[f]-na-naem̆ hUa Ruađan, episcopus Luiǯne, in Christo quieuit.—Episcopus Cluana-mac-Nois, idon,

A.D. 1214. [2] meabail, B. [3-3] ǯur m—, A. [4] -aic̆ne, B. [5] O. A. [c-c] om., with exception of ar ecna—*for wisdom*—, which is placed after toǯaiđe, B; all om., C; "*Aynnire O Coffay, abbas Derensis, mortuus est,*" D (in which it is the last item). [d] re, with dot underneath and l overhead, t. h., A.—a clear proof that the exemplar contained the correct form. [e] cum in caistel sin—*for that castle*, B. C follows A; D, B. [f-f] n. t. h.,

1214. [1] *Manciple.* — Literally, *great Cellarer* (*great* being redundant).

The original *celloir* is the equivalent of the Latin *cellarius*, whose duties are thus defined in the Rule of St. Isidore: Iste prebebit hebdomadariis quidquid necessarium est victui monachorum, hospitum, infirmorum. . Is etiam quidquid residuum fuerit pro pauperum usibus reservabit. . . Ad hunc quoque pertinent horrea, greges ovium et pecorum, lana, linum,

Digitized by Google

in treachery.—Thomas, son of Uchtrach and Ruaidhri, son of Raghnall, plundered Daire completely and took the treasures of the Community of Daire and of the North of Ireland besides from out the midst of the church of the Monastery.—Ua Cathain and the Men of Craibh came to Daire to seize a house against the sons of Mac Lachlainn, so that between them they killed the great manciple[1] of the Monastery of Daire. But God and [St.] Colum-cille wrought a great miracle therein: the man that assembled and mustered [the force], namely, Mathgamain Mag Aithne, was killed in reparation to Colum-cille immediately, at the door of the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—Ainmire Ua Cobhthaigh, abbot of the Monastery of Daire, eminent cleric select for piety, for disposition, for meekness, for magnanimity, for benevolence, for great charity, for every goodness besides, after most excellent penance entered the way of all flesh in the Penitentiary of Colum-cille.—The castle of Cuil-rathain was built by Thomas, son of Uchtrach and by the Foreigners of Ulidia. And all the cemeteries and fences and buildings of the town, save the church alone, were pulled down for that.—The King of Scotland died, namely, William[2] Garm.—Aedh Ua Neill gave a defeat to the Foreigners and stark slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted therein and Carrlongport was burned, both people and effects, on the same day. [1214]

(Gilla-na-naemh[3] Ua Ruadhan, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The Bishop of Cluain-mac-

---

aviaria sollicitudo; cibaria ad ministrandum pistoribus, jumentis, bobus et avibus; industria quoque calciamentorum, cura pastorum et piscatorum (*Concordia Regularum, xl.* 3).

The same officer is called *equomimus* (*oeconomus*) at 781(=782) *supra* = Irish *Fertighe*. The *Four Masters*, not understanding the term, equate it with Prior! The rendering in D is original: Magnus exorcista! C gives "the great Caller."

[2] *William.*—Died and was succeeded by his son, Alexander II., in December, 1214.

[3] *Gilla-na-naemh.*—(*Servant* (devotee) *of the saints*). This and the

hUa Muirıcean, quıeuıt.—Muırčeartač, Mac Brıaın, do marbaď do Ghallaıb.—Isın blıaďaın [sı] dobı ın t-Aeď breıccı, frıs a raıtea an Caďartač.[f]—Iohannes,[g] tunc Anglı[a]e rex, tuc se Saxana 7 Ere do'n Papa, ıdon, Innocentıus tertıus, 7 tuc an Papa do fein arıs ıad 7 mıle marg dosan 7 posterıs gača blıaďaın: ıdon, sečt ced ex Anglıa 7 trı ced ex Hıbernıa.[g])

B 59b Kal. Ian. u.[a] f.,[a] l. xx. uıı., Anno Domını M.° cc.° x.°[b] u.°[b] Creč do ďenum d'Aeď, mac Mail-Sečlaınn[1] Meıc Ločlaınn, for comarba Coluım-cılle 7[c] caun greıgı do argaın do[c] 7 a marbaď fein do Ghallaıb ısın blıaďaın cetna, trıa mırbaıl Coluım-cılle.—Bean-Míďe, ıngen hUı Eıgnıǯ, ben[2] Aeďa hUı Neıll, rıǯ[3] Aılıǯ, ın bona penıtentıa quıeuıt.—Sluaǯaď la hAeď hUa Neıll ı n-Ulltaıb 7 tuc maıdm mor for[4] Gallaıb Ulaď.[d]—Uıllıam, rı Alban, do éc 7[e] Alaxander, a mac, do oırdneď ı n-a ınaď.—[Gener]ale[f] Concılıum [sub] Innocentıo Papa.[f]

A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1215. [1] Maeıleć—(ṙ om.), B. [2] bean, B. [3] rı, A. [4] ar—on, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b-b] .x.° ııı.° (1214), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., B, C. [e] om., A. [f-f] l. m., t. h., A; om., B,

three next items are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Aedh.*—Of this person I have found no account elsewhere.

[5] *John.*—The author of D mistook the meaning: Papa ipsa redonauit regi una cum mille marchis, etc. It is open to doubt whether it was understood by the translator of C: "The Pope surrendred them againe to himselfe and a 1000 marcks to him and after every yeare 700," etc.

The history of the donation and re-donation is sufficiently well known. (For an abstract of the Charter, St. Paul's, London, Oct. 3, 1213—not 1214, as in the text—(see *Doc. Ire.* I 489. Cf. *ib. s. vv.* Pope, I; Tribute, II, III, IV.) Of the money, one-half was to be paid on Sept. 29; the other, on the Easter following. By public script, made at Avignon, April 1, 1317, four delegates (deputed *ad hoc* by Letters of Edward II., given Dec. 16, 1216) agreed, on behalf of the king, to discharge the arrears of Henry and Edward II., amounting to 24,000 marks, by yearly payments of one fourth on the festival of St. Michael, commencing with the feast next ensuing.

Two receipts of John XXII., in the form of Letters to Edward III., have been preserved. The first bears date April 7 [1330] and is

Digitized by Google

Nois, namely, Ua Muiricean, rested.—Muirceartach, son of Brian, was killed by the Foreigners.—In this year appeared Aedh[4] "of the deceit," who was called "The Helper."—John,[5] then king of England, gave Saxon-land and Ireland to the Pope, namely, Innocent III. And the Pope gave them back to him again, and 1000 marks [were to be paid] to him [the Pope] and to [his] successors every year: to wit, 700 from England and 300 from Ireland.) [1214]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 27th of the moon, A.D. 1215. A foray was made by Aedh, son of Mael-Sechlainn Mac Lochlainn upon the successor of [St.] Colum-cille and a herd of cattle was carried off by him. And himself was killed by the Foreigners in the same year through miracle of Colum-cille.—Bean-Midhe, daughter of Ua Eignigh, wife of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Ailech, rested in good penance.—A hosting by Aedh Ua Neill into Ulidia and he inflicted great defeat upon the Foreigners of Ulidia.—William,[1] King of Scotland, died and Alexander, his son, was inaugurated in his stead.—A General Council[2] [was held] under Pope Innocent. [1215]

---

for the year ending Sept. 29, 1329: Cum pro regno Anglie et terris Hibernie censum mille marcarum sterlingorum annis singulis Romane ecclesie solvere teneris, etc. (Manner of payment set forth.), Nos solutionem et assignationem approbantes easdem, te ac heredes et successores tuos, necnon regnum et terras predictas de dictis mille marchis sic solutis absolvimus et quitamus.

The second, of July 5, 1333, is for the year ending Sept. 29, 1330, and the half year up to Easter [March 31], 1331. The 1,500 marks were paid in 6,000 gold florins, "singulis marchis pro quatuor florenis auri computatis."

This was apparently the last payment. In a Brief, Avignon, June 6 [1365], Urban V. reminds Edward III. that he made no remittance since July, 1333, and states that bearer was empowered to treat of this and other pressing matters. But, with respect to the arrears, the mission seems to have proved fruitless. See Theiner: *Vet. Mon. Hibern. et Scot.*, Romae, 1864, pp. 193, 253, 259, 329.

1215. [1] *William.*—This entry is misplaced. See 1214, note 2, *supra.*

[2] *Council.*—The 12th Ecumenical

Digitized by Google

(Cat̆al,[g] mac Diarmoda, in Christo quieuit.[g]—Ordo[h] Minorum confirmatur hoc anno.—Ardʒar hUa Con-č̆uƀair, episcopus Shil-Muiret̆aiʒ, in Christo quieuit.—Comd̆ail epscob na Crisdaid̆eact̆a co Roim i n-aimsir Innocent[ii] Pap[a]e tercii. Is i nuimir na n-epscob ƀadar ann: quadringenti quindecim, inter quos fuerunt septuaginta unus archiepiscopi et primates. Et octingenti abbates 7 priores. Ocus i feil Martain do bi in comdail sin.[h])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. ui.[a] f.,[a] l. ix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ui.[a] Mael-Poil hUa Muired̆aiʒ, prioir Duine-Ʒeim̆in, do éc.—Oenʒus[c] hUa Cairella[i]n, toisec̆ Clainni-Diarmata, do marbad̆ d'a brait̆riƀ fein.—Donnsleiƀi hUa Mail-Mena do m̆arbad̆ do Dhal-Araide.[c]—Trad hUa Mail-f̆aƀaill, toisec̆ Ceneoil-Ferʒusa, co n-a brait̆riƀ 7 co[1] n-ár mor, do marbad̆ do Muiredac̆, mac Mórmair Lem̆nac̆.—Donnč̆ad̆ hUa Duibdirma, toisec̆ na Bredč̆a, do éc i n-dubreicles Daire.—Murč̆ad̆ Mac Cat̆mail, riʒt̆oisec̆ Cheneoil-Feraď̆aiʒ, do éc tria mírbail Coluim-cille.—Ruaid̆ri hUa Flainn, ri Dairlais, do éc.—Maʒ[c] Cana, toisec̆ Ceniu[i]l-Oenʒusa, do marbad̆ dia brait̆riƀ fein.[c]—Dionis[i]us hUa Longarʒa[i]n, ardespuc Caisil, mortu[u]s est Rom[a]e.—Ec̆donn Mac Ʒille-uidir, comarba Patraic 7 prim̆aiṭ[2] Erenn, post Ʒenerale Concilium[3] Lateranense Rom[a]e felicitер obdormiuit.—Concobur hUa hEnne, epscop Cille-dacua, post idem Concilium[3] reuertens in uia quieuit.

C, D. Underneath is another item, now illegible. [g-g] itl., at end of first entry, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1216. [1] ʒu, A. [2] primfait̆, B. [3] consilium, A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] u.° (1215), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. In addition, the Mael-Poil entry is omitted in D.

---

and 4th General of Lateran. Held from Nov. 11 to Nov. 30.

[3] *Cathal.*—This and the other native item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[4] *Confirmed.*—In the Lateran

Digitized by Google

(Cathal[3] Mac Diarmoda rested in Christ.—The Order of [Friars] Minors is confirmed[4] this year.—Ardghar Ua Conchubhair, bishop of Sil-Muirethaigh, rested in Christ.—A Synod[5] of the bishops of Christendom [was held] at Rome in the time of Pope Innocent III. This is the number of bishops that were therein, 415; amongst whom were 71 archbishops and primates. And 800 abbots and priors. And on the festival of [St.] Martin [Nov. 11] this Synod took place.) [1215]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 9th of the moon, A.D. 1216. Mael-Poil Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-Geimhin, died.—Oenghus Ua Cairrellain, chief of Clann-Diarmata, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Donnsleiþhi Ua Mail-Mena was killed by the Dal-Araidhe.—Trad Ua Mail-fhabhaill, chief of Cenel-Ferghusa, along with his kinsmen and with great havoc, was killed by Muiredach, son of the Great Steward of Lembain.—Donnchadh Ua Dubdirma, chief of the Bredach, died in the Penitentiary of Daire.—Murchadh Mac Cathmail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, died through miracle of [St.] Colum-cille[1].—Ruaidhri Ua Flainn, king of Dairlas, died.—Mag Cana, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Dionysius Ua Longargain, archbishop of Cashel, died in Rome.—Echdonn Mac Gille-uidhir, successor of Patrick and Primate of Ireland, felicitously slept in Rome after the Lateran General Council.—Conchobur Ua Enne, bishop of Cell-da-lua, returning after the same Council, slept on the way. [1216 Bis.]

Council. Wadding: *Ann. Min., ad an.* 1215. p. 161.

[5] *A Synod.*—Given in substantially the same terms in the *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

1216. [1] *Colum-cille.—Cuius sanctuarium antea inuaserat* is added in D; from what source I know not.

Digitized by Google

(Iohoneſ[d], ꝛex Anglie, moꝛtuuſ eſt.—Annuđ hUa Muiꝛeťaiđ, epiſcopuſ Conmaicne, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.[d]—Obiit[e] Innocentiuſ Papa. Succedit [Honoꝛ]iuſ.—[Oꝛđ]o Pꝛedicatoꝛum confiꝛmatuꝛ.[e] A[f].D. 1216. Ag ſo an bliađain aꝛaiđe Comaꝛlle Generalta 'ſa Roim, idon, Lateꝛann, ann aꝛoiđe mile tꝛi ced eſpoc.[f])

Kal. Ian. i. f., l. xx., Anno Domini m.° cc.° x.° uii.°[a]
A 57d Mať gam|ain hUa [Ph]laiťbeꝛtaiǯ, ꝛi Clainni-Domnaill, moꝛtu[u]ſ eſt.

(An[b] t-aiꝛdepſcob hUa Ruanađa do gabail do Mail-Iſu hUa Chončuđaiꝛ.—Gilla-Aꝛnain hUa Maꝛtain, ollum Eꝛenn i m-bꝛeiťeaṁnačt, moꝛtuuſ eſt.[b])

Kal. Ian. ii.[a] f.,[a] l. i., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° uiii.°[b] Gilla-Tiǯeꝛnaiǯ, mac Gilla-Rona[i]n, eſpuc Aiꝛǯiall 7 cenn Canonač Eꝛenn, in bona penitentia quieuit.—Ingantač[c] Mac Congalaiǯ do éc.[c]

A.D. 1216. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D.

A.D. 1217. [a-a] uii.° (1216), B (C, D); erroneously. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1218. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A. [b] uiii.° (1217), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

---

[2] *Died.*—On St. Luke's Day, October 18.

[3] *Annudh.*—Given in *Annals of Loch Ce (ad an.)*.

[4] *Died.*—July 16. Honorius III. was elected on the 18th.

[5] *Confirmed.*—By Honorius III. in two Briefs, dated Dec. 22. The title *Friars Preachers* was first given in a third Letter, dated from the Lateran, Jan. 26, 1217: Honorius, etc., Dilectis filiis Priori and Fratribus Sancti Romani Praedicatoribus in partibus Tolosanis, etc. (*Script. Rer. Pred.*, p. 13–4.)

[6] 1216.—The date, of course, is erroneous. It should be 1215.

1217. [1] *Died.*—After this entry, D gives (1216): Eodem anno Donaldus Magnus O'Donill cum magno exercitu inuasit Clan-Ricard et continuauit ibidem, deuastando patriam, usquedum Mac William prestitit obedientiam and obsides ipsi O'Donill. Et preterea eiecit ex patria Moriachum Lasyndaylle [O'Daly] propter necem cuiusdam Ffyne O'Brologhan: quem dictus O'Donill prosecutus est in Tuomoniam et ipso Moriacho per

Digitized by Google

(John, king of England, died.[2]—Annudh[3] Ua Muirethaidh, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Pope Innocent died.[4] Honorius succeeds.—The Order of Preachers is confirmed.[5]—A.D. 1216.[6] This is the year in which there was a General Council in Rome, namely, of Lateran, wherein were 1300 bishops.) [1216]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, 20th of the moon, A.D. 1217. Mathgamain Ua Fhlaithbertaigh, king of Clann-Domnaill, died.[1] [1217]

(The archbishop[2] Ua Ruanadha was taken prisoner by Mail-Isu Ua Conchubhair.—Gilla-Arnain Ua Martain, ollam of Ireland in jurisprudence, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon, A.D. 1218. Gilla-Tighernaigh,[1] son of Gilla-Ronain,[1] bishop of Airghialla [Clogher] and head of the Canons of Ireland, rested in good penance.[2]—Ingantach Mac Congalaigh died. [1218]

Donogho[-um] Caribragh O'Brien exinde fugiendo pernenit Limericum. Et cum ipse O'Donill cum exercitu illum persequendo ueniret ad portam Limericensem, homicidam reiecerunt ad mandatum ipsius O'Donill. Et sic ab uno ad alterum delatus fuit Dubliniam, nemine audente eum retinere contra mandatum ipsius O'Donill; qui reuersus [est] cum uictoria, perlustrata hinc inde tota Connacia in illa expeditione.

The foregoing is given with more detail in the *Four Masters* at 1213.

[2] *The archbishop.* — Given in *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1216. The next entry is in the same Annals under 1218.

1218. [1] *Tighernaigh*; *Ronain.*—(*Devotee*) *of* (*St.*) *Tigernach* (of Clones); *of* (*St.*) *Ronan* (of Liathross = Fir-roiss, 826-7, 846-7, *supra* ?).

[2] *Penance.*—D adds the following: Quo anno O'Donill cum omnibus principalibus totius Ultonie et Conacie generalem expeditionem fecit per Midenses et alias Anglicanas partes comburendo et deuastando, quousque uenerunt ad Dubliniam; cum quibus iuncta pace conditionali quod illum alias nominatum Moriachum homicidam eiicerent ex regno: quem propterea in Scociam in exilium remiserunt et deinde statim O'Donill, obtenta undique uictoria, rediit in patriam.

This is given at 1213 by the *Four Masters*.

Digitized by Google

(Diarmaid,[d] mac Conc̆uḃair Mic Diarmada, riǯ Muiȝe-Luirȝ, mortuus est. Cormac do ȝabail riǯi d'a eis.—Dom̆nall hUa Ȝad̆ra mostuus est.—Mor, inǯen hUi Briain, bean Chat̆ail croiḃderȝ, mortua est.[d])

B 59c Kal. Ian. iii.[a] f.,[a] l. x.ii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° x.° ix.°[b] Diarmait[c] hUa[1] Ȝilla-Loinne do marbad̆ do Mac Ȝilla-ruaid̆ 7 d'a ḃraitr̆ib i mebail[c].—Muircertac̆ hUa[1] Flainn, ri hUa-Tuirtri, do marbad̆ do Ȝhallaiḃ.—Conȝalac̆ hUa Cainn, cainnel ȝaiscid̆ 7 eíniǯ[d] Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, riǯtoisec̆ Muiǯi-Luȝad 7 Sil-Cat̆usaiǯ uile, do marbad̆ do Ȝallaiḃ isin loó cetna.—Ȝilla-nanaem̆ hUa Ȝormǯaile, sacart Rat̆a-luraiǯ, in penitentia quieuit.—Mael-Isu hUa Daiǯri, aircinnec̆ Daire Coluim-cille,—dáṙic̆it[2] bliad̆ain [sic] do i n-aircinnec̆t—ar n-denum cac̆a[3] mait̆usa eter cill 7 tuait̆, i[4] sext[4] Id Decimber, i[e] n-Dom̆nac̆,[e] in bono fine quieuit in pace.

(Clemens,[f] episcopus Luiǯne, in Christo quieuit.—Tempall Mainisdreac̆ na Búille do coisecrad̆.—Hoc anno Sanctus Franciscus, a prima conuersione eiusdem anno decimo tertio, misit de uoluntate Domini sex fratres mir[a]e sanctitatis ad regnum Marrochiorum, uidelicet, fratrem Uitalem, Beralldum, Ochtonem, Accuristium, Petrum et Adiutum. Quorum quinque ultimi anno sequenti fuerunt martirizati sub rege Marrochiorum, Miramolino nomine.[f])

A.D. 1218. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1219. [1] O, A, [2] xl., A, B. [3] ȝaċa, B. [4.4] .i.ui., A, B.— [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A. [b] .uiii.° (1218), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] Placed last in D. [d] eǯnoma—*of valour*, B; "of courage," C; *strenuitatis*, D. C and D, accordingly, follow B. [e-e] in prima feria—*on the first feria* (the week-day name of Sunday), B; om., C; 6° *Idus, etc.*, D. Here B unconsciously supplies additional internal evidence of the correctness of the chronology of A. For Dec. 6 fell on Sunday in 1219; but on Saturday in 1218. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

Digitized by Google

(Diarmaid,[3] son of Conchubhar Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg, died. Cormac took the kingship after him.—Domnall Ua Gadhra died.—Mor, daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair], died.) [1218]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon, A.D. 1219. Diarmait Ua Gille-Loinne was killed by Mac Gilla-ruaidh and by his kinsmen, in treachery.—Muircertagh Ua Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtre, was killed by the Foreigners.—Congalach Ua Cainn, candle of championship and liberality of the North of Ireland, royal chief of Magh Lughad and Sil-Cathusaigh, was killed by the Foreigners on the same day [as Ua Flainn].—Gilla-na naemh Ua Gormghaile, priest of Ragh-Luraigh, rested in penance.—Mael-Isu Ua Daighri, herenach of Daire of Colum-cille—forty years was he in the herenachy—, after doing every goodness to both clergy and laity, by a good ending rested in peace on Sunday,[1] the 6th of the Ides [8th] of December. [1219]

(Clement,[2] bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The church of the [Cistercian] Monastery of the Buill was consecrated.—This year[3] Saint Francis, in the 13th year from his first conversion, sent by will of the Lord six Friars of marvellous sanctity to the kingdom of Morrocco, namely, Brother Vitalis, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Accuristius, Peter and Adjutus. Of whom the five last were martyred the following year, under the king of Morrocco, Miramolinus by name.)

---

[3] *Diarmaid.*—The three entries are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1218).

1219. [1] *Sunday.*—The *Four Masters* place the obit (which they copy from these Annals) at 1218: omitting the day, which would have shewn that the death must have taken place in 1219.

[2] *Clement, etc.*—This entry is in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). The next is given in the same Annals at 1220.

[3] *This year, etc.*—Vitalis was the superior. But he fell sick and died at Saragossa. See Wadding, *Ann. Min. ad an.* 1219, p. 213, 237.

Digitized by Google

[Bis.] Kal Ian. 4a [a] f.,[a] l. xx.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° [c] Fonačtan[1] O Brona[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille, in pace quieuit. Ocus[d] dorala imresain eter Muinntir n-Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain im toξa i n-a inad. Is ed doriξned annsein: dotoξadur Muinnter Daire Mac Catmail isin comurbus 7 dotoξ Aed O Neill 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Flann hUa Brolca[i]n. Iar sin tra dorala imresain eter Muinntir Dhaire 7 O Brolca[i]n 7 docuired O Brolča[i]n as in comurbus. Iar sin tra rotoξadur Muinnter Daire 7 Cenel-n-Eogain Muir-
A 58a certač hUa Milluga[i]n, idon, ferleiξinn | Daire, isin comurbus. Ocus dobai in firusleiξinn 7 in comurbus ri bliadain aigi, uel paulo plus. Ocus dorala imresain eter Gofffraiξ hUa n-Daiξri, idon, aircinneč Daire 7 O Milluga[i]n, idon, in comarba, im an firusleiξinn, no co n-dečadur dočum breiti comarba Patraic, co n-derna sid etarru 7 gur'toξad Eoin, mac in firleiξinn, isin firusleiξin, do reir comarba Patraic 7 comarba Colum-cille 7 Muinntere Daire arčena.[d]

(Aed[e] hUa Mail-Eoin, epscob Cluana-mac-Nois, do batud.—Mail-Seačnaill, mac Concubair Mhaenmuide, mortuus est.—Hoc anno quinque sanctissimi fratres Minores, scilicet, Beralldus, Octo, Acursius, Petrus et Adiutus, passi sunt sub Miramolino, rege Marrochiorum, Kalendis Februarii, alias decimo septimo Kalendarum Februarii, Domini Pap[a]e Honorii tercii

A.D. 1220. [1] Fonačdan, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .u., B; [b] .xxui., B. The scribe probably mistook ii for u. [c] .x.° ix.° (1219), B (C, D); in error. [d-d] om., B (followed by C, D), which has: Flann O Brolčan do oirdned i n-a inad isin comarbus—*Flann O'Brolchan was appointed in his stead in the succession.* [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1220. [1] *And there ensued, etc.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* omit the important dispute respecting the Lectorship.

After the entry describing the succession of O'Brolchain, D adds: Eodem anno O'Donill cum exercitu inuasit asperam illam tertiam partem Conacie, que comuniter dicitur *Garuvtrian*, siue Aspera Tertia,

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon, A.D. 1220. [1220 Bis.] Fonachtan Ua Bronain, successor of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in peace. And there ensued[1] contention between the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain, respecting the selection in his stead. It is this was done then: the Community of Daire chose Mac Cathmail into the succession and Aedh Ua Neill and the Cenel-Eogain chose Flann Ua Brolcain. After that, moreover, there ensued contention between the Community of Daire and O'Brolcain and O'Brolcain was put out of the succession. After that, moreover, the Community of Daire and the Cenel-Eogain chose Muircertach Ua Millugain, namely, lector of Daire, into the succession. And he had the lectorship and the succession for a year, or a little more. And there ensued contention between Geoffrey Ua Daighri, namely, herenagh of Daire and O'Millugain, that is, the abbot, respecting the lectorship, so that they appealed to the judgment of the successor of Patrick and he made peace between them. And John, son of the [late] Lector, was chosen into the lectorship, according to the successor of Patrick and the successor of Colum-cille and the community of Daire besides.

(Aedh[2] Ua Mail-Eoin, bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, was drowned.—Mail-Seachnaill, son of Concubhar Maenmhuidhe [Ua Concobhair], died.—This year five most saintly Friars Minor, namely, Beraldus, Octo [Otho], Acursius, Peter and Adjutus, suffered [martyrdom] under Miramolinus, king of Morrocco, on the Kalends [1st] of February, or on the 17th of the Kalends of February

Conaght, nempe patrias O'Royrck et O'Really; a quibus habita ad vota obedientia et obsidibus, rediit per Fermanagh, quam similiter undique, pro maiori saltem parte, deuastauit.

An entry the same in substance is given in the *Four Masters* at 1219.

[2] *Aedh.*—This and the following item are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

Digitized by Google

anno quarto, fere septem annis ante mortem Sancti Francisci.[c])

Kal. Ian. f. iii.,[a] l. iiii. Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.° [b] i.° [b] (Diarmuid,[c] mac Ruaidhri, do marbadh.—Iacobus, Penitentialis et Capellanus Domini Pap[a]e et Legatus tocius Hiberni[a]e, in Hiberniam uenit.—Maelruanaidh hUa Dubda do badhudh.—Sanctus Dominicus obiit hoc anno.—Primus Conuentus predicatorum uenit in Angliam.[c])

A.D. 1221. [a] .u., n. t. h. on blank space, A; .iii., B. [b-b] .xx.° (1220), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Three lines of text-space are left blank for entries in B.

[3] [*Jan.* 18].—The 17th of Jan., according to Wadding, (*ubi sup.*, *ad an.* 1220, p. 237).

1221. [1] *Diarmuid; Maelruanaidh.*—The two native items are in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an*), with greater detail.

[2] *James.*—Said to have been Canon of St. Victor, Paris. Sent as Legate to Ireland (and Scotland) by Honorius III. The Brief of appointment, dated Civita Vecchia, July 31 (1220), was superscribed: Regibus Ultonie, Corcaie, Limrith, Conatie, Insularum [of the Isles], cuilibet per se (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 15, 16).

Respecting the Irish Legation, three Papal commissions are extant In the first (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 6 [1220]), instructions were given to abrogate the custom [introduced by King John, Jan 14, 17, 1216; *Doc. Ireland*, I. 736, 739] that no Irishman should receive church preferment (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 16). But they do not appear to have been carried into effect. The abuse was abolished by Honorius in a Brief addressed to the Irish clergy (Lateran, Ap. 26 [1224]: Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 23).

In the second (Civita Vecchia, Aug. 8 [1220]), the Legate was directed to remove the grievance reported by the archbishop of Cashel: namely, when an Englishman lost anything and got six other English to swear they believed his oath that the property was taken by an Irishman, the native, though guiltless and of good name and life and prepared to establish his innocence by thirty or more sworn witnesses, was nevertheless compelled to restitution (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 16, 17). In this matter likewise no action was taken. After an interval of more than thirty years, the "damnable custom" was condemned by Innocent IV. in a Brief (Perugia, July 20 [1252]) to the archbishop of Cashel (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 56).

In the third (Lateran, March 19 [1221]), he was enjoined to adjudicate upon four complaints of the same archbishop and the king's reply thereto, touching church lands

Digitized by Google

[Jan. 18[3]], in the 4th year of the Lord, Pope Innocent III., nearly seven years before the death of Saint Francis.) [1220]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 4th of the moon, A.D. 1221. [No original entry]. [1221]

(Diarmuid,[1] son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobhair], was killed.—James,[2] Penitentiary and Chaplain of the Lord Pope and Legate of all Ireland, came into Ireland.—Maelruanaidh[1] Ua Dubhda [king of Ui-Amalghaidh] was drowned.—Saint Dominick died this year.[3]—The first Convent of Preachers came into England.)

(Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, pp. 18, 20). Nothing, however, was done. Fourteen years later, Gregory IX. (Perugia, Jan. 4 [1235]) commanded the archbishop of Dublin to report upon the matters in question, mentioning that James had been empowered by his predecessor to decide them; but, on account of his departure, no process, it was reported, took place (sed, propter eius recessum, nullus, ut dicitur, fuit processus. Theiner, *Vet. Mon.* p. 30).

From Letters of Henry III. to the archbishop of Dublin (Jan. 7, 1222: *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1026) and Geoffrey De Marisco (June 26, 1822: *Doc. Ireland*, I. 1037) we learn that the Legate deposed and sent to the Curia the bishops of Killaloe and Ardfert [Travers and John of Limerick, intruded by De Marisco, whilst he was Justiciary]. In a Brief of Honorius III. (Lateran, May 9 [1226]), we read that James imposed perpetual silence upon Travers and caused another to be consecrated in his place (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 26).

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), James is charged with gross simony and said to have left Ireland in the year of his arrival. The second statement is confirmed from independent sources. On Nov. 20, 1220, Henry III. commanded the Justiciary, magnates (archbishops and bishops) and others in Ireland to receive honourably Master James, the Pope's Chaplain and Penitentiary, sent as Legate and, should anything new arise touching the state of the country, to have recourse to his counsel and aid (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 978). On Nov. 1 of the following year, he was one of the witnesses at Westminster to the surrender of Irish castles by deputies, on behalf of Geoffrey De Marisco, late Justiciary (*Doc. Ire.* I., 1015).

That on his departure he ceased to be Legate, may be inferred from his being merely styled "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope" in the document last referred to, and "J[ames], Penitentiary of the Pope and late Papal Legate of Ireland" in Henry's Letters (already mentioned) of Jan. 7 and June 26, 1222.

[3] *This year.*—On Aug. 6. The feast is held on Aug. 4.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. f., iii.[a] l. xu., Anno Domini m.° cc.° xx.° ii.°[b] Mac Uga de[c] Laci do ťaiďečt i n-Erinn da innseoin fiŝ Saxan, co táinic[1] co hAeď O Neill, co n-ďečadur 'maille i n-aŝaiď Gall Erenn 7 co romillfet mór i Miďe 7 i Laiŝniď 7 i n-Ulltaiď 7 co rorcailfet cairtel Culaťain 7 co ročinolfat[2] Gaill Erenn ceťri[3] caťa ficet[3] co Delgain, co táinic[1] Aeď O Neill 7 mac in[d] Uga[d], ceťri[4] caťa, 'n-a n-aŝaiď, co tucfac Gaill bret[e] a beoil' fein d'O Neill.[f]

(Cormac,[g] abb Comair, occisus est.—Gilla-Mocoinne hUa Caťail occisus est.—Mor, ingen hUi Ďhuiŝill, bean Amlaiď hUi Ďheollan, mortua est.[g])

B 59d Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.,[a] l. xxui.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iii.°[c] Niall O Neill do jarruŝuď Daire 'mo ingin hUi Caťa[i]n 7 doroine Dia 7 Colum-cille mirbuil, co[1] rogairdigeď[1] a[2] jnaiťi.[2]—Taďg O Ďaiŝill, (idon[d], mac Ceallaiŝ[d]) ana Thuaisce[i]rt Erinn [sic], mortu[u]s est.

(Mael-Isu[e] hUa Floinn, priorr Eara-mic-n-Eirc, in Christo quieuit.—Muirčaď carrač hUa Fearŝail do marbaď i n-Ghranard.—Ailbin hUa Maelmuiď, episcop Fearna, in Christo quieuit.[e])

A.D. 1222. [1] tainig, B.[2]—ailrat, B. [3.3] .iii. caťa .xx.it, A, B. [4] .iii., A, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .ii., B. [b-b] .i.° (1221), B (C, D); erroneously. [c] om., A. [d-d] Uga Laci, B. [e-e] a bret—*his award*, B. [f] annsein—*then*—added, B. [g-g] n.t.h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1223. [1-1] gu rugairdiŝeď, A. [2.2] a n-[j]naťi, B. [a-a] 7 f., n. t. h., on blank space, A; 4 f., B. [b] 23, B. Scribe, no doubt, took the u in the xxui of his original for ii. [c]—.ii.° (1222), B (C, D); erroneously. [d-d] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1222. [1] *Four and twenty battalions.*—D renders: numerati 24 completa bella, qui faciunt Hibernica numeratione 72 millia armatorum.

[2] *Four battalions.* — 12 millibus armatorum, numeratione suprascripta, D.

[3] *Cormac.* — Given in the *Four Masters* at 1221.

[4] *Gilla-Mochoinne*; *Mor.*—Given (the first in more detail) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1223. [1] *Respecting.*—That is, as C and D rightly understand, by

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 15th of the moon, A.D. 1222. The son of Ugo De Lacy came into Ireland in despite of the king of the Saxons, until he came to Aedh O'Neill; so that they went together against the Foreigners of Ireland and destroyed much in Meath and in Leinster and in Ulidia and razed the castle of Cuil-rathain. And the Foreigners of Ireland collected four and twenty battalions[1] at [Dun-]delgain, until Aedh O'Neill and the son of Ugo came with four battalions[2] against them, so that the Foreigners gave the award of his own word to O'Neill. [1222]

(Cormac,[3] abbot of Comar, was slain.—Gilla-Mochoinne[4] Ua Cathail [king of Cenel-Aedha] was slain.—Mor,[4] daughter of Ua Buighill, wife of Amlaibh Ua Beollain, died.)

Kalends of Jan. on first feria, 26th of the moon, A.D. 1223. Niall O'Neill profaned Daire, respecting[1] the daughter of Ua Cathain. And God and Colum-cille wrought a miracle, so that his thread [of life] was shortened.—Tadhg O'Baighill (namely, son of Ceallach), splendour of the North of Ireland, died. [1223]

(Mael-Isu Ua Floinn,[2] prior of Eas-mic-nEirc, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[3] Carrach Ua Fearghail was killed in Granard.—Ailbin[3] Ua Maelmuidh, bishop of Fearna, rested in Christ.)

---

abduction. She had probably come for devotional purposes and was forcibly carried off whilst thus engaged.

[2] *Ua Floinn.*—In the *Four Masters* at 1222.

[3] *Murchadh; Ailbin.*—Given (the first at greater length) in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). For Ua Maelmuidh (O'Mulloy), see O'Donovan's note, *F. M.* iii., p. 202. From a Patent Roll of King John (*Doc. Ireland*, I. 658), we learn that he attended the Council of Lateran, 1215.

Digitized by Google

A58b[bis.] Kal. Ian. f. ii., l. iii., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° iii.°[a] Cathal croibdeirg hUa Concobuir, ri Connacht 7 ri Gaidhel[1] Erenn ar tochucht, adbath i Mainistir Cruic-Muaide, quinto Kalendarum Iunii. In t-aen Gaidhel[1] is ferr taitnig o Bhrian Boroma anuas ar uairli 7 ar onoir; tosgbalach treraghmur, tochuchtach na tuath; fo-bairtanach raidhbes, fuaithmigh,[b] foimedhail na fithchana. Doigh is fe [a] feidhes do gabadh dechmaidh co dligheth ar tír i n-iath Erenn. Columain cunnail craidhbeth,[2] certbriathrach[b] creidimhi 7 crisraidhechta; cerraightheoir na cintach 7 na coibhdenach; mughaightheoir na meirleth 7 na malartach; coimetaigh coitchenn cathbuadhach in rechta fodlertaigh. D'a tuc Dia deghonoir i talimhain 7 in flaithius neimhda thall. Ar n-ésg i n-aibit mhanaich dó, iar m-breith buadha o doman 7 o deman.—Maghamain, mac Ceithernaigh hUi Ceirín, ri Ciarraidhe Locha-na-nairne, mortu[u]s est.—Erpuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gall erpuc, mortuus est.—Domnall hUa Cellaigh, tanaisti hUa-Maine, mortu[u]s est.—Mael-Sechlann, mac Taidhg hUi Cellaigh, mortu[u]s[c] est.[c]

(Find[d] hUa Cuirmacan quiesit.—Mael-Isu hUa Conchubair quiesit.[d]—Predicator[es][e] intrauerunt Hi[berniam.[e])

A.D. 1224. [1] Gaei-, B. [2] craibdhec, B. [a-a] m.° (1223), B (C. D), with uel .iii. (or 1224) overhead, B. Over 1223, 1224 is placed by another hand in D. [b] om., B. [c-c] in Christo quiesit, B; "died," C; entry om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1224. [1] *May* 28.—The *F. M.* say Monday. But May 28 fell on Tuesday in this year. The authority they followed forgot that 1224 was Bissextile.*

*At Doigh (Seems), *etc.*, c.m., n. t. h., B, is: *receptio decimarum in Hibernia.*

[2] *Foreign-bishop.*—See O'Donovan *F.M.*, iii. 208.

[3] *Died.*—D adds (at 1223, with 1224 placed overhead): Eodem anno O'Donill inuasit Conaciam ex omni parte usque ad Cruaghan et pertransiit flumen Sucka, omnia deuastando. Tamen, habita inhabitantium obedientia et selectis obsidibus, rediit.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon, A.D. 1224. [1224]
Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht and king of the Gaidhil of Ireland for ability, died in the [Cistercian] Monastery of Cnoc-Muaidhe, on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28[1]]. The best Gaidhel that came from Brian Boruma down, for nobleness and for honour; very fortunate and capable preserver of his territories; wealthy, well-disposed, excellent auxiliary of peace. Seems it is in his time tithe was had legally for the first time in Ireland. Fitting, pious, right-judging prop of faith and christianity; punisher of the guilty and of outlaws; destroyer of robbers and of evil-doers; general battle-victorious maintainer of the righteous law. To whom God gave good honour on earth and the heavenly kingdom beyond. He died in the habit of a [Cistercian] monk, after bringing victory from the world and from the demon.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe of Loch-na-nairne, died.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop,[2] died.—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, tanist of Ui-Maine, died.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, died.[3]

(Finn Ua Carmacan[4] rested.—Mael-Isu[5] Ua Conchubhair rested.—The [Friars] Preachers entered[6] Ireland.)

Given in substance in the *F. M.* at 1223.

[4] *Finn Ua Carmacan.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* at 1223, where he is said to have been steward of the king of Connacht and to have possessed much land. The next item is also given in the same Annals at 1223.

[5] *Mael-Isu.*—Prior of Inishmaine, according to the *F. M.* (1223). See O'Donovan's note, iii. 204.

[6] *Entered.*—Quetif and Echard (*Scriptores Ord. Pred.*, Lutetiae Par. 1719, p. 22) merely say under 1221: Ex Anglia nostros in Hyberniam trajecisse non diu postea constat ex Actis.

In the Catalogue of Dominican Houses given in Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 77 (Ed. Harris; Dublin, 1745), the foundation of the Dublin House is dated 1224. This list is copied into the *Hibernia Dominicana*.

Kal. Ian. iii[i].[a] f., l. [x]iii[i].[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° u.° [b] Duarcan hUa hEaghra, ri Luighne, mortuus est.—Gilla[c]-in-Coimdegh Mac Gilla-Carraigh, vasalfacart 7 ferfun Tigi-Daitin, quieuit in Christo.[c]—Dionisius[1] hUa Maelchiarain, airchinneach Arda-carna, quieuit in Christo.—Morghluaigheadh do dhenum do Aedh hUa Neill i Connachtu le macaibh | Ruaidhri hUi Conchubuir 7 le[2] toghairm Shil-Muredhaigh uile, acht Mac Diarmata aithain, idon, Cormac, mac Tomaltaigh, co n-dechaidh ar fut Connacht budhes co fedhaibh[3] Atha-luain, co roibe da aidhchi ic Muillibh-Uanach 7 gur'airgertar[4] Loch-n-éin[5] 7 co tuc feoit hUi Concobair leis ar. Taimic 'n-a diaigh co Carn-fraich | 7 doairgertair[6] Tairrdhelbhach, mac Ruaidhri, ann. Ocus dochuaidh 'n-a luathcheim d'a tigh ar cloistecht do fluaigh moir do Ghallaibh 7 do Mhuimnechaibh fa Donnchadh Cairbreach hUa m-Briain 7 fa Sheffraigh Maser ag Aedh hUa Conchobair 7 ag Mac Diarmata chuige. Ocus, o nach fucratus ar hUa[7] Neill, foleanratus macu[8] Ruaidhri gur'tairnetus[9] iat a n-ucht hUi Neill ari[th]ri. Romarbratus Muimnigh do'n dul' sin[a] Echmarcach Mac Brana[i]n, taiseach Corco-Achlann[10] a Cill-Cellaigh.[11] Ar n-dichus clainne Ruaidhri a Connachta[ibh][12] amach, gabais Aedh, mac Cathail croibdhe[i]rg, rigi Connacht d'a n-eis.—Tadhg hUa hEaghra do éc.—Etain, ingen Diarmata Mic Domnaill, quieuit in Christo.—Goill 7 Muimnigh do dhul fa tesmunn Caelfinn[13] 7 rocuired ár na n-Gall tre firtaibh Cael[f]inn.[14] Concobur, mac Taidhg 7 Ardghal, mac Taidhg [occisi

B 60a

A 58c

A.D. 1225. [1] Dionis, A. [2] ri, A. [3] fegaibh, A. [4] cor'airgeet, B. [5] -ne (the horizontal stroke above the e (=n) om., probably by oversight), A. [6] -ar, B. [7] O, A. [8] mic, A, B. [9] -tairrnigeadhur, B. [10] Corcachlann (by syncope), A. [11] g-Cill-, B. [12] -ctu, B. [13] -elainn, A. [14] Caelfinn, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-.iii.°] (1224), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The Dionisius and Etain entries are also omitted in D. [d] om., B. [e-e] tusus sin—*that expedition*, B. [f] hUi added, B.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 18th of the moon, A.D. [1225]
1225. Duarcan Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, died.—Gilla-in-Coimdeg Mac Gilla-carraigh, eminent priest and parson of Tech-Baithin, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mael-Ciarain, herenagh of Ard-Carna, rested in Christ.—A great hosting was made by Aedh Ua Neill into Connacht, by [invitation of] the sons of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair and by invitation of all Sil-Muiredhaigh, save Mac Diarmata alone, namely, Cormac, son of Tomaltach, so that he went through the length of Connacht eastwards to the woods of Ath-luain, so that he was a night at the Heights of Uana. And they pillaged Loch-nen and he brought the treasures of Ua Conchobair with him therefrom. He came after that to Carn-fraich and Tairrdhelbach, son of Ruaidhri, was crowned there. And he went on a quick march to his house, on hearing that a large force of Foreigners and of Momonians [was making] towards him, under Donnchadh Cairbrech Ua Briain and under Geoffrey Mares [De Marisco], [led] by Aedh Ua Conchobair and by Mac Diarmata. And when they [the Foreigners, etc.,] did not catch Ua Neill, they followed the sons of Ruaidhri, until they drove them to the protection of Ua Neill again. The Momonians on that occasion killed Echmarcach Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, at Cell-Cellaigh. On the expulsion of the sons of Ruaidhri from out Connacht, Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[1] takes the kingship after them.—Tadhg Ua Eaghra died.—Etain, daughter of Diarmait Mac Domnaill, rested in Christ.—The Foreigners and the Momonians went to the Termonn of [St.] Caelfhinn and slaughter of the Foreigners was inflicted through miracles of [St.] Caelfhinn.—Conchobur, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh] and Ardghal, son of Tadhg [Ua Cellaigh were

1225. [1] *Red-Hand.*—In the margin of D, opposite *pugni rubri* (near the end of folio 23b) is croḃ ḋearg, the Irish equivalent.

ſunt].—Ar mor do ḋainiḃ [iſ]in bliaḋain ſi.—In t-arbur 'ga buain a haiṫle na ſeile Brigti 7 in treabaḋ 'ga ḋenam̃ i[15] n-ainḟeċt.

Kal. Ian.[a] u. ſ.,[a] l. xxix., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ui.°[b] Feiḋlimiḋ[1] hUu Concoḃair do ǯaḃail taiǯi ar Domnall hUa Phlaiṫbertaiċ, gur'marb 7 gur'loiſc é ſéin 7 a braṫair.—Aeḋ hUa Flaiṫbertaiċ do ǯaḃail la hAeḋ, mac Caṫail croibde[i]rg 7 a ṫabairt illaim[2] Ghall.[3]—Tigernan, mac Caṫail hUi Concoḃair, do m̃arbaḋ la Donnċaḋ hUa n-Duḃdai.[4]—Muirǯiuſ Mac Diarmata do marbaḋ.—Connmaċ[c] O Tarpa, eſpuc Luiǯne, in Chriſto quieuit.[c]—Caiſlen Cille-moire do ſcailiuḋ la Caṫal O Raiǯilliḋ.

(Aeḋ[d] hUa Ruairc do marbaḋ la Caṫal hUa Raigilliḋ 7 la Conċuḃar Mac Cormuic.[d])

B 60b Kal. Ian. ui.[a] ſ.,[a] l. x., Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uii.°[b] Uilliam Mareſ, mac Giuſtiſ na hErenn, do gabail do Chormac, mac Tomaltaiǯ, do riǯ na Cairrgi 7 d'Aeḋ hUa Conċobair.—Donnſleibe O Grada (aliaſ,[c] hUa Gaḋra; idon, ri Sleibe-luǯa[c]) do marbaḋ do mac a der[b]braṫar ſein i ſill 7 domarbaḋ e ſein ind ſo cetoir, tre imdell Aeḋa hUi Conċobuir.—Brian[d], mac

A.D. 1225. [15] a, A.

A.D. 1226. [1] Feiḋlim, A. [2] a laim, B. [3] n-Gall, A. [4] -da, A.—[a-a] .iiii. ſ., n. t. h., A; .u. ſ., B. [b] -.u.° (1225), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] om., D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1227. [a-a] .u. ſ., n. t. h., on blank space, A; .ui. ſ., B. [b] -.ui.° (1226), B (C, D); erroneously. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D.

---

[2] *Were slain.*—The *Four Masters* say they were burned in a house which was set on fire by their brothers.

[3] *Great destruction.*—D, perhaps correctly, connects this and the following entry (1224): Fuit enim eodem anno maxima mortalitas hominum, ita ut circa festum Sanctae Brigide autumnalia blada colligerentur, cum nec tum seminatura futuri anni facta fuisset, occasione predictarum guerrarum.

1226. [1] *Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair.*—According to the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*) the deed was done

Digitized by Google

slain[2]]. Great destruction[3] of people in this year.—The corn was a-cutting on the morrow of the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1.] and the ploughing was a-doing at the same time. [1225]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, 29th of the moon, A.D. 1226. Feidhlimidh Ua Concobhair[1] seized a house upon Domnall Ua Flaithbertaigh, so that he killed and burned himself and his kinsman.—Aedh Ua Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner by Aedh, son of Cathal Red Hand[2] and given into the hand[s] of the Foreigners.—Tighernan, son Cathal Ua Conchobair, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Dubhdai.—Muirghius Mac Diarmata was killed.—Connmac O'Tarpa, bishop of Luighni,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Cell-mor was razed by Cathal O'Raighillaidh. [1226]

(Aedh[4] Ua Ruairc was killed by Cathal Ua Raighillidh and by Conchubhar, son of Cormac [Ua Maelruanaigh].)

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1227. William Mares, son of the Justiciary of Ireland, was taken prisoner by Cormac, son of Tomaltach,[1] king of the Rock and by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Donnsleibhe O'Grada (otherwise, Ua Gadhra; namely, king of Sliabh-Lugha) was killed by the son of his own brother in treachery and he [the slayer] himself was killed therein immediately, through device[2] of Aedh Ua Conchobair.— [1227]

---

by the sons of Murtough O'Flaherty, aided by O'Conor. The entry in the *Annals of Loch Ce* makes no mention of Feidhlimidh.

[2] *Cathal Red-Hand.*—That is, O'Conor, King of Connaught.

[3] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[4] *Aedh, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters.* It is there stated that O'Rourke was slain on Lough Allen (co. Leitrim).

1227. [1] *Tomaltach.*—Mac Dermot. His residence was the *Rock* of Lough Ce. A full account of the transaction is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce*, whence it has been copied by the Four Masters.

[2] *Device.*—"Devise," C; industria, D. The account in the *Four Masters* states that the nephew seized a house upon the uncle.

Digitized by Google

Concobair hUi n-Diarmata, do marbad.[d]—Dionisius[1] [e]
A 58d hUa[2] Mor|da do crosad d'ersuc Oil-finn.—Cumara hUa Domnalla[i]n do marbad i n-geimil do Ruaidri Mac Duinnsleibe, a n-digail a athar 7 sé cosrta.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] l.[b] xx. i.,[b] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° uiii.°[c] Aed, mac Cathail croibdeg hUi Concobair, do marbad do Gallaib i mebail, iar[1] n-a dicur do Chonnachtaib uaitib.—Giuristiect na hEreann do gabail do mac Uilliam Burc (idon,[d] Ricard[d])—Aed, mac Ruaidri, do gabail risge Connacht 7 rohairgeb[e] a cleirig 7 a lucht eladna arcena a tirib comaidcib,[2] ar[f] n-a cur ri ruacht 7 ri gosta.—Muircertach, mac Flaithbertaig hUi Flannagain, do marbad la macaib hUi Ghadra.[f]—Fergal, mac Sitriuca hUi Ruairc, do marbad do macaib Neill, mic Congalaich hUi Ruairc.—Niall, mac Congalaig hUi

A.D. 1227. [1] Dionis, B.[2] O, B.—[e] The Dionisius and Cumara entries are given under 1225 (=1226) in D.

A.D. 1228. [1] ar (ar), B. [2] -dci, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B. [c] uiii.° (1227), B (C, D). B (followed by C and D) has no entry under this year. There is a blank space of four lines. Then:—

Kal. Ian. [blank for ferial and epact] A.D. m.° cc.° xx.° uiii.° The entries follow as in A. The year in advance, caused by the omission of 1192, being thus abandoned, B (as well as C and D) comes into harmony with the chronology of A. [d-d] itl., n, t. h., A: om., B, C, D. [e] After this word, cell was written, but subsequently deleted by having a dot placed under each of the letters, A. [f-f] om., B, C, D.

---

[2] *Crossed as a Crusader.*—Literally, *signed;* the native equivalent of *cruce-signatus.* "Crucified," C; over which another hand wrote *abdicavit!* Excommunicatus fuit, D; in which the entry is given under 1225.

As O'More resigned in 1229 and died in 1231, his object apparently was not to go in person to the Holy Land, but to gain the indulgence by contributing to the Crusade. In reference to the request of the king of Scotland regarding: Nonnulli milites et alii de regno suo propter paupertatem, alii ob senectutem, quidam vero propter debilitatem, quamplures etiam ob infirmitatem nequeunt personaliter exequi votum, quod

Digitized by Google

Dionysius Ua Mordha was crossed as a Crusader[3] from [1227]
[being] bishop of Oil-finn.—Cumara Ua Domnallain was killed in captivity by Ruaidhri Mac Duinnsleibhe, in revenge of his father, he [Cumara] being crossed [as a Crusader].

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, 21st of the moon, A.D. [1228 Bis.
1228. Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand Ua Conchobair, was killed by the Foreigners in treachery, after his being put away by the Connachtmen from themselves.—The Justiciate of Ireland was assumed by the son of William de Burgh (namely, Richard[1]).—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, [and his brothers] took the kingship of Connacht and the churches and territories of Connacht were pillaged by them ✓ and moreover its clergy and folk of learning were expelled into foreign countries, after being exposed to cold and to hunger.—Muircertach, son of Flaithbertach Ua Flannagain, was killed by the sons of Ua Gadhra.—Ferghal, son of Sitriuc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Congalach Ua Ruairc.—Niall, son of Congalach

---

assumpto crucis signaculo, de transeundo in eiusdem Terre subsidium emiserint, a Brief of Gregory IX., dated the Lateran, March 31 (1238), empowers Cardinal Otho, the Papal Legate, to absolve such from the vow of the Cross: recepta prius ab eis sufficienti et idonea cautione (security), quod omnes expensas, quas facturi essent in eundo, morando et redeundo, in manibus tuis assignent: alias laborem itineris pietatis operibus compensando, illam indulgentiam habituri, qu[a]e transeuntibus in ipsius Terre subsidium in Generali Concilio est concessa (Theiner, *Vet. Mon.*, p. 38).

Amongst the charges brought against the bishop of Ardagh, which Innocent IV. (Lyons, Feb. 13, 1245) appointed judges to investigate, was: pecuniam, quam crucesignati decedentes relinquunt in subsidium Terre Sancte, in usus proprios et illicitos . . . convertit.

1228. *Richard.*—On Feb. 15 of this year, Henry III. notified to the citizens of Dublin, Limerick, Drogheda, Waterford, Cork and to "Duncan Carbry" (Donnchad Cairbrech O'Brien) that Richard de Burgh was appointed justiciary of Ireland. (*D[ocuments]. [relating to] I[r]eland]*., I. 1573.)

Digitized by Google

Ruairc, do marbad do Art, mac Airt hUi Ruairc 7 Am̃laim gerr, mac Neill, do marbad du[3] Am̃laim, mac Airt, i fat̃rugad.—Ma[c] Craitᵍ hUa Mallact̃a quieuit in Christo.[g]

(Dauid[h] O Flaínn, taisec̃ Sil-Mailruanaid, d'héc.—Aed, mac Donnc̃ad I Fergail, do m̃arbad la hAed, mac Am̃laim I Ferg̃ail.[h]—Caislen[i] Chuil-rat̃ain do denum in bliad̃ain si.—San Fronsias d'onorugad mar gac̃ naem̃ in bliad̃ain si leisin Para, idon, le Gregorius nonus, scilicet, decimo septimo Kalendas Augustii[i].)

Kal. Ian. i[i].[a] f., l. ii.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xx.° ix.° Duibessa, ingen Ruaid̃ri, ben Cat̃ail Mic Diarmata, do éc i n-a caillic̃ duib.—Diarmait Mac[1] Carrtaig̃, rí Des-Muman, quieuit in Christo.—Dionis[b] hUa Mord̃a, espuc Sil-Muired̃aig̃, do cur a espucoide uad̃a.[b]—
B 60c Girard hUa Cat̃a[i]n, canonac̃ | is eolc̃a dobi[2] isin Ord Canonac̃ [in Christo quieuit].—Diarmait[b] Mac Fiaic̃, abb Reiglesa Gilla-Molaisi hUa[-i] Gillura[i]n i Tuaim, in Christo quieuit 7 a ad̃nucal i n-Ard-c̃arna.[b]—Muiredac̃ hUa Gormg̃aile, prioir reiglesa Indsi-mic-nErind (no,[c] -n-Erin[c]), duine[d] is egnaid̃e 7 is craib-t̃igi[u][3] dobi do Coiced̃ Con[n]ac̃t, in Christo quieuit.—Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Charraig̃, airc̃innec̃ Tig̃i-Uait̃in 7 uasalṡacart 7 duine rob'ṡerr deirc 7 eineac̃[e] dobi i cenntur[4] Connac̃t, in Christo quieuit.

A.D. 1228. [3] do, B.—[g-g] om. D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i-i] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1229. [1] Mag, B. [2] roboi, B. [3] -t̃ige, B. [4] -tair, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. The Girard entry is omitted in D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [d] d is doubled by mistake, B. [e] daenac̃t—*humanity*, B.

---

[2] *Amlaim the Short.*—Auly Carr [Garr]; alias, curtus filius, D.

[3] *David — Aedh — the castle.* — These three native items are given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Digitized by Google

Ua Ruairc, was killed by Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc and [1228]
Amlaim the Short,[2] son of Niall, was killed by Amlaim, son of Art, in bathing.—Ma[c] Craith Ua Mallachta rested in Christ.

(David[3] O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaidh, died.—Aedh,[3] son of Donnchadh O'Ferghail, was killed by Aedh son of Amhlam O'Ferghail.—The castle[3] of Cuil-rathain was built this year.—Saint Francis was honoured[4] like every saint this year by the Pope, namely, by Gregory IX., that is, on the 17th of the Kalends of August [July 16].)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. [1229
1229. Duibessa, daughter of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], wife of Cathal Mac Diarmata, died a nun.—Diarmait Mac Carrthaigh, king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Dionysius Ua Mordha, bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], put his bishopric away from him.—Girard Ua Cathain, the most learned Canon that was in the Order of Canons [rested in Christ].—Diarmait Mac Fiaich, abbot of the Monastery of Gilla-Molaisi Ua Gillurain in Tuaim, rested in Christ and was buried in Ard-carna.—Muiredach Ua Gormghaile, prior of the Monastery of the Island of Mac-nErind (or, [Mac]-nErin), the most erudite and pious person of the Fifth of Connacht, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Mac Gilla-Charraigh, herenach of Tech-Baithin and eminent priest and the person of best charity and hospitality that was in this side[1] of Connacht, rested in Christ.

---

[4] *Was honoured, etc.*—He was canonized in the church of St. George, Assisi.

1229. [1] *This side of Connacht.*—That is, the eastern portion, where the compiler lived. The expression is incorrectly rendered "in those parts" in C. The entry in the *Four Masters* states that Mac Gillacarry was interred in the (Premonstratensian) monastery of Trinity Island (Loch Ce), after the body lay unburied for three nights in the (Cistercian) abbey of Boyle, the monks of which attempted to retain it.

Digitized by Google

A 59a Kal. Ian. for[a] Mairt,[a] l. x. iii.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° Gilla-Isu h-Ua Cleirig, epscop Luigne, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Gilla-Carrtaig[c] hUa hElgiusa[i]n, canonac̆ 7 angcaire, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Donnsleibe hUa Inm̆uine,[1] manac̆ naem 7 maigister saer, quieuit in[b] [Christo[b]].—Mael-Muire hUa Mail-Eoin, abb Cluana-mac-Nois, in Christo quieuit.—Mael-Sec̆lainn[c] Mac Phireid̆ind, uasalṡacart 7 maigistir leiginn, quieuit in [Christo], i n-a noibisdi i Mainistir na Buille.[c]—Gilla-in-Coimded̆ hUa Duillenna[i]n, comarba Feic̆in 7 abb reiglesa Canonac̆ Esa-dara, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d]—Sluaiged̆[e] la hUilliam Burc i Connacta,[2] gur'-mill[ed] moran leis[f] do Chonnac̆taib̆.[f] Donn óg Mag Oirec̆taig do marbad̆ doib̆ 7[g] Ec̆tigern, mac in breit̆-em̆an, hUa Mincac̆ain do marbad̆ doib̆.—Art, mac[h] Airt hUi Ruarc, do marbad̆ do Raghnall hUa Find i meb̆ail.—Ma[c] Crait̆ Mac Sherraig, espuc Con-

A.D. 1230. [1] Inm̆ainen, B. [2] ·c̆taib̆, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; .iii. f. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] quieuit in, A. [e] This and the Art-Aed-Gilla-Isu- and Macrait̆ entries are the only items given (in the foregoing order) in D. [f-f] do Chonnac̆taib̆ leis, B. [g] om., A. [h] mac mic—*grandson*, A.

1230. [1] *Mac Craith — Joseph.*—Much light is thrown on these obits by the plaint made in person by bishop Jocelin and embodied in a Brief of Gregory IX. (Perugia, April 8, 1235; Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 30), appointing judges to examine whether the diocese of Ardagh belonged to Tuam, or to Armagh. The archbishop of Tuam consecrated the prior of Inismor (most probably Inishmore—*great island*—in Lough Gamna, co. Longford) bishop of Ardagh. Afterwards, Joseph (Mag Theichidhain), the archdeacon, who had officiated as such at the function, falsely represented to the primate L[uke Netterville], that himself had been elected. Thereby he obtained confirmation, caused himself (non sine symonie vitio) to be consecrated by the authority of Luke's successor (Donatus) and was intruded by lay influence into partial possession of the diocese.

The canonical bishop having died, "Magairy" (=Mac Sherraigh of the text), the new archdeacon, received consecration from the Tuam metropolitan. His death took place within the same year (1230). Whereupon, the intruded obtained total possession and proceeded to

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. upon Tuesday, 13th of the moon, A.D. 1230. Gilla-Isu Ua Cleirigh, bishop of Luigni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Gilla-Carrthaigh Ua Elgiusa[i]n, canon and anchorite, rested in Christ.—Donnsleibe Ua Inmhainen, a holy monk and master-wright, rested in Christ.—Mael-Muire Ua Mail-Eoin, abbot of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Fhireidhinn, eminent priest and master of literature, rested in Christ, a novice in the Monastery of the Buill.—Gilla-in-Coimdedh Ua Duillennain, successor of [St.] Feichin and abbot of the Monastery of Canons of Es-dara, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh into Connacht, so that much of Connacht was destroyed by him. Donn Mag Oirechtaigh Junior was killed by them and Echtighern Ua Mincachain, son of the Brehon, was killed by them.—Art, son of Art Ua Ruairc, was killed by Ragnall Ua Finn in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith[1] Mac Sherraigh, bishop of Conmaicni [1230]

alienate the diocesan property. The prior of "St. John's outside the new gate of Dublin" and his fellow judges (appointed *ad hoc* by the Curia, on the complaint of the prior and canons of Kilbixy (co. Westmeath)) quashed the election of Joseph as uncanonical and unconfirmed by his own (Tuam) metropolitan. The execution of the sentence was intrusted to the primate. He, however (quadam pecunie summa et quibusdam procuratoribus symoniace receptis), for the second time, intruded Joseph.

But the church having been long destitute of a pastor and not free from the danger of an invader, the archbishop of Tuam, to whom the right of election had devolved by lapse of time, consecrated Jocelin, "a monk of St. Mary's near Dublin." (This took place either at the close of 1232, or in the beginning of 1233. For on March 1 of the latter year, Henry III. commanded the justiciary, Maurice FitzGerald, to give such possession of the see to Jocelin, consecrated bishop thereof, as Robert (sic), his predecessor, had at his death (*D. I.*, I. 2018).)

On the other hand, the primate (non sine symonie vitio, ut dicitur) confirmed the election of G[elasius = Gilla-Isu], a priest of the diocese, said to have been excommunicated (for whom, see under 1237, *infra*).

A palpable hiatus in the foregoing, namely, the death of Joseph, is supplied by the additional obit of the text. The omission of his demise by the original compiler shows that, in the chronicle from

Digitized by Google

maicne[3], duine ir mo crabad 7 eineč dobi illeiť Cuinn, in Chrirto[d] quieuit.[d]—Aeď hUa Neill, ri Tuaisce[i]rt (Erenn[i]) 7 ri Leiťi Cuinn uile 7 deżadbur airdriż Erenn uile[j] 7 duine ir mo romarb 7 rocreč Gullu[k] 7 romill cairlena dobai do Ghaiďelaiď,[4] a[5] éc 7 duine ir luża[6] roraileď d'fergbail bair innur aile act le Gallaiď, quieuit in[b] [Chrirto[b]].—Floirint[e] hUa Cerballa[i]n, erpuc Thire-hEogain, uaralfenoir togaiďe, pontificatur rui anno quadragesimo sexto, [a]etatis ru[a]e octogesimo sexto, in Chrirto quieuit.[e]

(Iorep[l] Mag Theiťiďan, epscob Conmaicne, quieuit.[l] . . . 7[m] corp San Fronsep d'atrugud do comarba na m-bratar cum eaglaise dorigneť 'n-a onóir fein, 8 Kt. Iunii.[m])

Kal. Ian. for[a] Ceatain,[a] l.[b] xx.iii.,[b] Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] xxx.[c] i.[c] Feťrolisi[1] (idon,[c] ben Muirceartaiż Muimnió, mic Toirrdealbaiż moir 1 Concubuir[c]), ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Chrirto].[d]—Dubčablaiż,[d] ingen Concobair Mic Diarmata, do éc i Mainistir na Buille.[d]—Flann hUa Connačtaiż, erpuc na Breifne, in[e] Chrirto quieuit.[e]—Sluażad mor leis O n-Domnaill docum hUi[2] Raiżillaiż, co ruc ben hUi

[3] -m, B. [4] Ghaeiďealaiď B. [5] do (sign of infinitive), B. [6] luża, B. [i] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B, C, D. [j] om., B. [k] Sic, A, B. The first u arises from assimilation with the final. It proves that the original contained the proper case-ending. [l-l] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [m-m] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The beginning of the entry stood on a line that was cut away in trimming the edge.

A.D. 1231. [1] Feťrolise, A. [2] hI, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., A; .m. p. (the Latin equivalent), B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] om., A; "dead," C; *quieuit in pace*, D.

---

which Maguire copied, Mag Theichidain was passed over as an intruder.

In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), Joseph is given first and *quiesit in Christo* applied to both.

[2] *Christ.*—D adds: Eodem etiam anno, O'Donill cum vi armata

Digitized by Google

[Ardagh], the person of most piety and generosity that was in the Half of Conn, rested in Christ.—Aedh Ua Neill, king of the North (of Ireland) and king of all the Half of Conn and worthy future arch-king of all Ireland and the person of the Gaidhil that most killed and pillaged the Foreigners and destroyed castles, died. And the person that it was least thought would find death otherwise than by the Foreigners rested in Christ.[2]—Florence Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain [Derry], eminent senior select, rested in Christ, in the 46th year of his pontificate, the 86th of his age. [1230]

(Joseph[1] Mag Theichidhan, bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested.— . . And the body of Saint Francis was removed[3] on the 8th of the Kalends of June [May 25] by the Superior of the Friars to the church that was built in his own honour.)

Kalends of Jan. upon Wednesday, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1231. Fethfolighi (namely, wife of Muircertach the Momonian,[1] son of Toirrdealbach Mor O'Concubuir), daughter of Conchobur Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Dubchablaigh, daughter of Concobhar Mac Diarmata, died in the Monastery of the Buill.—Flann Ua Connachtaigh, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—A great hosting by O'Domnaill against Ua Raighillaigh, so that he took the wife of Ua Raighillaigh away with him, [1231]

---

innasit Conaciam et, licet multa commisit damna, tamen filii Rorici I Conchuir non adheserunt eius consilio illa uice.

This is given in substantially the same terms by the Four Masters at this year.

[3] *Removed.*—For the unseemly brawl that took place on the occasion of the translation, see Wadding, *Annal. Minor. ad an.* 1230, p. 414, *seq.*

1231. [1] *Momonian.* — So called from having been reared in Munster. At 1233, D gives *Odo venenosus*, mistaking *Muimnech* (Momonian) for *neimnech* (venomous).

Digitized by Google

Raiǯillaiǯ leis, idon, ingin Meg[3] Phiačrač 7 co rucsat seoit 7 ínnm̆usa 7[d] maiťius[d] in b̆aile uile leó.—Con-
B 60d čobur | got[4] hUa hEaǯra, ri Luiǯne, quieuit in[d] [Christo].[d] —Dubťem̆rač,[d] ingen hUi Chuinn, ben [Ph]laiťbertaiǯ hUi Phlannaga[i]n, quieuit in [Christo[d]]. —Plaiťbertač hUa Plannaga[i]n, taisec̆ Clainni-Caťail 7 duine is uaisle[f] dobi[f] do Shil-Muiredaiǯ, do[5] éc i n-a oiliťri i Mainistir na Buille.—Dionisius[6 g] hUa Mordͣa espuc Sil-Muiredaiǯ, quieuit in Christo.[g]

A59b[Bis.] Kal. Ian. for[a] Dardain, l. u.,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ii.° Aeď[b] hUa Fergail, taisec̆ Muinnteri-hAngaile, do marbaď d'a braiťrib̆ fein.—Maǯnus, mac Am̆laim, mic Taiďg Mic Maelruanaiǯ, cainnel einíǯ 7 egnuma[1] 7 crabaiď, in Christo[c] quieuit.[c]—Sluaǯaď la hUilliam Burc co caistel Bona-Gaillbi,[2] co n-desnsat caistel ann.—Maidm do ťabairt do na Tuaťaib̆ ar Concobur, mac Aeďa, mic Ruaiďri, cor'marbaď Concobur ann 7 Gilla-Crist, mac Donnčaďa et alii multi. —Donnčaď, mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, quieuit in[d] [Christo[d]].—Mac Neill hUi Gailmreďaiǯ[3] (idon,[e] Concobur[e]), taisec̆ Ceniuil-Moen, quieuit in [Christo].—Coisecraď tempaill Cille-moire 7 Canonaiǯ do ďenum isin baile cetna la Conn hUa Plannaga[i]n.[4]—Sluaǯaď[f]

[3] Meig, B. [4] god, A. [5] a—*his (death took place)*, B. [6] Dionis, B. [f-f] mo maitus doboi—*of greatest goodness that was*, B. [g-g] om., D. Christo is omitted in A.

A.D. 1232. [1] egnoma, B. [2] -Gaillme, B.[3] Gairmle- (by metathesis of l and r), B. [4] -can, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, ; om., B. [b] This and the following entry are given under 1231 in D. [c-c] quieuit in, A. [d-d] om., B. This item is the last which D. has in common with A, B, C under this year. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C.

[2] *Stammerer.* — Incorrectly rendered *mutus* in D. "The adjective *god* (*got*) in medical Irish MSS. is used to translate the Latin *balbus*, or *balbutiens*" (O'Donovan, *Four Masters*, iii., p. 260).

[3] *Ua Mordha.*—The *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*) state that he died in the establishment of the Canons in Trinity Island (Loch Ce), on Dec. 15 and was succeeded by Donough O'Conor.

tized by Google

namely, the daughter of Mag Fhiachrach. And they took away the treasures and valuables and chattels of the whole town with them.—Conchobur Ua hEaghra the Stammerer,[2] king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Dubthemhrach, daughter of Ua Cuinn, wife of [F]laithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, rested in Christ.—[The aforesaid] Flaithbertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail and the person that was noblest of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, died on his pilgrimage in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dionysius Ua Mordha,[3] bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], rested in Christ. [1231]

Kalends of Jan. upon Thursday, 5th of the moon, A.D. 1232. Aedh Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed[1] by his own kinsmen.—Maghnus, son of Amhlam, son of Tadhg Mac Mailruanaigh, candle of generosity and valour and piety, rested in Christ.—A hosting by William de Burgh to the castle of Bun-Gaillbi, so that they built a castle there.—Defeat was inflicted by "the Territories" on Conchobur, son of Aedh, son of Ruadhri [Ua Conchobair], so that Conchobur [himself] and Gilla-Crist son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] and many others were slain there.—Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—The son of Niall Ua Gailmredhaigh (namely, Concobur), chief of Cenel-Moen, rested in Christ.—Consecration of the church of Cell-mor [took place][2] and Canons were established in the same place by Conn Ua Flannaga[i]n.—A hosting by Domnall Ua Lochlainn, [1232 Bis.]

1232. [1] *Killed.*—According to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), he was burned (in an ignited house) in the island of Loch Cuile (in Annaly), co. Longford, the territory of the O'Farrells.

[2] [*Took place*]. — By Donough O'Conor, bishop of Elphin (*Annals of Loch Ce, ad an.*). O'Flannagan (*ib.*) was prior of Kilmore (about six miles east of Elphin O'Donovan, *F.M.* iii. 261).

Digitized by Google

la Domnall hUa Loc̆lainn, la riȝ Ceniuil-Eoȝain, co n-Ȝallaiƀ 7 co n-Ȝaiđelaiƀ i Tir-Conaill đ'ar'mill mór i Fánait 7 i Tir-Chonaill 7 d'a tuc braiȝti Domnaill hUi Baiȝill 7 hUi Tairce[i]rt lais.—Sluaȝađ la hUa n-Domnall isin bliađain cetna i Tir-nEoȝain, co riac̆t Tula[c̆]-nóc, d'ar'marb bú 7 d'ar'loisc arbanna 7 d'ar'-m̆ill mór arc̆ena isin tir 7 tainic ar cul co cosȝurac̆. Ocus isin bliađain cetna roairȝ loinȝ[a]is Ceniuil-Eoȝain Míđbađ 7 Eaȝínís 7 dorala buiđen do Chenel-Conaill ím mac Neill hUi Domnaill cucu 7 d'ar'lađ ár na loinȝsi 7 d'ar'marbađ mac Neill.[f]

(Feiđlim[g] O Concuƀair, rí Connac̆t, do ȝabail do Ricard a Burc, a Milic, a fill 7 riȝe Connac̆t do Aeđ mac Ruaidri aris.[g])

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° iii.° Sluaȝađ la Feiđlimiđ[1] hUa Conc̆obuir i Connac̆taiƀ, co n-dec̆aiđ Cormac, mac Tomaltaiȝ i n-a aȝaiđ,[2] co tuc leis é i Maȝ-Luirȝ, co n-derna longport ic[3] Druím-Ȝreȝraiđe 7 co tainic Cormac 7 Conc̆obur amac̆ 7 na tri Tuat̆a 7 da mac Muircertaiȝ Mic Diarmata, idon, Donnc̆ađ 7 Muircertac̆. Ocus is í comuirli doronsat: toc̆t i[4] n-diaiȝ Aeđa, mic Ruaiđri 7 tucsat maiđm for Aeđ, mac Ruađri, ann, idon, for

A.D. 1232. [f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1233. [1] Feiđlim, A. [2] ađaiȝ (metathesis of ȝ and đ), A. [3] aȝ, A. [4] a, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

[3] *Was killed.*—The final entry of this year in D is: Eodem anno, pauperrimi Fratres, quos Minoritas vocant, venierunt (sic) in Hiberniam.

[4] *Feidhlim, etc.*—About the end of August of this year, Henry III. wrote to de Burgh, the justiciary, that he had been informed that de Burgh seized, imprisoned, and grievously and shamefully treated Frethelin (Feidhlim), son of a former king of Connaught. He was commanded to liberate Feidlim, on his finding sureties to abide anything laid to his charge and to certify why he had been imprisoned (*D. I.*, I. 1975).

In consequence, doubtless, of this mandate, Feidhlim (according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the initial entry of the following year) was set at liberty. His seizure was perhaps one of the reasons why de

Digitized by Google

[namely] by the king of Cenel-Eogain, along with the Foreigners and with the Gaidhil, into Tir-Conaill, whereby he destroyed much in Fanat and in Tir-Conaill and took away the hostages of Domnall Ua Baighill and of Ua Tair-cheirt with him.—A hosting by Ua Domnaill in the same year into Tir-Eogain, until he reached Tulach-oc, whereby he killed cows and burned crops and destroyed much besides in the country and he came back triumphantly. And in the same year the fleet of Cenel-Conaill harried, Midbadh and Eagh-inis and a party of the Cenel-Conaill, under the son of Niall Ua Domnaill, came upon them and thereby was caused destruction of the fleet and the son of Niall was killed.[3] [1232]

(Feidhlim[4] O'Concubhair, king of Connacht, was taken prisoner by Richard de Burgh in Milic, in treachery and the kingship of Connacht [reverted thereby] to Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], again.)

Kalends of Jan. on 17th feria, 16th of the moon, A.D. 1233. A hosting by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir into Connacht, until Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], went to meet him, so that he [Cormac] took him with him into Magh-Luirg and formed a camp at Druim-Gregraidhe and there came out[1] Cormac and Conchobur [his son] and the three Territories and the two sons of Mac Diarmata, namely, Donnchadh and Muircertach. And the counsel they adopted was to go in pursuit of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair]. And they inflicted defeat in that place upon Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, that is, upon the [1233]

Burgh was deprived of the office of justiciary in the beginning of the following month (*ib.*, 1977).

1233. [1] *Out.*—*Amach* in the original; the lection followed by C. D has filius eiusdem; that is, the translator's text was *a mhac*, meaning that Conchubar was son of Cormac. The *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* have the same reading.

Digitized by Google

rig Connact, gur'marbad é fein 7 Aed Muimnec, mac Ruaidri 7 a mac 7 Donnčad mor, mac Diarmata, mic
A 59c Ruaidri | 7 daine imda[i] aili,[5] iar sarugud Tigi-Baitin 7 iar[6] n-a slat d'Aed Muimnec 7 iar[6] slat ceall 7 eclus n-imda aile,[7] gur'tuitset[b] fein i n-einec čeall 7 naem Connact.[b]—Caistel-na-Cailligе 7 caistel Bona-na-Gaillbi do sgailed la Feidlimid hUa Con-čobuir.—Uilliam de Laci 7 Serlus, mac Catail hUi
B 61a Cončobuir 7 Goill imda[i] | do marbad la Muinntir-Raigillaig[8] i Monaig-cranncain.—Mael-Issu hUa Maenaig, uasalsacart rogabad a saltair gač n-aen la[u], act Dia-Domnaig, quieuit in[b] Christo.[b]—Gofraig hUa Daigri, airčinneač Daire Coluim-cille, in Christo quieuit.

(Translatio[c] beati Dominici.[c])

B 61a Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. xxuii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xxx° iiii. Ailín, mac Učtraig, rí Gall-Gaidel, mortu[u]s est.—Domnall,[b] mac Aeda hUi Neill, rí Ceneoil-Eogain 7 adbur rig Erenn, do marbad do Mhac Ločlainn[1] 7 do Chenel-Eogain féin.[2]—Aed hUa hEagra, ríe Luigne,[c] do marbad le Donnčad hUa n-Eagra.—Snečta mor eter dá Notlaic isin bliadain sin.[d] Sicc mor d'a eis, co n-imtigtis daine 7 eič fo n-eirib ar aibnib 7 ar ločaib[3] Erenn.—Diarmait hUa Cuind, taisec Muinntери-hAngaile, do[e] marbad.[e]—Cat do

[5] aile, A. [6] ar—*upon* (temporal), B. [7] ele, A. [8] Raigall-, B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1234. [1] Lač-, B. [2] fadein, B. [3] lačaib, A.—[a-a] on blank space, A, B. [b] This entry follows the Aed item, B, C, D. [c-c] om., A. [d] si—*this*, B. [e-e] mortuus est, B; "died," C. This and the Gilla-na-naem and Mael-Petair entries are omitted in D.

---

[2] *Castle of the Hag.* — Castrum vetule, D.

[3] *Monach-cranncain.—Bog of beautiful trees.* Grunna crannchayn, D. At 855 [=856] *supra*, *Bellum Gronnae magnae* is the Latin rendering

Digitized by Google

king of Connacht; so that he himself was killed and Aedh the Momonian, son of Ruaidhri and his son and Donnchadh Mor, son of Diarmait, son of Ruaidhri and many other persons [were killed], after the profaning of Tech-Baithin and after the pillaging thereof by Aedh the Momonian and after the pillaging of many other abbeys and churches; so that they themselves fell in atonement of the churches and saints of Connacht.—The Castle of the Hag[2] and the Castle of Bun-na-Gaillbhi were razed by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir.—William De Lacy and Charles, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and many Foreigners were killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh in Monach-cranncain[3].—Mael-Isu Ua Maenaigh, an eminent priest that used to recite his Psalter every day, save Sunday, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Ua Daighri, herenagh of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille, rested in Christ. [1233]

(Translation[4] [of the body] of Blessed Dominick.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon,] A.D. 1234. Aillin, son of Uchtrach, king of the Foreign-Gaidhil, died.—Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill, king of Cenel-Eogain and future king of Ireland, was killed by Mac Lochlainn and by the Cenel-Eogain themselves.—Aedh Ua Eaghra, king of Luighni, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Eaghra.—Great snow between the two Nativities [Dec. 25—Jan. 6] in that year. Great frost thereafter, so that persons and horses went under burdens upon the rivers and lakes of Ireland.—Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-Angaile, was killed.—A battle was [1234]

of *Cath Mona-moire* — Battle of Moin-mor (big bog).

[4] *Translation, etc.*—On May 24, Tuesday in Whitsun week, of this year, during a general Chapter of the Order, the body of St. Dominick was transferred with imposing ceremonial to a more befitting receptacle in the church of St. Nicholas, Bologna. (See Bzovius in *Ann. Eccl.*, 1233, n. 5; Quetif and Echard: *Script. Ord. Pred.*, *tab. chron. inter pp.* 84-5.)

čur do'n Mharascal 7 do Gallaib Erenn, gor'marbad in Marasgal[4] ann.—Mael-Issu hUa Gormgaile· prioir Innsi-mic-n-Erín, quieuit in Christo.—Aenğus Mac Gille Fhinnein, rí Fer-Manač, do marbad la hUa n-Domnaill.—Gilla[f]-na-naem, mac Airt hUi Brain, oircinneč Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Mael-Petair[f] hUa Carmaca[i]n, maiğistir Rosa-Comain, quieuit in [Christo].[f]—Espuc hUa[5]-Fiačrač, hUa[5] Mailfağamair,[6] quieuit in[g] Christo.[g]

A 59d Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° u.° Ločlainn, mac Ečtigern hUi Ceallaiğ, do marbad do macaib in Gilla riabaiğ hUi Baiğill.—Sluağad mór lesin Giustís 7 la Mac Uilliam i Connačta, gur'airgetur Maíniştir na Buille 7 co n-dernadur creač Creti[1] 7 docuaid iar sin isin Mumain, gur'gab braiğti hUi[2] Briain 7 táinic ari[ti]s[i] i Connačta 7 co Calad na-cairgi, gur'fág[b]ad in čarracc[3] dó 7 gur'cuir lučt coimeta innti 7 gided[4] dofágbad[5] arí[ti]s[i] í 7 dolegad.

(Is[b] ar in Kalaind si tic Domnall hUa Neill.[b])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xx.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ui.[a]
B 61b Creč Sligid do denam lesin Ghiustis 7 le Brian, | mac Toirrdelbaiğ, gur'gabadur mná imda broidi.[1]—

[4] -cal at first; c was altered to g! A. [5] O, A. [6] Maeil-, B.—[f-f] om., B, C. [g-g] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1235. [1] Creiti, B. [2] 1, A. [3] -ag, A, [4] gidet (that is, the siglum for et with dot overhead, used frequently for ed), B; gidead, A. [5] -gad, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] t. m., t. h., A; om., B. C. D.

A.D. 1236. [1] broide, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1234. [1] *Marechal.*—Richard, Earl of Pembroke. See the graphic account in Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 93, *seq.*

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—D. adds: videlicet Donaldum magnum O'Donill, qui tunc sibi subiecit omnes inhabitantes illius patriae, ita ut sibi et eius filio post ipsum in omnibus parerent concorditer ut suae patrie

Digitized by Google

fought between the Marechal[1] and the Foreigners of Ireland, so that the Marechal was killed therein.—Mael-Isu Ua Gormgaile, prior of Inis-mic-nErin, rested in Christ.—Oenghus Mac Gille-Fhinnein, king of Fir-Manach, was killed by Ua Domnaill.[2]—Gilla-na-naem, son of Art Ua Brain, herenagh of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—Mael-Petair Ua Carmaca[i]n, Master [of the school] of Ros-Comain, rested in Christ.—The bishop of Ui-Fiachrach [Kilmacduagh], Ua Mailfhaghambair, rested in Christ. [1234]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1235. Lochlainn, son of Echtigern Ua Ceallaigh, was killed by the sons of the Swarthy Gilla Ua Baighill.—A great hosting by the Justiciary[1] and by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that they plundered the Monastery of the Buill and effected the pillaging of Creit. And he went after that into Munster, until he received the pledges of Ua Briain and he came again into Connacht, to the Ferry of the Rock, so that the Rock was abandoned to him and he placed a party of guards therein. Notwithstanding, it was abandoned again and pulled down. [1235]

(It is in [*lit*, on] this year comes [the death of] Domnall Ua Neill.[2])

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1236. The pillaging of Sligech was done by the Justiciary and by Brian, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Con- [1236 Bis.]

---

homines; qua conditione O'Donill remisit illis omnes retroactas iniurias et damna quaecunque, pro quorum satisfactione illi suas terras et semetipsos eidem perpetuo tradiderunt.

The original of this I have been unable to find.

1235. [1] *Justiciary.*—Maurice, son of Gerald Fitz Gerald.

[2] *Domnall Ua Neill.*—He is said in the text to have been killed in the preceding year. This note is intended to be a correction of that statement.

Digitized by Google

Gilla-Patraic[b] Mac Gilla-roid, toiseč Cene[oi]l-Oengusa, mortuus est.[b]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uii.° Creč Renna-duin do ďenum la Feiďlimiď hUa Concobair[1] ocus domarbaď Concobur buiďe, mac Toirrďelbaiǧ 7 Taďg, mac Cormaic. Ocus táiníg in Giustis co Termonn-Cailḟind[2] 7 doloisceď in baile 7 doloisceď tempoll Imliǧ-U-Rocaďa.—Maidm Cluana-ca[ťa] tuc Feiďlímiď[3] ar macaiď Ruaiďri 7 ar Cončobur, mac Cormaic.—Tomás hUa Ruaďa[i]n, espuc Luiǧne, quieuit in [Christo].—Espuc Conmaicne, idon, hUa Tormaiď, quieuit in [Christo].—Muircertač Mac Diarmata (mic[b] Ruaiǧri[b]), quieuit in [Christo] (no,[c] do marbaď[c]).

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. xii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° uiii.° Donnčaď uaiťneč, mac Aeďa, mic Ruaiďri, do marbaď do Thaďg, mac Aeďa, mic Caťail croiďde[i]rg. —Donnčaď, mac Duarcain hUi Eaǧra, do marbaď d'a
A 60a braiťriď.— | Sluaǧaď[1] mór dočuadur Gaill[2] i Cenél-

A.D. 1236. [b-b] om., C, D.

A.D. 1237. [1] -buir, A. [2] -lainn, A. [3] Feiďlim, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1238. [1] Sluaǧ, B. [2] Goill, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B.

1236. [1] *Captive.*—After this entry, D has: Eodem anno Sanctus Franciscus mortuus est. I do not know any saint of the name who died in this year.

1237. [1] *Ua Ruadhain.*—O'Ruan, C; O'Ruanj, D. The inflected *d* was omitted in pronunciation.

[2] *Ua Tormaidh.*—In the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), his Christian name is given as Gilla-Isu. Having obtained confirmation of his appointment from the primate (1230, note 1, *supra*), he, according to bishop Jocelin, collected an armed force and burned the episcopal houses, together with the fort, or close (castrum), of Ardagh church; thereby destroying the stone (round ?) tower of the cathedral (quandam eius turrim lapideam).

Then proceeding against the bishop, who was being vested for celebration of the divine offices, Gelasius would presumably have slain him and his, had they not provided for themselves by flight. Thus expelled, Jocelin proceeded

Digitized by Google

chobair], so that they took away many women captive.[1]— [1236]
Gilla-Patraic Mac Gillaroid, chief of Cenel-Oengusa, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1237]
1237. The pillaging of Rinn-duin was done by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair and there were killed Conchobur the Tawny, son of Toirrdelbach and Tadhg, son of Cormac. And the Justiciary came to the Termon of [St.] Cailfhinn and the town was burned and the church of Imlech-Ua-Rochadha was burned.—The defeat of Cluain-Ca[tha] was inflicted by Feidhlimidh upon the sons of Ruaidhri and on Conchobur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]. —Thomas Ua Ruadhain,[1] bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—The bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], Ua Tormaidh,[2] rested in Christ.—Muircertach (son of Ruaighri) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ (or, was killed[3]).

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon,] A.D. [1238]
1238. Donnchadh of Uaithne,[1] son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand[2].—Donnchadh, son of Duarcan Ua Eaghra, was killed by his kinsmen.—The Foreigners went upon a great hosting into Cenel-Eogain.

---

to the Curia for redress. The judges appointed by Gregory IX. were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishop of Ossory and the prior of All Saints, Dublin. (Theiner, *ubi sup.* p. 30-1.) O'Tormey, it seems probable, died before the proceedings were brought to a close, leaving Jocelin in undisputed possession.

On a review of all the circumstances, it seems impossible to acquit Donatus, archbishop of Armagh, of grave dereliction of duty. A question to be decided amicably by canonical process he thrice deliberately submitted to the arbitrament of force.

The total silence of the native Annals respecting a contest of such duration and violence is remarkable.

[3] *Was killed.*—This, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, is the true reading.

1238. [1] *Of Uaithne.* — So called perhaps from having been fostered in Uaithne (Owney and Owney-beg, co. Limerick; O'Donovan, *Book of Rights*, p. 46).

[2] *Red-Hand.* — Scabidi, D. The

n-Eoghain.—Flaithbertach[b] Mac Cathmhail, airdtoiseach Cene[oi]l-Feradhaigh, bagar gaisced 7 éinigh Gaeidhiul[sic] 7 airdtoiseach dano Clainni-Conghaile 7 O-Cennfoda hi Tir-Manach, a mharbadh do Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, d'a bhráthair fein, i meadhail.[b]

Kal Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xxiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xxx.° ix.° Cath Cairn-Siadhail[1] tuc Domnall Mag Lachlainn, du mar'marbadh[2] Domnall Tamnaigi O Néill 7 Mag Mathghamhna 7 maithi Cheniuil-Moen[3] uile 7 fochaidhe aile 7 dohathighadh in[4] bliadhain seime sin é (idon,[b] Domnall Mag Lachlainn[b]) 7 dogadh ari[thi]s[i] an rigi cetna a haithli in[d] madhmu moir sin tuc.

B61c[Dis.] Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. iiii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° Feidhlimidh Ua[1] Conchobuir do dhul tairis co teach righ Saxan 7 tuc onoir 7 fímiadh[2] mor leis.—Cormac, mac Tomaltaigh, do adhradhadh isin bliadhain sin.[3]—Fergal, mac Conchonnacht (1[b] Raighilligh[b]), do marbadh la Maelruanaigh, mac Fergail (7[b] la Concubur, mac Cormaic[b]).—Donnchadh, mac Murchertaigh, do gabail righi[4] na Cairrgi.—Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, oirchinneach Ardda-carna, quieuit in[c] [Christo[c]].

(Dominus[d] Albericus, archiepiscopus Armachanus, in Anglia in Armachanum consecratus est archi-

A.D. 1238. [b-b] om., A; perhaps, as it was the last item, by oversight. Given in C, D.

A.D. 1239. [1] -tsi-, A. [2] ar'marbadh, A. [3] Cenel-, B. [4] an, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., t. h., A.; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1240. [1] O, A. [2] rigimadh, B. [3] si—*this*, B. [4] ri, A. (Scribe perhaps thought the meaning was that Donnchadh *took* (captured) *the king*, instead of *took* (assumed) *the kingship*).—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om.,

translator, by a lapse of memory, took Cathal *Carrach* for Cathal *Croib-derg* (Red-hand).

1239. [1] *Of Tamnach.* — O'Neill was probably reared in Tawny (Tamhnach), co. Fermanagh.

[2] *More.*—Et aliis qui hic non numerantur, D.

—Flaithbertach Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, crown of championship and generosity of the Gaidhil and arch-chief, moreover, of Clann-Conghaile and Ui-Cennfhoda in Tir-Manach, was killed by Donnchadh Mac Cathmail, by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1238]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1239. The battle of Carn-Siadhail was fought by Domnall Mag Lachlainn, wherein was killed Domnall O'Neill of Tamnach,[1] and Mag Mathgamna and the nobility of all Cenel-Moen and a multitude more[2] [were slain]. And he (namely, Domnall Mag Lachlainn) had been dethroned the year before[3] that and he assumed the same kingship again, on the morrow of that great defeat he inflicted. [1239]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. 1240. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir went across to the house of the king of the Saxons and brought [back] great honour and respect with him.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was dethroned in that year.—Ferghal, son of Cu-Connacht (O'Raighaillaigh), was killed by Maelruanaigh, son of Ferghal (and by Conchubur, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata]).—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach [Mac Diarmata] took the kingship of the Rock.—Gilla-na-naemh O Drea[i]n, herenagh of Ard-carna, rested in Christ. [1240 Bis.]

(The Lord Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Ard-Macha, was consecrated in England[1] into the archbishopric of

[3] *The year before.*—That is, by the force mentioned in the second entry of the preceding year.

1240. [1] *Consecrated in England.*—This can only signify that Albert (of Cologne) was in England when appointed primate. On Jan. 3. 1241, Henry III. granted him letters of protection in going to Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2503.)

He had been bishop of Bremen. Albertus, Livoniensis episcopus, obiit. Et Bremensis ecclesia, iure suo potita, Albertum, Bremensem scholasticum, in episcopum elegit; qui postea factus est Primas in Hibernia (*Annal. Stadenses* A.D. 1228-9. *Mon. Germ. Hist.—Script. xvi.* 360). Subsequently he became a Dominican and was Pro-

Digitized by Google

episcopatum.—Sadb, ingen 1 Cheinnedig, ben Donnčada Cairpríd Ui Briain, dhec.—Aed, mac Gilla-cruím 1 Shečnusaig, [do marbad la]Ončubar, mac Aeda, mic Catail croibderg.[d])

Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. xu.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° i.° Domnall mór hUa[1] Domnaill, ri Thire-Connaill 7 Fer[b]-Manač 7 Cairpri 7 Airgiall o Chlar anuas,[b] a ég re hadart iar m-breit buaide o doman 7 o[c] deman 7 a adnacal a Mainister Esa-ruaid.—Cat Caimeirgi tuc Brian O Neill 7[d] Mael-Sečlainn O Domnaill, rí Ceniuil-Conaill, do Domnall Mag Lačlainn, do rig Tire-hEogain, gur'marbad Domnall Mág Loclainn ann 7 deičnebur[2] d'a derbfine fein íme 7 taisig Ceniuil-Eogain uile 7 daine maiti ímda[i] aili fós 7[e] rigi do gabail do Brian O Neill d'a eis.[e]

(Murčad[f] O Flaitberta id, espuc Eanaid-duinn, 7 Diarmait, mac Magnusa mic Toírrdelbaig 7 Tadg, mac Ruaidri 1 Gadra, in Christo quieuerunt hoc anno.[f])

B, C, D. The words in square brackets, being illegible in the MS., are supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

A.D. 1241. [1] O, B. [2] -neabur, B.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] om., A. In the MS., a blank space=8 letters is left. Given in B, C, D. [c] om., A. [d] do —*to*, with no, 7—*or*, *and*—overhead, t. h. (signifying that Mael-Sechlainn was the ally, not opponent, of Brian), B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

vincial in England at the date in the text. (See the additional entries respecting him under 1242, 1246, *infra*.)

[2] *Sadhb ; Aedh.*—Given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Gilla-crom.—The stooped gillie.*

1241. [1] *Domnall mor.*—D adds: filius violentis O'Donil. The translator perhaps took *Egnachan*, which was the name of his father, to signify *violent*.

[2] *The Plain.*—"The plain here referred to is Machaire Oirghiall, or the level part of the county of Louth, which was then in the possession of the English" (O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 302).

[3] *On the pillow.*—That is, a peaceful death from natural causes. D gives: mortuus est in habitu cani monachi. Illeque Donaldus magnus diminuit extorsiones aliaque onera suis subditis, et omnia tam perfecte in sua patria in ciuili gubernacionis forma reducta et certis utilibus

Digitized by Google

Ard-Macha.—Sadhb,[2] daughter of O'Ceinnedigh, wife of Donnchadh Cairpredh Ua Briain, died.—Aedh,[2] son of Gilla-crom[3] O'Shechnusaigh [was killed by] Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand [Ua Conchobair].) [1240]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1241. Domnall Mor[1] Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Fir-Manach and Cairpri and Airghialla from the Plain[2] downwards, died on the pillow,[3] after bringing victory from the world and from the demon and he was buried in the Monastery of Es-ruadh.—The battle of Cameirghi was given by Brian O'Neill and Mael-Sechlainn O'Domnaill, king of Cenel-Conaill, to Domnall Mag Lochlainn, [namely] to the king of Tir-Eogain, so that Domnall Mag Lochlainn was killed therein and ten of his own tribe around him and all the chiefs of Cenel-Eogain and many other good persons likewise. And the kingship was taken by Brian O'Neill after him. [1241]

(Murchadh[4] O'Flaithbertaidh, bishop of Eanadh-duin, and Diarmait, son of Magnus, son of Toirrdelbach [Ua Conchobair], and Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri O'Gadhra, rested in Christ.)

---

constitutionibus de consilio procerum eiusdem pro communi usu inter dominos et subditos tenentes factis et confirmatis in sua vita egit, ut communi hominum estimatione nemo ex eius generatione a tempore *Odonis Mac*[-*ic*] *Aynmeragh* tam bene rexit ita ut similis *Cowyn centum bellorum* in bellis extirpandis ac *Cormaco*, filio eiusdem, in equitate iudiciorum ac *Arthuro Hynir* in extirpandis et rejiciendis foraneis et dignus socius *Brian Boravo* in bellicosis actibus et religione retinenda diceretur. Cuius bonorum operum fructu regnum Connallie vicit et reliquit suis posteris. Cui successit filius eius, Moelseaghlin.

The original of the foregoing I have not found. His death as a Grey (Cistercian) monk and the comparisons, with exception of the first, are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*). Aed, son of Ainmire, was slain in 597(-8), *supra*. Conn of the hundred battles, Art Aenfhir (the lonely), his son and Cormac, son of Art [not of Conn, as in D], were kings of Ireland who lived in the second century (A.D.). Brian Boruma was slain in the battle of Clontarf, 1014, *supra*.

[4] *Murchadh, etc.*—These three

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. xxui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ii.° Donnčaď Cairbreč hUa Briain 7 a mac, Toirrďelbač,[1] do ég i n-aen bliaďain.—Brian hUa[2] Duďda, ri hUa[2]-Fiačrač 7 hUa[2]-nAmalgaiď | do ég irin bliaďain cetna.—Sluaiged mór Lerin Giurtir 7 le Feiďlimiď hUa[2] Cončoďair i Tir-Conaill i[3] n-deagaiď Thaiďg hUi Cončobair, gur'gabrat braigdi[4] hUi[5] Domnaill do'n čur rin.—Taďg hUa[2] Cončoďair do gaďail le Coin-Chonnačt hUa[2] Ragallaig tre furail Fheiďlimiď in bliaďain cetna for.

(Alibeara,[b] airdeprcop Arta-Mača, do ďul a Saxanaiď.—Ugo de Laci, iarla Ulaď, quieuit.[b]).

B 61d Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 5, l. 7[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc. xl.° iii.° Cormac, mac Tomaltaig, do gabail le Taďg (mac[b]

A.D. 1242. [1] -ďeal-, A. [2] O, A. [3] a, A. [4] -de, A. [5] I, A.—[a-a] blank space, A, B. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om. B, C, D.

A.D. 1243.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space left by first scribe, A; om., B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

obits are given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

1242. [1] *Donnchadh.*—Thus in D: Donatus Carribragh O'Brien, rex Momonie ac legitimus heres Brien Borui[mh]e in defendendo et retinendo nomen, dignitatem, fidem et famam Momoniensium et principale sustentaculum gubernacionis Hibernie, una cum filio suo, Terlagh, qui expectatus rex erat Momonie, mortuus est.

The foregoing is apparently expanded from the obit in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*), in which Donnchadh is called the supporter of the faith and fame of the Half of Mogh and tower of splendour and pre-eminence of the South of Ireland.

Donnchad's zeal once produced an unexpected result. In a Letter addressed to the bishops of Annaghdown and Clonfert (dated Jan. 10, 1244), Innocent IV. appoints them judges in a complaint made by the bishop of Killaloe against the archbishop of Cashel. After his consecration, Richard de Burgh, the Justiciary, retained the regalia, refusing to give them up, except on payment of a sum of money. Whereupon the bishop threatened to excommunicate any one paying the mulct. Verum quia tandem, ipso penitus ignorante, a nobili viro, D. Carbrech, domino Tuadomonie, Laoniensis diocesis, contra inhibitionem huiusmodi dicta fuit persoluta pecunia, et per consequens prefata regalia eidem episcopo restituta, idem archiepiscopus,

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1242. Donnchadh[1] Cairbrech Ua Briain and his son, Toirrdhelbach, died in the same year.—Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Amhalgaidh, died in the same year.—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Connaill, in pursuit of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, so that[2] they received the hostages of Ua Domnaill on that occasion.—Tadhg Ua Conchobhair was taken prisoner by Cu-Connacht Ua Raghallaigh, by direction of Feidhlimidh, this year also. [1242]

(Alberic [Albert], archbishop of Armagh, went into Saxon-land.[3]—Hugh De Lacy,[4] Earl of Ulster, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 7th of the moon,) A.D. 1243. Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], was [1243]

---

contra eum [episcopum] ex alia causa rancore concepto, ipsum ex hoc reapersum labe symoniaca reputat et multiplici molestatione perturbat. (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 43.)

[2] *So that, etc.*—In D: Et licet multa damna intulerunt patrie, tamen defecerunt ex desiderio, quia Thadeus eis traditus non fuit. Sed postea Connassius O'Raylii eundem Thadeum ad requisitum Fielmei I Conor in vinculis detinuit.

The last sentence is the rendering of the textual *Tadhg* item.

[3] *Went into Saxon-land.*—The object of this journey appears from a mandate of Henry III. (St. Sever, May 6, 1243) to the justiciary of Ireland. A[lbert], archbishop of Armagh, had lately come to the king in Gascony, demanding, in right of his church, restitution of Drogheda, Louth and other vills, and of the manor of Nobber (co. Meath), this last having belonged to Hugh de Lacy, late Earl of Ulster. Fitz Gerald was commanded to take with him the treasurer of Ireland and the Seneschal of Meath and enquire into the archiepiscopal rights; which the king neither will, nor ought to, subtract from. (*D. I.*, I. 2618).

[4] *Hugh de Lacy.*—Erroneously given under next year in the *Annals of Loch Ce.* Henry III. wrote to the justiciary of Ireland (Bordeaux, Feb. 8, 1243) that, by law and custom of Ireland, the king may distrain widows by their lands to take husbands of the king's choice, provided the widows be not disparaged. Fitz Gerald is commanded that, if A[melina], widow of Hugh de Lacy, will not marry Stephen Longespee, as the king had requested her, he shall distrain her to do so, according to the custom of Ireland. (*D. I.*, I. 2600). De Lacy must accordingly have died in the preceding year.

Digitized by Google

Aeδa, mic Caťail croibdeirg[b]) O Cončobair[1] ic[2] Mainistir na Buille 7 a bean, ingen Meg Carrťaiǯ, do ťabairt do Choin-Connačt O Raiǯillaiǯ, idon, maťair Taiδg fein.—Taδg O Cončoβair do δallaδ 7 do sbočaδ do Coin-Connačt O Raǯallaiǯ (tre[b] ḟurail Ghall is Gaoiδeal[b]).—Aeδ[c] O Dhuiβdirma, dux na Brédča, mortuus est.[c]

(Gilla-Patraig[d] hUa hAnluain, ri Oirgiall, do marbaδ le saiǯdeoir Connačtač aspd claideač.—Ruairi, mac Aeδa, mic Caťail croiβdeirg, do baťaδ insin t-Sinoinn, ag Ať-liag.—Cončuβar, mac Aeδa, mic Caťail croibdeirg, d'ec.[d]—Sluagad[e] [la] ri Saxan cum ri [Franc] an bliadain si.[e])

[bis] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6, l. 18[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° iiii.° Concobur, mac Aeδa hUi Cončobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Ruaiδri, mac Aeδa, a der[b]braťair, do baťuδ isin t-Sinaind.—Donnčaδ hUa Cončobair, epscop Oil-finn,[1] in Christo quieut.—Cormac, mac Tomalťaiǯ, quieuit in[b] Christo.[b]

(Caislen[c] Dhomnaiǯ-m̃aiǯean do čum̃dač do čločaiβ hoc anno.[c])

Kal Ian. (f.[a] 1, l. 29[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° u.° Cagaδ mor eter ri Saxan 7 Breтain[1] in bliaδain si.

A.D. 1243. [1] -buir, A. [2] ig, A.—[c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] r. m., n. t. h. (the words in square brackets are illegible), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1244. [1] Oileſind, A.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., B, C. D. [c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1245. [1] Breα-, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B.

1243. [1] *By direction, etc.*—Iussu supradicti Feilmei, D.

[2] *Died.*—D adds: O'Donill, Moelseaghlin, cum suo exercitu multa damna Tirione intulit et magnam predam exinde abduxit. The original is not known to me.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—This and the following item are found in the *Annals of Loch Ce* under the ensuing year. They seem misplaced here, being found in the text at 1244. Or perhaps the interpolator considered this to be the true year.

Digitized by Google

taken prisoner by Tadhg (son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand) O'Conchobair, at the Monastery of the Buill and his wife [Etain], daughter of [Finghin Mor] Mag Carrthaigh, was given to Cu-connacht O'Raighillaigh. [She was,] namely, the mother of Tadhg himself.—Tadhg O'Conchobair was blinded and emasculated by Cu-Connacht O'Raghallaigh by (direction[1] of Foreigners and Gaidhil).—Aedh O'Duibhdirma, chief of the Bredach, died.[2] [1243]

(Gilla-Patraig Ua Anluain, king of Oirgialla, was killed by a Connacht archer . . . . . .—Ruai[dh]ri,[3] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, was drowned in the Shannon at Ath-liag.—Conchubhar, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-Hand, died.—A hosting by the king of the Saxons against the king of the Franks this year.[4])

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. 1244. Conchobur, son of Aedh Ua Conchubuir, rested[1] in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, his brother, was drowned in the Shannon.—Donnchadh Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oilfinn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ. [1244 Bis.]

(The castle of Domnach-Mhaighean was covered [roofed] with stone this year.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria, 29th of the moon,) A.D. 1245. Great war[1] between the king of the Saxons and [1245]

---

[4] *This year.*—Given also in the *Annals of Loch Ce* and the *Four Masters* under 1243; but erroneously. Henry III. was in Portsmouth on May 5, 1242 (*D. I.*, I. 2564); in Saintes, June 8 (*ib.*, 2565); in Bordeaux, Sept., 6, 1243 (*ib.*, 2638), and in Westminster, Oct. 12 (*ib.*, 2639).

1244. [1] *Rested.*—A (Cistercian) monk in the abbey of Boyle, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*)

1245. [1] *Great war.* — Maxima gurrarum (sic) comotio inter regem Anglie et Brittones, unde vocati fuerunt a rege Justiciarius et Fielmeus O'Conchuir in Angliam et iverunt, D.

Digitized by Google

In Ʒiuſtiſ do ďul taiſiſ 7 Feiďlímiď[2] (idon,[b] a cabaiſ ſiʒ Saxan[b]) iſin bliaďain ſi[c] fóſ.[c]—Caiſlen Sligiʒ[3] do ďenam le Mac Muiſiſ (Mic[d] Ʒerailt[d]) iſin bliaďain ſi.

(Muſčaď[e] hUa hꝏnluain d'eloʒ o Iniſ Loča-andročaid tſe miſbuilib Padraiʒ.[e])

Kal. Ian. (ſ.[a] 2, l. 10[a]), ꝏnno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ui.° Mac Coṁaſba Močua do ʒabail eſpocoide Shil-Muiſeďaiʒ 7 níſ'leiʒeď a bec d'a aimſiſ do ſe follaṁnuʒuď.—Tainiʒ Ʒiuſtiſ nua ťaiſiſ 7 ſohaťraiʒeď[1] Mac
A 60c Muiſiſ.—Dotoʒaď | Tomaltač hUa[2] Cončoƀaiſ[3] docum eſpocoide Oil-ſind.—Ceſball buiďe O Dalaiʒ quieuit in Chriſto.—Muſčaď[b] O hꝏnluain, ſí Oiſſteſ, do maſbaď tſe eſail Ʊſiain hUi Neill.[b]

[2] Feiďlím, A. [3] Sligiď, B.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., B; om., A; given in D. "The castle of Sligo was made this year," C. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1246. [1] ſo ťaſſaíʒeď, B. The contraction 7̇ = eď is here employed in A and B. [2] O, A. [3] -buiſ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D.

---

[2] *The Justiciary.*—On Jan. 30, 1245, Henry III. wrote to Maurice Fitz Gerald that David, son of Llewellyn, late prince of North Wales, broke the treaty of peace with the king, invaded the king's land of Wales, slew his subjects, and tried to seduce the Welsh barons from their allegiance. The king prays the justiciary, magnates and subjects of Ireland (which he wishes to share in his conquest) to join him in revenging such treachery. Fitz Gerald is commanded, amongst other matters, to certify what provision and force he can despatch to the king's aid and to confer with the magnates thereupon (*D. I.*, I. 2733).

[3] *Feidhlimidh.* — On March 29, 1245, letters of safe conduct for one year were issued for him, in coming to the king. On Oct. 21, 1245, letters of protection, dated from the camp at Gannoc (Carnarvonshire), were granted to him until the king's arrival in Ireland (*D. I.*, I. 2738-78).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: Eodemque anno, Moelseaghlen O'Donill, facto magno exercitu, invasit Anglos et Hibernios inferioris Conacie, a quibus multas vaccas aliaque innumera bona asportarunt.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

[5] *Murchadh.*—See the last (original) entry of the following year.

Digitized by Google

the Britons this year. The Justiciary[2] and Feidhlimidh[3] [Ua Conchobair] went across (that is, in aid of the king of the Saxons) in this year[4] also.—The castle of Sligech was built by Fitz Maurice (Fitz Gerald) in this year. [1245]

(Murchadh[5] Ua hAnluain escaped from the Island of Loch-an-Drochaid,[6] through miracles of [St.] Patrick.)

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, 10th of the moon, A.D. 1246. The son of the successor of [St.] Mochua[1] took [possession of] the bishopric of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin] and not [even] a little of his time was left him to govern [it].—A new Justiciary[2] came across and Fitz Maurice was deposed.[3]—Tomaltach Ua Conchobair was raised[4] to the bishopric of Oil-finn [Elphin].—Cerball O'Dalaigh the Yellow rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by direction of Brian Ua Neill. [1246]

---

[6] *Loch-an Drochaid.*—Lake of the Bridge. See 1053, note 10, *supra.*

1246. [1] *Successor of [St.] Mochua.*—That is, abbot of Balla, co. Mayo. His name was John O'hUghroin. On the death of Donnchadh in 1244, *supra*, John, the archdeacon and Thomas O'Cuinn, abbot of Roscommon, were elected by the dignitaries and the junior canons respectively. Both appealed by procuration to Innocent IV., who was then in Lyons. In a Letter addressed to the archbishop of Tuam, dated July 3 (1245), the Pope decided in favour of John and gave a dispensation in the defect arising from his having been *de soluto genitus et soluta.* See *Annals of Loch Ce*, 1244-5; to be supplemented and corrected by the Papal text in Theiner (*ubi sup.*, p. 44).

[2] *New Justiciary.*—John Fitz Geoffrey. See Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 102.

[3] *Deposed.*—Literally, *unkinged.* "*Drawne*," C; D renders: executus fuit per regis ministros,—which is not alone incorrect in the rendering, but a gross historical error. In this (D) Translation his death is rightly given under 1257.

[4] *Was raised.*—On Aug. 26, 1246, the royal assent to his election was notified to the archbishop of Tuam (although, it was added, the dean and chapter made the selection without first obtaining the king's license). (*D. I.*, I. 2844.)

He was consecrated, according to the *Annals of Loch Ce*, on the Sunday before Septuagesima (Jan. 20) of the following year.

(Alibirt[c] Almaineač, ardepscop Ard-Mača, d'at̆-ruξuð čum na Hungaire.—Epscop Rat̆a-Luraiξ do t̆oluξað čum ardepscopoide Arda-Mača.[c])

B 62a Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 3, l. 21[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° uii.° Mael-Sečlaind hUa Dom̆naill, rí Tire-Conaill 7 in Gilla muinelač hUa[1] Buiξill 7 Mac Somairliξ do marbað le Mac Muiris i[2] m-Bel-at̆a-senaiξ 7 rogabsat Cenel-Conaill re sečtmain comlain in t-at̆, nar'leigset Gall na Gaiðel tairis dib̆, no gur'ímir Cormac hUa[1] Conč̆obair cealg fa ðeireð: idon, dočuaið Cormac,[b] marcsluaξ, ar fat[3] in muiξi siar 7 doindto iar sin ar fut in muiξi cetna, suas co bord in mointiξ 7 dočuaið laim ris sair co rainic At̆-cuil-uaine ar in Eirne. Ocus nír'airiξset Cenel-Conaill, co facadur in marcsluaξ mor čuca do'n taib̆[4] d'a rabadur do'n abaind. Ocus mar[5] do[6] bí Cenel-Conaill 7 a n-aire ar a marcsluaξ leit̆ d'a cul, doleigset[7] na Goill 'san[8] at̆, co tarla Cenel-Conaill 7 in Gilla muinelač hUa[2] Baiξill 7 Mac Som̆airliξ[9] re Mac Muiris i[2] m-Bel-at̆a-senaiξ, cor't̆oitset[c] ann.[c]—Caislen Mic Goisde[i]lb̆ do leξað le macaib̆ Aeða hUi Concob̆air.—Cagað mór do denam do Toírrdelbač (mac[d] Aeða hUi Chončub̆air[d]) 7 do na macaib̆ riξ (re[d] Gallaib̆ in bliaðain si[d]) 7 baileða imða[i] do loscað 7 Goill imða[i] do marbað leó.—

A.D. 1246.—[c-c] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1247. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] fut, B. [4] taeib̆, B. [5] mur, A. [6] Repeated by mistake, A. [7] gur' leigsetur (*so that*, etc.), B. [8] isin, B. [9] Somuirlaiξ, B.—[a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; om., B. [b] om., A. [c-c] gur'marbað leis iat—*so that they were killed by him*, B; followed by C. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

[5] [*Albert*], *etc.* — Postea, idem Albertus, scilicet anno 1246, Papa Innocentio IV., apud Lugdunum, civitatem Galliae, tunc morante, legatus in Pruciam et Livoniam est transmissus. Et sequenti anno, defuncto Iohanne episcopo, residentiam obtinuit in sede Lubicense et demum factus archiepiscopus Rigensis (*Ann. Stad.*, *ubi sup.*, p. 360-1).

His departure took place early in

Digitized by Google

(Aiberic [Albert][5] the German, archbishop of Ard-Macha, proceeded to Hungary [Prussia].—The bishop of Rath-Luraigh was chosen[6] to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha). [1246]

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 21st of the moon,) A.D. 1247. Mael-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, and the [Wry-]necked[1] Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh were killed by Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh. And the Cenel-Conaill held the Ford for an entire week, so that they allowed neither Foreigner nor Gaidhel across, until Cormac Ua Conchobair played a ruse in the end. That is, Cormac went with the horse-host throughout the length of the plain westwards and he turned after that upwards, throughout the length of the same plain, to the edge of the morass and went close thereby eastwards, until he reached the Ford of Cuil-Uaine on the Erne. And the Cenell-Conaill noticed not until they saw the great horse-host [advancing] to them, on the side of the river on which they were. And whilst the Cenel-Conaill had their attention upon the horse-host on their rear side, the Foreigners plunged into the Ford, so that the Cenel-Conaill and the [Wry-]necked Gilla Ua Baighill and Mac Somairligh met Fitz Maurice in Bel-Atha-Senaigh [and] fell there.—The castle of Mac Goisdelbh was pulled down by the sons of Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Great war was made by Toirrdelbach (son of Aedh Ua Conchubhair) and by the sons of the kings [of Connacht] (against the Foreigners this year) and many towns were burned and many Foreigners slain by them.— [1247]

---

the present year. On March 3, it having been intimated to the king that Armagh was vacant by resignation, the justiciary, Fitz Geoffrey, was commanded to take possession of and keep until further orders all the archiepiscopal land and chattels. (*D. I.*, I. 2812.)

[6] *Was chosen.* — See note on *Raighned* under next year.

1247. [1] *Wry-necked.* — *Collo Torturatus*, D.

Digitized by Google

Eačmarcač[e] hUa Cača[i]n, ri Cianačt 7 Fer-na-Craiḃe, do m̃arbaḋ la Maǯnus hUa Cača[i]n, ar n-dul dó ar creič čuige, co hAirṫer-muiǯi i n-Dail-riatai.[e]—Ruaiǯri hUa Cananna[i]n do ǯaḃail riǯe Tire-Conaill.—Aeḋ Mac Cončailleaḋ, abb Cluana-Eois, quieuit.—Raiǯned do oir[d]neaḋ i n-ardepscoboid[i] Arda-Mača isin Roim.—Murčaḋ hUa hAnluain, ri Oirrṫir, do marbaḋ an bliaḋain [si].[f]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. f.[a] [4], l. 2,[a] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° uiii.[a] Ruaiḋri hUa Cananna[i]n do marbaḋ la Ǯoffraiǯ.[1] mac Domnaill moir hUi[2] Domnaill 7 daine imḋa[i] eile araen ris 7 Ǯoffraiǯ[3] do ǯabail riǯi[4] Thire-Conaill d'a eisi.—Raiǯned,[b] ardepscop Arda-Mača, do ṫeačt o'n Roim cum pallio 7 ai[f]frinn do raḋa ḋo leis i feil Peadair 7 Poill innArd-Mača.[b]

(A)	(B)
Iusdis na hEirenn do dul, sluaǯ, ǯu Cuil-raṫain	Sloǯeḋ[c] la Ǯallaiḃ Erenn co Cuil-raṫain co n-dear-

A.D. 1247.—[a-a] om., A. [f-f] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1248. [1] Ǯoffraiḋ, A. [2] hI, A. [3] Ǯoffraiǯ, B. [4] riǯe, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] This follows the Longa entry in B. It is the text of C and D.

---

[2] *Raighned.*—The apparent inconsistency of this and the final (additional) entry of the preceding year is explained by the Letter, dated Lyons, Oct. 8 (1246), of Innocent IV. directing the Dominican Prior of Drogheda and the Franciscian Guardian of Dundalk to serve citations in the matter of the Armagh succession. When the See became vacant (by resignation of the German, Albert), the Chancellor, against the consent of the rest of the Chapter, postulated Germanus, bishop of Rathluraigh (Derry). The archdeacon appealed to the Pope, who through the aforesaid Prior and Guardian enjoined all concerned to appear before the Curia on, or before, the next *Letare Jerusalem* Sunday (the fourth Sunday of the following Lent, March 10, 1247). (Theiner, *ubi sup.*, p. 45.) The present entry of the *Annals* shows that the election of Germanus was set aside, and Raighned [Reginald ?] made archbishop.

Digitized by Google

Eachmarcach Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta and of Fir-na-craibhe, was killed by Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n, on his going upon a foray to the latter, to Airther-muighi in Dal-riatai.—Ruaighri Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill.—Aedh Mac Conchailleadh, abbot of Cluain-Eois, rested.—Raighned[2] was instituted into the archbishopric of Ard-Macha in Rome.—Murchadh Ua hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed this year. [1247]

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1248. Ruaidhri Ua Cananna[i] was killed by Geoffrey, son of Domnall Mor Ua Domnaill and many other persons [were killed] along with him and Geoffrey took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after him.—Raighnedh, archbishop of Ard-Macha, came from Rome with the Pallium and Mass was said by him in it, on the feast of [SS.] Peter and Paul [Monday, June 29], in Ard-Macha. [1248 Bis.]

(A)

The Justiciary of Ireland went [with] a host to Cuil-

(B)

A hosting by the Foreigners of Ireland to Cuil-

With respect to the bishopric of Rathluraigh (Rathlurensis), valuable information is contained in another Letter of the same Pope, dated Lyons, May 31 (1247), transferring the See therefrom to Derry. From the time of the delimitation of the dioceses, the See was in Derry. Sed postmodum bonae memoriae Ocophtyg [Ua Cobthaigh], predecessor eiusdem (i.e., of the bishop who postulated to have the See moved back to Derry) sedem ipsam ad villam Rathlurensem, de qua idem predecessor originem duxerat, illectus natalis soli dulcedine, a Sede Apostolica non petita licentia nec obtenta, transtulit motu proprio voluntatis.

The Ua Cobhthaigh (O'Coffey) here mentioned was, no doubt, the bishop of that name who died in 1173, *supra*. The foregoing is strong confirmatory evidence that the *Bishop's Chair* offered to the Abbot Ua Brolchain in 1158 meant the dignity of mitred abbot. It seems incredible that an abbot-bishop of Derry should remove the See from there to Maghera (Rath-Luraigh).

1248. [1] *Craft.*—"These were cots, or small boats, which were carried by land on the shoulders of men, to be launched on lakes for plundering islands" (O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 330).

Digitized by Google

7 caiſlen 7 droičead do ďenum ďoiƀ aȝ Druim-ťairſič.

nadur dročat na Banna 7 caiſtel Droma-tairrſiȝ 7 aťtrebaď in droma.[c]

Longa[d] do ťaƀairt la Brian hUa Neill, la hairdriȝ Tuaiſcirt Erenn, de Loč-Feaƀail i Maȝ-nIťa, tar Termonn-Dabeo[i]c, illorcc, co rainic Loč-n-Eirne, co n-derna creič n-diarmiťi 7 ȝur'brir caiſtel ann.[d]

B 62b Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6, l. 13[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° xl.° ix.° Da bliaďain dec 7 ſečt cet bliaďan o dočuaiď Colum-
A 62d cille co hI ȝuſ an bliaďain ſi.[b]—Mac hAnri | do marbaď la hAeď hUa Concobair, idon, Aeď, mac Feiďlimiď[1] 7 Daibit Dríu 7 Ȝoilmaiťi eile imaille[2] riu. —Maiďm Aťa-na-riȝ ar Thoirrdelbač hUa[b] Concobuir[b] d'ar'marbaď Aeď, mac Aeďa, ann 7 Brian in Doire 7 moran do maiťiƀ Connačt.—Sluaiȝed mór leiſin Ȝiuſtiſ 7 le Mac Muiriſ (i[c] Connačtaiƀ[c]), cor'innarbſat[3] Feiďlimiď aſin tir 7 roḟaȝſat Toirrdelbač,[4] mac Aeďa, i n-a inaď.

(Niall[d] hUa Canana[i]n do ȝaƀail riȝe Thire-Conaill an bliaďan ſi.—Toraď imďa ar črannaiƀ an bliaďain ſi.[d])

A.D. 1248. [d-d] om., A; given in B, C, D.

A.D. 1249. [1] -limiȝ, B. [2] maille (aphaeresis of i), A. [3] -ſatar, B. [4] Tairr-, A.—[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; om., B. (They signify the same down to 1254, inclusive.) [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1249. [1] *Twelve years and seven hundred years.*—This is a material error. In A.D. 537, St. Columba was in his seventeenth year. He passed over to Iona when he was forty two years old. Perhaps, however, as the editor of the *Annals of Loch Ce* suggests (*ad an.*), the meaning is 12 years *less* than 700. (That is, for *ocus*—and, we are to read *o*—from.) This would bring the reckoning within a year of A.D. 562, the true date. (See *Todd Lectures*, Vol. III. pp. 21–2.)

[2] *Them.*—Namely, with the son of Henry Poer and with Drew.

Digitized by Google

rathain and a castle and bridge were built by them at Druim-tairsech.

rathain, so that they built the bridge of the Bann and the castle of Druim-tairrsech and the mansion of Druim-[-tairrsech]. [1248]

Craft[1] were carried by Brian Ua Neill, [namely] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, from Loch-Feabhaill into Magh-Itha, past the Termon of [St.] Dabeoc, into Lorc, until he reached Loch-Eirne, so that he took away countless spoil and broke down a castle there.

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 13th of the moon), A.D. 1249. Twelve years and seven hundred years[1] [have elapsed] since [St.] Colum-cille went to I[ona] to this year.—[Piers] son of Henry [Poer], was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobair, namely, Aedh, son of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and David Drew and other Foreign nobles [were slain] along with them.[2]—The defeat of Ath-na-righ [was inflicted] on Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobuir, whereby Aedh, son of Aedh, was killed therein and Brian of the Doire and a great many of the nobles of Connacht [were killed].—A great hosting by the Justiciary and by Fitz Maurice (into Connacht), until they expelled Feidhlimidh out of the country and left Toirrdelbach, son of Aedh, in his stead.[3] [1249]

(Niall Ua Cananna[i]n took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year.—Great crop on trees this year.)

---

[3] *In his stead.*—D adds: Deinde O'Donill Goffredus inuasit Conaciam inferiorem cum magno exercitu et deuastauit totam patriam a monte Corsleave usque ad flumen Moye et tandem rediit cum magna patrie preda et captiuis ac obsidibus nulla habita resistentia in illa expeditione.

This is given in the *Four Masters* under the present year.

Kal. Ian. (F.,[a] 7, l. 24[a].), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° Mael-Muire hUa[1] Lačtna[i]n, ardespuc Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Tainic Feiðlim[ið] isin tir 7 doťeič Toirrðelbač reime[2] a n-učt Gall.—Tomas O Meallaið,[3] espuc Eanaiǯ-duin, in[b] Christo quieuit.[b]—Beand[c] ťempuill moir Dhaire Coluim-cille do ťuitim, id est, sexto Idus Februarii.—Seisilín, ingen Mic Lačlainn, riǯan Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortua, est.[c]

(Muiris[d] Mac Gearailt 7 Caťal hUa Raiǯillaiǯ 7 Eačaið Mhag Maťǯam̃na do ðul, sluaǯ, a Tir-Chonaill 7 Uiall hUa Canannan do m̃arbað leo, idon, ri Thire-Conaill.[d])

Kal. Ian. (Dominica[a] l. 5[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° i.° Floirint Mac Flaind,[1] do ťoga[ð] cum ardespucoide[2] Tuama 7[b] roba dingm̃ala cuice he ar med egna 7 dliǯið.[b]—Ardǯal[c] hUa [Fh]laiťberťaiǯ, ridomna Ailiǯ, caínnel ǯaiscið 7 eíniǯ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, mortuus est.—Gilla-Crist hUa Breislen, toisec̆ Fana[i]t 7 a braťair do marbað la Ceallač m-balb̃ hUa m-Baiǯill.—Dončað Mac Caťm̃ail, toisec̆ Chene[oi]l-Feraðaiǯ, do marbað d'Airǯiallaib̃.[c]

(Raiǯned,[d] airdepscop Arda-Mača, do ðul cum na

A.D. 1250. [1] O, A. [2] roime, A. [3] Meall (with sign of contraction attached to the final l). Overhead is placed d, n. t. h., in A, to signify that the ending is—aið.—[b-b] om., B. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A.; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1251. [1] Floind, A. [2] aird—, B. [b-b] om., B (followed by C, D). [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1250. [1] *Mael-Muire.*—His death, according to the *A. L. C.* [*Annals of Loch Ce*], took place "a very short time before Christmas," 1249. This is confirmed by the letter of the Dean and Chapter of Tuam, about the end of Dec., 1249, praying the king's licence to elect in room of Marianus. The licence was granted to their proctor, Jan. 16, 1250 (*D. I.*, I. 3028-34).

[2] *O'Meallaidh.*—The election of Concordis (Conchobar ?), his successor, was confirmed by Innocent IV., Jan. 12, 1251 (Theiner, p. 53). The royal assent was given (though the election took place without licence) on May 8 (*D. I.*, I. 3131).

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 24th of the moon, A.D. 1250. Mael-Muire[1] Ua Lachtna[i]n, archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] came into the country and Toirrdhelbach fled before him, into the midst of the Foreigners.—Thomas O'Meallaidh,[2] bishop of Eanach-duin, rested in Christ.—The pinnacle of the great church of Daire of [St.] Colum-cille fell, namely, on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of February.—Cecily, daughter of Mac Lochlainn, that is, queen of the North of Ireland, died. [1250]

(Maurice[3] Fitz Gerald and Cathal Ua Raighillaigh and Eachaidh Mag Mathghamna went [with] a host into Tir-Conaill and Niall Ua Canannan, namely, king of Tir-Conaill, was killed by them.)

Kalends of Jan. (on Sunday, 5th of the moon,) A.D. 1251. Florence Mac Flainn was elected[1] to the archbishopric of Tuaim, and he was fit therefor by the extent of [his] wisdom and legal lore.—Ardghal Ua [F]laithbertaigh royal heir of Ailech, candle of the championship and hospitality of the North of Ireland, died.—Gilla-Crist Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat and his kinsman were killed by Ceallach Ua Baighill the Dumb.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail, chief[2] of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by the Airghialla. [1251]

(Raighnedh,[3] archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to Rome.

---

[3] *Maurice.*—Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*)

1251. [1] *Elected.*—This is a year too late. Shortly before May 27, 1250, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam wrote to the king that, having obtained licence, they unanimously elected Florence, chancellor of their church and sub-deacon of the Pope. The royal assent was given on May 27 (*D. I.*, I. 3044–5). The consecration took place in Tuam on the Christmas day of the same year (*A. L. C.*, A.D. 1250).

[2] *Chief.*—Subregulus, D.

[3] *Raighned, etc.*—These items, with exception of the last, are also given in the *Four Masters* under this year.

Digitized by Google

Roma.—Iṁar Maǯṁadaǯan, taiseč Cloinne-Ruaðrač, do marbað.—Da mac Ruaiǯri hUi Neill do marbað aʒ Cill-ṁóir hUa-Níallain.—Donnčað Mac Cat̃ṁail do marbað.—Caislen Duin-čuile do ðenuṁ.[d]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 16[c]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ii.° Saṁrað[b] te isin bliaðain si.—Caislen Cail-uisci do denaṁ le Mac Muiris. Caislen Muiǯi-coba do ðenaṁ leis (idon,[c] le Ʒearrolt[c]) fos.—Mael-M[o]aeðoic hUa Beolla[i]n, comarba Coluim-cille i[1] n-Druim-cliab, in[2]
B 62c t-aen comarba robo mó conač 7 robo[3] oirrderc u | eineč 7 robo mó caðus 7[d] onoir[d] roboi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn o Ʒallaib 7 o Ʒhaiðelaib,[4] in Christo quieuit. —Aeð[e] Mac Cat̃ṁail mortuus est.—Cončobur Mac Cat̃ṁaeil riǯt̃oiseč Ceniuil-Feraðaiǯ 7 tuat̃ n-imða arčena, tuir eíniǯ 7 eǯnoma Tuaisce[i]rt Erenn, fer sit̃a Conaill is Eoʒain is Airǯiall, a ṁarbað do rútaib Briain hUi Neill 7 sé i cosnum a comairce friu 7 se fein ar slanačus hUi Ʒailmreðaiǯ 7 hUi Cat̃a[i]n.—Cončobur hUa Dočartaiǯ, taiseč Airdi-míðair re heað, mortuus est.[e]

(Iustis[f] na hEirenn do t̃eact, sluað mor, ʒo hArd-Mača 7 assin i n-Ou-Eat̃ač 7 aseiʒ ar a n-ais ʒu Cluain-Fiacna 7 Brian hUa Neill d'a n-oiǯreir annsin 7 do t̃abairt a ðearbrat̃ar fein, idon, Ruaiǯri hUa Neill, do braiǯid doib.[f])

A.D. 1252. [1] a, B. [2] an, B. [3] rob (o om.), A. [4] Ʒhaei—, B.—[b] This item is second in A, B, C. But *also* (fos) shews that the caislen entries followed each other immediately. [c-c] r. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C; given in D. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A; given in B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h. A; om., B, C, D.

[4] *Mac Cathmhail.*—The person mentioned in the last original entry of the present year.

1252. [1] *Peace-maker, etc.*—The meaning is accurately expressed in D: pacis et concordiae perficiendus aucthor singularis inter reges Eoganensium et Connalliae [et Orientalium].

Digitized by Google

—Imhar Mag Mhadaghan, chief of Clann-Ruadhrach, [1251]
was killed.—The two sons of Ruaighri Ua Neill were killed at Cell-mor of Ui-Niallain.—Donnchadh Mac Cathmhail[4] was killed.—The castle of Dun-chuile was built.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 16th of the moon,) A.D. [1252 Bis.]
1252. A hot summer in this year.—The castle of Narrow-Water was built by Fitz Maurice. The castle of Magh-Cobha was built by him (namely, [Fitz] Gerald) also.—Mael-M[o]edoic Ua Beolla[i]n, successor of [St.] Columcille in Druim-cliabh, the superior of greatest substance and of most distinguished hospitality and of greatest esteem and honour by Foreigners and by Gaidhil [of any] that was during his own time in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Aedh Mac Cathmhail died.—Conchobur Mac Cathmhail, royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh and of many territories besides, tower of hospitality and valour of the North of Ireland, peace-maker[1] of [Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain and the Airghialla, was killed by the routs of Brian Ua Neill, whilst he was defending his protection[2] against them and he himself [was] under the safeguard of Ua Gailmredhaigh and of Ua Catha[i]n.—Conchobur Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-midhair for a time, died.

(The Justiciary[3] of Ireland came [with] a great host to Ard-Macha and therefrom into Ui-Eathach and from here backwards to Cluain-Fiacna. And Brian Ua Neill gave full submission to him then and delivered his own brother, that is, Ruaighri Ua Neill, as a hostage to them.)

---

[2] *Protection.* — Signifying, by metonymy, those whom he had undertaken to protect. In defensione sui patrocinii, ipso etiam existente sub patrocinio et salvo conductu I Gorumlea et I Cahan, D.

[3] *The justiciary.* — John Fitz Geoffrey. The entry is given in the *Four Masters* at this year.

Kal. Ian. (f.ª 4, l. 27ª), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iii.° Sluaȝ mor do tínol le Mac Muirís, co n-deačaiđ i Tir-n-Eoȝain 7 níṙ'ȝaƀ nert na tenn[1] innti 7 tucađ áṙ mor aṙ na Ȝallaiƀ do'n toisc[2] sin.—Mael-Pedaiṙ[b] hUa Muirеđaiȝ, priorr Duine-ȝéiṁin, mortuus est.—Donatus, archiepiscopus Mumoni[a]e, quieuit in [Christo].—Sluaiȝeađ la Ḃrian hUa Neill, la hairdriȝ Thuaisce[i]rt Erenn, co Maȝ-coƀa d'aṙ'milleđ leis in caistel co n-a đainiƀ 7 caistela ímđa eile i n-Ulltaiƀ 7 daine imđa do'n turus sin.[b]

(Caislen[c] Muiȝe-caƀa do sgris la Ḃrian hUa Neill, riȝ Thire-hEoȝain.—Mael-Padraiȝ hUa Sgannuil do'n Ord Phreitsiur do t̆oȝa le hardepscop Arda-Mač̆a, a comairle Innocent Papa, cum espocoide Rat̆a-bot̆. Et idem archiepiscopus constituit eum uicarium suum in prouincia Armachana, postquam consecratus fuit in
A 61a monasterio fratrum | Minorum de Dun-dealȝan in Dominica prima Aduentus Domini.—Fructus copiossus in arboribus hoc anno.—Dauid Mhaȝ Ceallaiȝ, airdepscop Caissil, quieuit in pace.[c])

Kal. Ian. (f.ª 5, l. 9ª), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° iiii.°

A.D. 1253. [1] teann, B. [2] toisȝ, A. [b-b] om., A; given in B, C, D. [c-c] Fol. 60d, f. m.; fol. 61a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1253. [1] *Donatus.*—This should be David (see the final additional entry of this year). The choice of his successor, David (Mac Carroll), was ratified by Innocent IV., Aug. 17, 1254. The delay arose from the objection of the suffragan bishops that, having been made by the Chapter and not by themselves, the election was invalid. For the conclusive reply, see the Bull of confirmation (Theiner, p. 61 sq). Mac Carroll occupied the See until 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 468). He was succeeded by Stephen O'Bragan, whose election was confirmed by Nicholas IV., Sept. 21, 1290 (Theiner, p. 151 sq.).

[2] *Expedition.*—Dadds: Goffredus O Donill cum magno exercitu intravit terras Eoganenses et illic accepit predas et captivos conduxit multos et Brien O Neill in persecutione depredantium, cum illos

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1253]
1253. A large host was collected by Fitz Maurice [Fitz Gerald], so that he went into Tir-Eogain. And he obtained neither sway nor hold therein and great slaughter was inflicted on the Foreigners on that expedition.—Mael-Pedair Ua Muiredhaigh, prior of Dun-geimhin, died.—Donatus,[1] archbishop of Munster, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Brian Ua Neill [that is] by the arch-king of the North of Ireland, into Magh-Cobha, whereby the castle with its people and many other castles in Ulidia were destroyed and many persons were killed by him on that expedition.[2]

(The castle of Magh-Cobha was levelled by Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eoghain.—Mael-Padraig[3] Ua Sgannuil of the Preaching Order was chosen by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, by advice of Pope Innocent, to the bishopric of Rath-both. And the same archbishop constituted him his Vicar[4] in the Province of Ard-Macha, after he was consecrated in the Monastery of the Friars Minor of Dun-dealgan [Dundalk] on the First Sunday of the Advent of the Lord [Nov. 30].—Copious fruit[5] on trees this year.—David[6] Mag Ceallaigh, archbishop of Cashel, rested in peace.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 9th of the moon,) A.D. [1254]

---

aggredi tentaret, restiterunt fortiter Conallienses et occiderunt multos ex potioribus Eoganensium.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* under 1252.

[3] *Mael-Padraig.*—The archbishop of Armagh was empowered by Innocent IV. (May 23, 1253) to receive personally or by deputy the resignation of his predecessor (Theiner, p. 57). Having gone to Rome to consult with the Pope on the state of his diocese, the bishop of Raphoe obtained (March 21, 1255) power from Alexander IV. to excommunicate contumacious persons and permission to avail of two Dominicans of the Irish Province to aid him by counsel and preaching (Theiner, p. 71).

[4] *Vicar.*—The archbishop was absent in Rome at the time.

[5] *Copious fruit.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* under the following year.

Murčaδ hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn[1] quieuit in [Christo[b]]. Donnčaδ, mac Donnčaδa 7 Am̃laim hUa Bibsaiξ do marbaδ la Connačtaiβ.—Aindiley[c] hUa hIndeirξi, tuir eξnoma Thuaisceirt Erenn, mortuus est.[c]—Dedicatio ecclesi[a]e Sancti Patricii Dublini[a]e.[d]

(Teine[e] δiaitt aiδče Doṁnaiξ i ḟeil na Croiče in t-Sam̃raiδ i m-βaile hUa-Ruaδagan, i ḟiξ Chonaill 7 nonm̃ur do loscaδ a tiξ ann.[e])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 6,[a] l. 20,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° u.° Innocencius Papa quieuit in [Christo[b]].—Tómas Mac Diarmata, arčideočan Oil-find,[1] mortuus est.—Donnsleiβe[c] hUa Flaínn, abb reiglesa Poil 7 Peadair i n-Ard-Mača, mortu[u]s est.[c]

(Donatus,[d] idon, an t-očtṁaδ abb doβi imMainisdir Poil 7 Pheadair i n-Ard-Mača, quieuit et Patricius hUa Muireaδaiξ, idon, prioir an tiξe cetna, do t̃oξa cum na habδaine et benedictus est per manus Maelpatricii, episcopi Rapotensis.[d])

B62d[Bis.] Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 7, l. 1[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° ui.° Ruaiδri hUa[1] Ʒaδra, ri Sleiβe-Luξa, do marbaδ la Daibit̃, mac Ricaird Cuisin.—Floirínt Mag Fhloind, airdespuc Tuama-da-ξualann, quieuit in [Christo].—

A.D. 1254. [1] Maeil—, B. [b] om., A, B, D; "died," C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1255. [1] Oilḟinn, A. —[a-a] n. t. h. on blank space, A; blank left in B (with the same signification to 1260, inclusive). [b] om., B, C, D. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1256. [1] O, A.

1254 [1] [*Son, etc.*] — The bracketted words are taken from the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*); according to which Donchadh and Amlaim were defeated and slain by Cathal O'Conor, at Cloone, co. Leitrim.

[2] *Tower of valour.* — "The threshold of manhood"! C. Vir magnae estimacionis! D.

[3] *Sunday.*—May 3 fell on that day in 1254; which shows that the additional item (not given in the *A. L. C.*, or the *Four Masters*) is correctly dated.

1254. Murchadh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn rested in Christ. [1254]
—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh, [son[1] of Gilla-Isa, son of Donchadh O'Raighillaigh] and Amlaim Ua Bibsaigh were killed by the Connachtmen.—Aindiles Ua Inneirghi, tower of valour[2] of the North of Ireland, died.—Dedication of the Church of St. Patrick in Dublin.

(Lightning fire [came] on the night of Sunday,[3] on the feast of the Cross in Summer [May 3], in the town of the Ui-Ruadhagan, at the Wood of Conall and nine persons were burned in a house there.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 6th feria, 20th of the moon,) A.D. [1255]
1255. Pope Innocent [IV.] rested in Christ.[1]—Thomas Mac Diarmata, archdeacon[2] of Oil-finn, died.—Donnsleibe Ua Flainn, abbot of the Monastery of [SS.] Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, died.

(Donatus,[3] namely, the eighth abbot that was in the Monastery of Paul and Peter in Ard-Macha, rested and Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, namely, prior of the same House, was chosen to the abbacy and he was blessed by the hands of Mael-Patraic [Ua Sgannuil], bishop of Rathboth.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 1st of the moon), A.D. [1256Bis.]
1256. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by David, son of Richard Cussen.—Florence Mag Floinn, archbishop of Tuaim-da-ghualann, rested in Christ.[1]—The Muinnter-Raghallaigh were killed by Aedh,

---

1255. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—This is erroneous; Innocent IV. died in Naples, Dec. 7, 1254. The *A. L. C.* also give his obit under 1255.

[2] *Archdeacon.*—The *Four Masters*, against A, B, C, D and the *A. L. C.*, call him herenagh.

[3] *Donatus.*—The *Donnsleibhe* of the preceding entry; *Donatus* being the meaningless Latin alias.

1256. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—At Bristol, according to the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). On June 29, 1256, the Dean and Chapter of Tuam re-

Muinnter-Raǯallaiǯ[b] do marbad le hAed, mac Feidlimte[2] hUi Cončobuir (7[c] le Cončubur, mac Tigernain hUi Ruairc[c]), idon, Cat̆al 7 Domnaill 7 Cu-Connačt 7 in Gilla caeč 7 Gaffraiǯ 7 maiti Muin[n]teri-Raǯallaiǯ[3] 7 hUa[1]-m-Briuin uile ar aen lat̆air ag Allt-na-heillti, or Bealuč-na-beit̆iǯe, i cinn Sleibe-in-iaraind. Dom̆arbadur Muinnter-Raǯallaiǯ[3] Diarmait hUa[1] Flannag[i]n 7 Flann Mág Oirečtaiǯ 7 Murčad find hUa Ferǯail. Doǯonadur 7 domarbadar daine imda[i] eili nač airmit̆er[4] sunn.

(Raiǯned,[d] airdepr[c]op Aird-Mača, dh'ec isin Roim.[d])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 12[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uii.°

(A.)

Muirir Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].— Cairlen Cail-uírci do leagad le Goffraig O n-Domnaill 7 tečt ar a aitle dó 7 do Ceniul-Conaill d'innsoiǯid Shligiǯ 7 do comraic re Gallaib in baile

(B.)

Ieoan[e] Bisset, malartač ceall 7 Gaeidel, subita morte periit. — Muirir Mac Gerailt, Iustír Erenn ri head, discailteč Gaeidel 7 ceall n-Erenn, mortuus est. — Scainner croda do t̆abairt do Ghof-

A.D. 1256. [2]—miǯ, B. [3] Raiǯillaiǯ, A. [4] airimt̆er, B.—[b] opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., is Cat̆ Muiǯe—Slečt—*Battle of Magh-Slecht*, A In B, r. m., t. h., Marbad Mhumnteri—Raǯallaiǯ—*Slaying of Muinnter. Rugallaigh.* [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1257. [e] C and D follow B.

---

ceived through Reginald, chaplain and Maurice Lumbard, clerk, royal licence to elect an archbishop. The choice fell upon a Franciscan, James O Lachtnain. The king assented on Oct. 16, and wrote to the Pope to confirm the postulation (*D. I.*, III. 507–21).

[2] *Allt-na-heillti.— Height of the Doe.*

[3] *Belach-na-beithighe.—Pass of the birch (tree).* Apud vallem [!] na Hally, prope viam na bethij, D.

[4] *Sliabh-in-iaraian.—Mountain of Iron.*

[5] *Persons.*— The remaining words

Digitized by Google

son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir (and by Conchubur, son of Tigernan Ua Ruairc). Namely, [those killed were] Cathal and Domnall and Cu-Connacht and the Blind Gillie and Geoffrey [Ua Raghallaigh] and all the nobles of Muinnter-Raghallaigh and the Ui-Briuin on one spot, at Allt-na-heillti,[2] over Belach-na-Beithighe,[3] in front of Sliabh-in-iarainn.[4] The Muinnter-Raghallaigh killed Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n and Flann Mag Oirechtaigh and Murchadh Ua Ferghail the Fair. They [likewise] wounded and killed many other persons[5] that are not reckoned here. [1256]

(Raighned,[6] archbishop of Ard-Macha, died in Rome.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 12th of the moon,) A.D. 1257. [1257]

(A)

Maurice Fitz Gerald rested in Christ.[1] — The Castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey O'Domnaill and he and the Cenel-Conaill came therefrom on the morrow, to attack Sligech. And he met with the Foreigners of the town and

(B)

John Bisset, destroyer of churches and of Gaidhil, perished by a sudden death. Maurice Fitz Gerald, Justiciary of Ireland for a time, dissolver of the Gaidhil and of the churches of Ireland, died.—A courageous encounter was fought by

are omitted in D, which adds: O Donil Goffredus cum magno exercitu perlustrauit patrias de Fearmanagh et Brieni O Roirke, ex quibus predas, redemptiones et obsides accepit et rediit.

This is given in substance by the *F. M.* under the present year.

[6] *Raighned.*—From a charter of assent (Oct. 2, 1254) to the election of the bishop of Meath (inserted in the Papal confirmation), which begins with *Frater R.*, we learn that he was a friar, probably a Dominican. From the date of the royal licence to elect his successor, Feb. 20, 1257, it may be inferred that he died towards the close of 1256 (*D. I.*, III. 531).

1257. [1] *Rested in Christ.*—In the Franciscan (or south; to distinguish it from the north, or Dominican) Monastery of Youghal. C and D translate the B-text.

Digitized by Google

7 tuc maidm forro ag Cre-
dran-Cille, ifRor-čeide,
i Crič-Cairbri. Ocur do-
gonaď hUa Domnaill ann
7 mina gabaid a gona
grema de, robiaď maidm
forra co Muaiď. Ocur
doloireď Sligeč leo 7
dohairgeď (7[b] dogabaď mac
Gruirín ann, idon, ridire
maiť[b]).— Cančobur, mac
Tigernain (hUi[b] Ruairc[b]),
do marbaď le Muinntir-
Raigillaig (idon,[b] le Mača
hUa Raigillaig[b]). — Tuc
O Briain maidm mor ar
Ghallaiď irin bliaďain ri.

fraig hUa Domnaill, ri
Thire-Conaill 7 do Ghal-
laiď Connačt (idon,[f] i Cre-
dran-cilli, i Ror-čeidi, i
Cric-Cairbri[f]) 7 maiďm ar
na Gallaiď 7 tri ričit,[1] no
ní ar mo, do marbaď do na
Gallaiď. Ocur dogonaď O
Domnaill ann 7 Donnčaď,
mac Cormaic hUi Dom-
naill, tuir einíg 7 eğnoma
Thire-Conaill, do ğuin ann-
fein 7 a ég di.—Cairtel
Cail-uirci do leagaď le
Gorfraig hUa n-Domnaill.
—Cončobar, mac Tiger-
nain, do marbaď le Muinn-
tir-Rağallaig.—Tuc hUa
Briain maidm mór ar Ghal-
laiď irin bliaďain ri.

(Caťal,[c] mac Ceďa, mic Caťail croibderg, do ďallaď la hCeď O Concuďair 7 Caťal cuircec O Concubair do ďallaď mar aen rir.[c]—Abraham[d] hUa Conallan do dul cum na Roma tareir a ťoğ[ť]a čum airdeirpucoide Arda-Mača.—Macrobius, ab Cluana-Eoir, dh'ec.—Mael-Muire Mag Murchaiď, taireč Muintire-Birn, do marbaď, idon, o n-a braiťriď fein, ig Cill-irrill.[d])

A.D. 1257. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A. [c-c] l. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D [f-f] r. m., t. h., B; om., C; apud Credran, D.

---

[2] *Cathal.* — Given at greater length in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *Ua Conallan.*—According to a royal mandate (about Feb. 6, 1257: *D. I.*, III. 569) regulating the issues and rents of the See during his detention in Rome, O'Conallan had been arch-presbyter of Armagh.

On Dec. 21, 1258, he obtained permission from Alexander IV. to borrow 500 marks sterling for the use of his diocese (Theiner, p. 30-1).

[4] *Macrobius.* — Made into *Mac*

Digitized by Google

inflicted defeat upon them at Credran-cille, in Roscheidi, in the country of Cairpre. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and had his wounds not taken hold of him, there would have been defeat [inflicted] upon them to the [river] Muaidh. And Sligech was burned by them and pillaged. (And Mac Grifin, namely, a good knight, was taken prisoner there.)—Conchobur, son of Tigernan (Ua Ruairc), was killed by the Muinnter-Raighillaigh (namely, by Matthew Ua Raighillaigh). —O'Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year.

Geoffrey Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and the Foreigners of Connacht (namely, in Credran-cilli, in Ros-cheidi, in the territory of Cairpre). And defeat was inflicted upon the Foreigners and three score, or something more, were killed of the Foreigners. And O'Domnaill was wounded there and Donnchadh, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, tower of hospitality and valour of Tir-Conaill, was wounded there and he died thereof.—The castle of Narrow-Water was levelled by Geoffrey Ua Domnaill.—Conchobar, son of Tigernan, was killed by the Muinnter-Raghallaigh. —Ua Briain gave a great defeat to the Foreigners in this year. [1257]

(Cathal,[2] son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, was blinded by Aedh O'Conchubair and Cathal O'Concubair the Long-haired, was blinded along with him.—Abraham Ua Conallan[3] went to Rome after his election to the archbishopric of Ard-Macha. — Macrobius,[4] abbot of Cluain-Eois, died.—Mael-Muire Mac Murchaidh, chief of Muinnter-Birn, was killed, namely, by his own kinsman, at Cell-issel.)

Robias by the *Four Masters* (*ad an.*). But such a native name does not exist. The abbot's designation in was religion *Macrobius*, perhaps the martyr of Nicomedia, who is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Tallaght* at May 7 (*L.L.*, p. 360b).

Digitized by Google

A 61b Kal. Ian. (f.ª 3, l. 23ª) Anno Domini M.° cc.° l.° uiii.° Goffraiḡ hUa Domnaill, ri Thire-Conaill, quieuit in [Christo].—Siurtan Gaileang do m̓arbaḋ la Mac Som̓airliḋ ar oilén mara i n-Iartar̓ Connac̆t 7 daine maiṫi imda eile araen[1] ris.—Sluaḡ[2] mór la hAeḋ, mac̆ Feiḋlimṫe 7 la Taḋg hUa[3] m-Briain i coinne Briain hUi Néill co Cael-uisce (idon,[b] ag Leicc hUi Maeildoraiḡ[b]). Ocus tucadur na maiṫi sin uile ardc̆ennus do Brian hUa[3]
B 63a Neill: idon, braiḡdi mic Fheiḋlimṫe dóson 7 braiḡdi | Mhuinnteri-Raiḡillaiḡ d'Aeḋ hUa Conc̆obuir 7 braiḡdi[c] hUa-m-Briuin uile o Chenannus[4] co Druím-c̆liaḃ.—Domnall hUa Domnaill do riḡaḋ an tan sin 7 tucsat Cenel-Conaill uile braiḡdi 7 tiḡernus dó.—Mac Craiṫ[d] Mág Thigernain, taisec̆ Thellaiḡ-Dunc̆aḋa, do marbaḋ la Domnall Mac Tigernain.[d]—Amlaim, mac Airt, ri Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—In manac̆ hUa[3] Cuirnin quieuit in Christo.

A.D. 1258. [1] faraen, B. [2] Sluaḡad, B. [3] O, A. [4] Cheanannt us! B. [b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., D.

1258. [1] *Ua Domnaill.*—Thus in D: O'Donnill Goffredus[-o] sub cura medicorum toto anno existente in Insula Lochbeatha post bellum Credrayn, Brien O'Neill, collecto magno exercitu ad invadendum Connalliam, missis nunciis ad O'Donill petiit ab eo submissionem et obedientiam, una cum obsidibus ab inhabitantibus Tire Connill pro continuanda obedientia, ipsis tunc non habentibus competentem dominum ex illa generatione post Goffredum. Et aliquali responso dato nunciis, ipse Goffredus in articulo mortis existens iussit tot quot vixerunt in Connallia viros habiles ad arma gerenda ad eum venire. Quibus ita collectis, ipse Goffredus, cum aliter eos precedere non posset, iussit corpus suum in feretro cum quo ad sepulturam mortuos ferre solent, poni et sic asportari ad resistendum Brien O'Neill.

Quo facto, exhortavit suos viriliter resistere eorum inimicis, quamdiu spiritus in eius corpore remaneret. Et sic in magna fiducia per gentes obviam dederunt inimicis apud flumen Soilli [Swilly]. Et fortiter hinc inde decertantibus, tandem O'Neillius coactus [est] redire, relictis multis occisis cum ingenti numero equorum. Et redeuntibus O'Donill cum suis, adeptâ illâ fortunatâ victoriâ, prostrato feretro, in quo Goffredus ad tunc vivens existit, apud Congawill [Conghbhail; Con-

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. (on 3rd feria, 23rd of the moon), A.D. 1258. Geoffrey Ua Domnaill,[1] king of Tir-Conaill, rested in Christ.—Jordan Gaileang [de Exeter] was killed by Mac Somhairlidh on an island of the sea in the West of Connacht and many other good people [were killed] along with him.—A great host [was led] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobhair] and by Tadhg Ua Briain, to meet Brian Ua Neill, to Narrow-Water (namely, at the Flagstone of Ua Maeldoraigh). And all those nobles gave the arch-headship to Brian Ua Neill: that is, the hostages of the son of Feidhlimidh [were given] to him [Brian] and the hostages of Muinnter-Raighillaigh [were given] to Aedh Ua Conchobuir and the hostages of all Ui-Briuin from Cenannus to Druim-cliabh.[2]—Domnall Ua Domnaill was made king that time and all Cenel-Conaill gave pledges and lordship to him.—Mac Craith Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was killed by Domnall Mac Tigernain.—Amlaim, son of Art, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—The monk, Ua Cuirnin, rested in Christ. [1258]

---

wal, near Letterkenny], in ipso instanti ex convulsione vulneris recepti in bello Credrayn emisit spiritum. Qui in morte, sicuti in vita, fortem et strenuum se mundo ostendit, habita victoria contra suos aduersarios cunctos usque ad horam illam et in ipsa hora.

The original, which is somewhat more diffuse, is given by the *Four Masters* at this year.

[2] *Drum-cliabh.* — D goes on, omitting the next entry: Tandem O'Neillius petiit subiectionem et obsides ab inhabitantibus Connalliae, qui, obtento certo tempore, consultantes[-tabant] quem eligerent in gubernatorem, quia nullum habuerunt anté dominum a morte Goffredi. Interim Donaldus Iuuenis O'Donill venit ex Scotia anno aetatis decimo octavo. Cui statim omnes Connalliae inhabitantes voluntariam et promptam supremitatem et obedientiam prestarunt, nemini id admirante, cum ipse Donaldus heres legittimus illius patrie existeret. Et ad inde nullos obsides dederunt O'Nellio, aut alicui, Donaldo veniente. Cuius adventus ita opportunus et necessarius pro tunc assimulatum fuit aduentui *Twowaill Teachtmair* ex transmarinis regionibus post dispersionem et anihillationem eius [Tuathalii] gentis. Qui statim accepit totius regni supremam regalitatem; deinceps uniendo et

Digitized by Google

(Tomaltač[e] hUa Cončuƀair do ťoǯa cum airdepscopoide Tuama. — Abraham, airdepscop Ard-Mača, pallium impetratur a Curia Romana et Missam cum eo celebrauit, quarto Nonas Iunii, apud Ardmacham.[e])

Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 4, l. 4,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° ix.° Cať al Mac Con[-Sh]nama do dallaď.—Milid Mac Zoiste[i]lƀ[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Sigraid O Baiǯill do marbaď d'a braiťriƀ fein.—Braiǯdi hUa[2]-m-Briuin do ďallaď la hAeď, mac Feiďlimiď.[3]—Cormac hUa Luimluin eppuc Cluana-ferta, quieuit in [Christo] (i[b] n-a ṡeanoir naeiṁeagnaiǯ[b]).

(Tomaltač,[b] mac Toirrďealbaiǯ, mic Mhailtṡeačlainn hUi Chončuƀair, do ǯabail airdepscopoide Tuama. —Taďg O Briain, adbur ri Muman, dh'ec[b]).

A.D. 1258. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1259. [1] Zoisteallƀ, B. [2] O, A. [3] Feiďlím, A. [b-b] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

defendendo suam patriam contra exteros usque ad finem suae vitae.

The original, which is more prolix, forms in the *Four Masters* a continuation of the account given in the preceding Note. Donal, according to Charles O'Conor, was son of Donal Mor by a daughter of Cathal Red-hand, king of Connacht.

In the second century, the Attacots cut off the Milesian nobility, with the exception of the queen, who was pregnant. She escaped to Scotland, where she gave birth to a son, Tuathal *Techtmar*, (*wealthy*). In time he returned; was received favourably and re-established the Milesian dynasty.

[3] *Ua Conchubhair.*—On May 29, 1257, Alexander IV. set aside the election of James Ua Lachtnain (1156, note 1, *supra*) and appointed Walter, Dean of St. Paul's, London and Papal Chaplain, to the archbishopric of Tuam. Walter was consecrated by the Pope, most probably in Viterbo, where the Bull is dated. He died at latest early in the following year. On April 22, 1258, the archbishop being deceased, a royal mandate was issued to the escheator of Ireland to take the lands and tenements of the See into possession. (*D. I.*, III. 576.) O'Conor had been bishop of Elphin (*ib.* 621–2–4). He is called *Thomas* (the Latin name which most resembled *Tomaltach*) in the royal documents just referred to, and in

Digitized by Google

(Tomaltach Ua Conchubhair[3] was elected to the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Abraham, archbishop of Ard-Macha, obtains the Pallium from the Roman Curia and celebrated Mass therewith on the 4th of the Nones [2nd] of June,[4] at Ard-Macha.) [1258]

Kalends of Jan. (on 4th feria, 4th of the moon,) A.D. 1259. Cathal Mac Con[-Sh]nama was blinded.—Milidh Mac Goisdeilbh rested in Christ.—Sigraidh[1] O'Baighill was killed by his own kinsmen.—The hostages of the Ui-Briuin were blinded by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh[2] [Ua Conchobair].—Cormac[3] Ua Luimluin, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ (a holy-minded spiritual director). [1259]

(Tomaltach,[4] son of Toirrdhealbach, son of Mael-Seachlainn Ua Conchubhair, assumed the archbishopric of Tuaim.—Tadhg O'Briain, future king of Munster, died.)

---

a Brief of Alexander IV. (April 29, 1259), empowering him to contract a loan of 2,400 marks for diocesan purposes (Theiner, p. 81). Himself and two of the canons of Elphin were in the Curia at the time. They attended perhaps to procure confirmation of his election to Tuam.

[4] *2nd of June.*—It fell on Sunday in this year.

1259. [1] *Sigraidh.*—Thus in D: Sygray O'Broychill, subregulus trium Tuoha [of the three Territories], qui fuit vir bone fame et liberalitatis et summe estimationis in re militari, occisus fuit a propriis germanis fraudelenter.

A similar entry is given in the *Annals of Loch Ce* (*ad an.*).

[2] *Feidhlimidh.*—Dadds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu, hostiliter invasit Tironiam et ex altera parte Hugo Flavus O'Neill venit in eius occursum cum consimili exercitu. Et insimul devastatâ undique patriâ illâ, progressi [sunt] ulterius devastando usque ad orientales limites Ultonie, habitâ undique victoriâ et obedentiâ, nemo [nemine] eis obsistente, usque dum redierunt.

The original is probably an entry in the *Four Masters* at this year.

[3] *Cormac.*—He died before July 20 of this year. On that day, royal licence was given to the Dean and Chapter to elect in place of Charles, late bishop of Clonfert (*D. I.*, III 620).

[4] *Tomaltach.*—This (in greater detail) and the following item are in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*). *Assumed* means entered into possession of the See.

Digitized by Google

[Ꝺiꝛ.] Ꝁal. Ian. (ꝼ.ª 5, l. 15,ª) Ꝏnno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° Cat̆ Dꝛoma-de[i]ꝛg (in[b] loco qui dicitur Dꝛomma-deꝛg[b]), ag Dun-da-leat̆glaꝛ tuc[1] Ꝺꝛian hUa Neill 7 Ꝏeđ, mac Ꝼeiđlimiđ, do Ghallaiđ Tuaiꝛce[i]ꝛt Eꝛenn, ait i n-aꝛ'-maꝛbađ moꝛan do m̆aiť̆iđ Gaiđeal, idon, Ꝺꝛian hUa[2] Neill 7 Domnall hUa[2] Caiꝛꝛe 7 Diaꝛmait Mag Lač-lainn 7 Maǧnuꝛ hUa[2] Cat̆a[i]n 7 Cian hUa[2] hInneiꝛǧi 7 Donnꝛleiđe Mág Cana 7 Concobuꝛ O Duiđdiꝛma 7 Ꝏeđ, a mac 7 Ꝏm̆laim hUa[2] Gaiꝛmleaǧaiđ 7 Cú-Ulađ hUa[2] hꝏnluain. Ꝏč̆t aen ní, ꝛomaꝛbađ coic[3] ꝼiꝛ dég do m̆aiť̆iđ Cloinne-Cat̆ain aꝛ an[4] lat̆aiꝛ ꝛin. Romaꝛbađ do Connač̆taiđ ann[c]: Gilla Cꝛiꝛt, mac Conč̆obaiꝛ, mic Coꝛmaic hUi Mailꝛuanaiǧ,[5] ꝛí Muiǧi-Luiꝛg 7 Cat̆al, mac Tiǧeꝛnain hUi Conč̆obaiꝛ 7 Maelꝛuanaiđ, mac Donnč̆ađa 7 Cat̆al, mac Donnč̆ađa, mic Muiꝛceꝛtaiǧ 7
A 61c Ꝏeđ, mac | Muiꝛceꝛtaiǧ ꝼind 7 Tađg, mac Cat̆ail, mic Ꝺꝛiain hUi Mailꝛuanaiđ 7 Diaꝛmait, mac Taiđg, mic Muiꝛeđaiǧ, mic Tomaltaiǧ hUi Mailꝛuanaiǧ 7 Conč̆o-buꝛ Mac Gille-Ꝏꝛꝛaiť 7 Tađg, mac Ceín hUi Gađꝛa 7 Gilla-Ꝺeꝛaiǧ hUa Cuind 7 daine imda aili.[6]—Domnall,
B 63b mac Concobuiꝛ, | mic Tiǧeꝛnain, do maꝛbađ la Teallač-n-Dunč̆ađa.—Ꝏbꝛat̆am hUa[2] Conalla[i]n, comaꝛba Patꝛaig,[7] in Chꝛiꝛto quieuit.

(Ꝏođ[d] buiđe hUa Neill du ꝛiǧađ ꝼoꝛ Thiꝛ-n-Euǧuin.[d])

Ꝁal. Ian. (ꝼ.ª 7, l. 26ª), Ꝏnno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° i.° Maiť̆i cleiꝛeč Cene[oi]l-Conaill do maꝛđađ la Conč̆o-

A.D. 1260. [1] tug, B. [2] O, A. [3] .u. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [4] in, A. [5] Maeil—, B. [6] eile, A. [7] Pad—, A.—[b-b] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [c] idon—*namely*—added, B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

1260. [1] *Nobles.* — "15 of the best." C; quindecim selecti viri, D.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—Apparently towards the close of the year. On Feb. 27, 1261, royal licence was given to elect his successor (*D. I.*, III. 702).

D adds: Eodem anno, post Dunense bellum O'Donill cum suo exercitu invasit Eoganenses eosque cum igne et gladio devastauit et per continuas incursiones ferme depopulauit.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. (on 5th feria, 15th of the moon), A.D. 1260. The battle of Druim-derg [was fought] (in a place which is called Dromma-derg) at Dun-da-leathglas by Brian Ua Neill and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], against the Foreigners of the North of Ireland, wherein were killed many of the nobles[1] of the Gaidhil, namely, Brian Ua Neill and Domnall Ua Cairre and Diarmait Mag Lachlainn and Maghnus Ua Catha[i]n and Cian Ua Inneirghi and Donnsleibhe Mag Cana and Concobur O'Duibhdirma and Aedh, his son, and Amlaim Ua Gairmleaghaidh and Cu-Uladh Ua hAnluain. But one [notable] thing [happened]: fifteen men of the nobles of Clann-Cathain were killed on that spot. There were killed of the Connachtmen there: Gilla-Crist, son of Conchobar, son of Cormac Ua Mailruanaigh and king of Magh-Luirg and Cathal, son of Tighernan Ua Conchobair and Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh [Ua Mailruanaigh] and Cathal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach and Aedh, son of Muircertach the Fair and Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Brian Ua Mailruanaigh and Diarmait, son of Tadhg, son of Muiredhach, son of Tomaltach Ua Mailruanaigh and Conchobur Mac Gille-Arraigh and Tadhg, son of Cian Ua Gadhra and Gilla-Beraigh Ua Cuinn and many other persons.—Domnall, son of Concobur, son of Tigernan [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Abraham Ua Conalla[i]n, successor of Patrick, rested in Christ.[2] [1260]

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny was made king over Tir-Eoghain.)

Kalends of Jan. (on 7th feria, 26th of the moon), A.D. 1261. The [most] worthy[1] of the clergy of Cenel-Conaill were [1261]

1261. [1] *The [most] worthy.*—Literally, *the good (clergy)*, κατ' ἐξοχήν. They had probably assembled for some ecclesiastical function.

Digitized by Google

bur hUa Neill 7 re Cenel-Eogain i n-Doire Coluim-cille, im Chončobur hUa Firgil.Ončobur hUa Neill do marbad dono[b] a cetoir tre mirbuil Coluim-cille la Donn hUa[1] m-Breirlen, tairec Fána[i]t.—Cathal hUa hEgra do marbad do Ghallaib.—Sluag[c] la hAed, mac Feidlimte, 'rin m-Breifne, gur'loirc bailti imda 7 arbanna. Córtur madma do tabairt ar dréim d'a fútaib, gur'marbad moran dib[e].—Seón Fi[tz] Tomar[f] 7 in Barrach mór do marbad la Finghin Mag Carrthaigh 7 la Dearmuimnechaib[e] arčena 7 moran do Ghallaib ailib.[2]—Finghin, Ma[c][3] Carrthaigh[3] do marbad la Gallaib. —Aed buide hUa[1] Neill expulsus[f] est[f] 7 Niall Culanach O Neill (frater[g] Odonis[g]) do rigad.—Niall hUa[1] Gairmleghaid, tairec Cenuil-Moain, mortuus est.—Filib Mac Cinaetha,[4] tairec an trica-cet, occisus est per Gilla-Mura hUa[1] Cairre.

(Patricius[h] (idon,[i] Mael-Padraig) hUa Sganail, episcopus Rathpotensis, electus est concorditer in archiepiscopum Armachanum et prosequutus fuit electionem de se factam ad Sedem Apostolicam.—Amalgaid hUa Ruadagan, rig hO-Beatach, do marbad per Donatum hUa Cairre et Donatus hUa Cairre do marbad ar in latair cedna[h].)

A.D. 1261. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3,3] Mag C—, B. [4] Cinaet, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (for 26 the MS. has 23, the scribe having misread the *xxui.* of his text as *xxiii.*), A; blank in B. In B, C, D, the Aed buide and Niall entries are placed after the Maili item. [b] om., A. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] In A a blank=two letters is left between Fi and Tomar. Seon Fi ocus Tomar—*John Fi and Thomas (Fi)!* B. [e] Der-Mhumam—*Desmond*, B. [f-f] n. t. h. on blank left by t. h., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [i] itl. by the hand that wrote the additional entry.

---

[2] *Donn.*—Called *Domnall* by mistake in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*).

[3] *John Fitz-Thomas.*—C, following B, has: "John Fy and Thomas!" D, however, is far worse: Carolus O'Gara occisus fuit per Soen Fith Seon et Thomam Fith Thomas; in quo anno Bar-

Digitized by Google

killed by Conchobur Ua Neill and by the Cenel-Eogain in [1261]
Doire of [St.] Colum-cille, around Conchobur Ua Firghil. Conchobur Ua Neill was, however, killed immediately, through miracle of Colum-cille by Donn[2] Ua Breslen, chief of Fanat.—Cathal Ua Eghra was killed by Foreigners.—A hosting [was made] by Aedh, son of Feidlimidh [Ua Conchobhair], into Breifni, so that he burned many towns and the crops. Complete defeat was given to a force of his routs, so that a great number of them were killed.—John Fitz Thomas[3] and the Barrymore were killed by Finghin Mag Carrthaigh and by the Desmonians likewise and a large number of other Foreigners [were killed].—Finghin Mac Carrthaigh was killed by the Foreigners.—Aed Ua Neill the Tawny was expelled and Niall Culanach O'Neill (brother of Aedh) made king.—Niall Ua Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moain, died.—Philip Mac Cinaetha, chief of the Cantred, was slain by Gilla-Muire Ua Cairre.[4]

(Patrick (that is, Mael-Padraig) Ua Sganuil, bishop of Rath-both, was elected unanimously as archbishop of Ard-Macha and he defended[5] at the Apostolic See the election made of himself.—Amalgaidh Ua Ruadhagan, king of Ui-bhEathach, was killed by Donatus Ua Cairre and Donatus Ua Cairre was killed on the same spot.)

---

ragh more occisus fuit per Fyninum Makartii et Desmonienses et alios Anglicanos.

The A-text shows that O'Hara (Ua Eagbra) was not killed by John or Thomas; that the slayers in D had no existence; that John Fitz Thomas, as well as Barrymore, was slain by Mac Carthy; finally, that "the other English," instead of assisting to kill Barrymore, were killed themselves.

[4] *Ua Cairre.*—D adds: Eodem anno, O'Donill, videlicet Donaldus Oge, obtinuit magnam victoriam adversus Niellanum Culanagh O'Neill, in qua non solum multi erant occisi, verum etiam magnus erat numerus captivorum Eoganensium quos O'Donill secum adduxit ex illa victoria, una cum Makawal [Mac Cathmhail], subregulo Generationis Fearaii [Cenel-Feradhaigh].

The original is the final entry of this year in the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Defended.*—That is, attended at the Curia to secure confirmation of his election. He was at the Papal Court at the time.

]Cal. Ian. (f.ª 1, l; 7, aliaſ 4ª) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ii.° Sluaʒ[b] moꝛ le Mac Uilliam i Connaċtaiḃ, ʒuꝛ'milleḋ moꝛan leiſ. Feiḋlimiḋ hUa Conċobuiꝛ 7 Aeḋ, a mac 7 maiṫi Sil-Muiꝛeḋaiʒ do ḋul co hEſ-ꝛuaiḋ ꝛompo co huꝛmóꝛ bó Connaċt leo aꝛ a caʒaḋ, co n-ḋeꝛnſat ſiḋ[b].—Cꝛeaċ móꝛ do ḋenuṁ la hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe,[1] aꝛ Ʒallaiḃ Sléiḃe-Luʒa 7 a Ciaſaiḋe, co tucſat buaꝛ imḋa leo 7 ꝛo maꝛbſat Ʒoill ímḋa.—
A 61d Mael-Seaċlainn, mac Taiḋʒ hUi Conċobaiꝛ, | eſpuc Oil-find, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.—Coꝛmac, mac Doṁnaill ʒuíd Meʒ Caꝛꝛṫaiʒ, do maꝛbuḋ le Ʒallaiḃ.

[A.D. M.°cc.°lx.°iii.] Domnall hUa[2] Domnaill do maꝛbaḋ (Dhuinn[c]) O[c] [Ui] Bꝛeiſlen i[3] cuiꝛt in eſpuic iꝛRaiṫboṫ.—Daḃiṫ hUa Find, ab na Buille, in Chꝛiſto quieuit.—Diaꝛmait, mac Coꝛmaic, quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Aenʒuſ hUa[2] Clumain, eſpuc Luiʒne, quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Tomaſ hUa[2] Ceallaiʒ, eſpuc Cluana-feꝛta. quieuit in [Chꝛiſto].—Ebdonn, ꝛi Loċlann, do éʒ i n-innſib Oꝛc ic[4] teċt a n-Eꝛinn.—Saṁꝛaḋ te iſin bliaḋain ſi.—Donnſleibe Mac Caṫṁail, taiſeċ Ceniuil-

A.D. 1262. [1]—Limiḋ, B. [2] O, A. [3] a, B. [4] iʒ, A. [a-a] n. t. h. on blank space (The alternative reading refers to the epact 23[+11—30=4], erroneously given as that of the preceding year.), A; blank space left in B. [b-b] om., B, C, D (in which the Donnſleiḃe and Aeḋ buiḋe follow the Cꝛeaċ item). In A, the original reading was do maꝛbad do Donn O Bꝛeiſlen

1262. [1] *Mael-Sechlainn.* — Before this entry another hand placed (*q.* [*aere*] 1263) on the margin of C; meaning that the remaining items belonged perhaps to that year.

[1263] [1] *Domnall.* — Here the *A. L. C.* begin 1263 with the annual luni-solar criteria. The re-adjustment of the chronology, chiefly in accordance with the *A. L. C.*, is given within square brackets. Confirmatory data are set forth under the several years. The textual arrangement has thus been preserved intact. The original dates (placed within round brackets on the margin) are, as a rule, correct in reference to the later items. The additions, namely, were made under the respective years to which they were considered to belong.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. (on 1st feria; 7th, otherwise 4th, of the moon), A.D. 1262. A great host [was led] by Mac William [de Burgh] into Connacht, so that much was destroyed by him. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir and Aedh, his son and the nobles of Connacht went to Es-ruadh before them with very great part of the cows of Connacht with them for the war, so that they made peace.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, on the Foreigners of Sliabh-Lugha and into Ciaraidhe, so that they took many cows away with them and killed many Foreigners.—Mael-Sechlainn,[1] son of Tadhg Ua Conchobair, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Cormac, son of Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Stammerer, was killed by Foreigners. [1262]

[A.D. 1263] Domnall[1] Ua Domnaill killed Donn O'Breislen in the court of the bishop in Rath-both.—David Ua Finn, abbot of the Buill, rested in Christ.—Diarmait, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Aengus Ua Clumain, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Thomas Ua Ceallaigh, bishop of Cluain-ferta, rested in Christ.[2]—Ebdonn,[3] king of Lochlann, died in the Isles of Orc in coming to Ireland.—A hot Summer in this year.[4]—Donnsleibe Mac Cathmail, chief of Cenel- [1263]

C and D represent O'Donnell as slain by O'Breslen. This error has been dealt with in the textual note *c-c*.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—The Dean and Chapter of Clonfert wrote for royal licence to elect, Thomas, the bishop, having died on the Epiphany [Jan. 6], 1263 (*D. I.*, III, 742). This goes to prove that the *Loch Ce* chronology is correct at this year.

[3] *Ebdonn.*—"According to the *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, the Irish had sent ambassadors to king Hakon, offering to submit themselves to him, if he would come and expel the English. See *Saga Hakonar Hakonarsonar*, c. 322 (Fornmanna Sögur. Kaupmannahöfn, 1835, vol. 10, p. 131) and Munch's *Norske Folks Historie*, Christiania, 1858, vol. i., part iv., p. 407. The Chron. Mannie at 1263 says: Venit Haco, rex Norwegiae, ad partes Scotiae (i.e. Hiberniae?) et nihil expediens reversus est ad Orcades et ibidem apud Kirkwall mortuus." Note by Editor of *A. L. C.* (*in loco*).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo

Feraδaiξ, occisus est per Aeδ buiδe.—Aeδ buiδe iterum do riξaδ 7 Niall Culanač do innarbaδ.

(Patricius,[d] idon, Mael-Padraig, hUa Sgannuil, archiepiscopus Ard[a]-Mača, ar raδa Aiffrinn cum pallio, in craftino Iohannis Baptist[a]e i n-Ard-Mača. —Ar mor ar δainiδ an bliaδain si do p̃laiξ 7 do ξorta[d].)

B 63c Kal. Ian. (f.[a] 2, l. 18,[a]) Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° iii.°[b] [-u.°]. Feiδlim[iδ] hUa Chončobuir, airdri Connačt, in[1] t-aen Gaiδel rob' ḟerr[2] maiť[i]us dobí[c] i[3] n-Erinn i n-a réiṁes fein, mortuus est.—Cať al, mac Taiδg hUi Conč obair, do marbaδ le hAeδ hUa Conč obair.—Tómas hUa[4] Maícin, espuc Luiξne, quieuit in[c] [Christo]. —Tomás, mac Fherξail Mic Diarmata, espuc Oilfind, quieuit in[c] [Christo].—Caislen Sligiξ do leaξaδ la hAeδ, mac Feiδlimťe[5] 7 le Doṁnall hUa n-Doṁnaill.—Muireδač hUa[4] Cerbaill, taisec̆ Calraiξi[6]; Cať al Mag Raξnaill, taisec̆ Muínnteri-hEolais, quieuerunt in [Christo].—Gilla-na-Naem hUa[4] Cuinn, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.—Frater

—*Domnall was killed* (lit. *to be killed*) *by Donn O' Breislen.* Do was marked underneath by the text hand, to shew that it was to be omitted (the meaning thus being that Donn was killed by Domnall). But the scribe forgot to change Donn O into the genitive, Duinn Ui. Then the later hand undermarked Donn and placed Dhuinn hUi leis overhead, making the sense: (*Domnall Ua Domnaill* [nom. abs.], *the killing of Donn Ua Breislen* [*was done*] *by him.* In B (followed by C, D) do Donn hUa Breislen—*by Donn Ua Breislen*—is given. But the slayer, as appears from an entry under the next year, was O'Donnell. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1263. [1] an, A. [2] fearr, A. [3] a, A. [4] O, A. [5] Feiδlim, B. [6] -iδe, B. [a-a] n. t. h., on blank space, A; blank in B. [b] Above the date a modern hand placed 1265, B. In C, another hand added (*rectius* 1265). The Tomas (*bis*), Gilla-na-naeṁ and Cať al Mag Raġnaill entries are omitted in D. [c] om., B.

O'Donill, collecto magno exercitu, invasit Fearmanagh [et] Breniffiam | I Roirk et Asperam Tertiam [Garb-Trian] Connacie usque ad

Digitized by Google

Feradhaigh, was slain by Aedh [Ua Neill] the Tawny.— [1263]
Aedh the Tawny again became king and Niall Culanach was expelled.

(Patrick, that is, Mael-Padraig, Ua Sganuil, archbishop (1262)
of Ard-Macha, said Mass with the Pallium on the morrow [of the feast] of John the Baptist[1] [Sunday, June 25] in Ard-Macha.—Great destruction [was inflicted] on people this year by plague and by famine.)

[The original entries under 1263 belong to 1265.]

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 18th of the moon), A.D. [1265]
1263[1][-5]. Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, the Gaidhel of most goodness that was in Ireland in his own period, died.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir was killed by Aedh Ua Conchobair.—Thomas Ua Maicin, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.[2] —Thomas, son of Ferghal Mac Diarmata, bishop of Oilfinn,[3] rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh and by Domnall Ua Domnaill.—Muiredhach Ua Cerbaill, chief of Calraighe; Cathal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinnter-

---

Granardiam. Et obtenta victoria et obsidibus undique, rediit absque ulla resistentia.

The original is given at 1262 in the *Four Masters*.

(1262) [1] *Morrow of John the Baptist*.—The *Four Masters* read *in the Octave*; which is meaningless here. The Chronicler noted the day, which, being Sunday, was naturally selected for the first appearance of the archbishop in the Pallium.

[1265] [1] *1263*.—The entries of this (textual) year are dated 1265 in the *A. L. C.* For the correctness thereof, see Notes 2, 3, 5, *infra*.

[2] *Rested in Christ*.—In a letter, given in the church of Achonry on the morrow of Trinity Sunday [Monday, June 1], 1265, the Dean and Chapter pray for royal licence to elect, by reason of the death of Bishop Thomas (*D. I.*, II. 774).

[3] *Bishop of Oilfinn*.—Towards the end of 1265, the Dean and Chapter of Elphin pray for royal licence to elect in place of Thomas, the late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 781). It was

Patricius O Sgannail, airdeppuc Ard-Maca, ar[d] n-denam[d] Caibidleac coitcinne a n-Droicead-ata in bliadain si (pepia[e] secunda, tertia et quarta post pestum Omnium Sanctorum[e]).

(Dond[f] hUa Breislen do marbad la Domnall hUa n-Domnaill i Raid-bod i cúirt an easpuig.—Ced buide hUa Neill do dabairt inghine Mic Gorgealbaigh in uxorem[f].)

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini m.° cc.° lx.° iiii.°[b] Domnall hUa hEghra,[1] ri Luigne, do marbad do Ghallaib.—Madgamain, mac Ceidernaigh hUi Cheirin, ri Ciarraide, do marbad do Ghallaib.—Cúmuide hUa[2] Cada[i]n, ri Cian[n]acht, capdur ert per Odonem[c] plauum.[c]

(A)

Airdeppuc Arda-Maca, idon, Mael-Patraic O Sgannail, do denum dige timcell Arda-Maca 7 Braidri Minupa do tabairt co hArd-Maca leirin pear cetna irin bliadain si.

(B)

Braidri Minúra do tabairt co hArd-Maca leirin airdeppcop, idon, le Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannail 7 an per cetna, idon, Mael-Padraig, do denam dige timceall Arda-Maca in bliadain si.

A.D. 1263. [d-d] do denam, B. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1264. [1] hEaghra, B. [2] O, A. [a-a] Blank space, A, B (with the same meaning down to the textual year 1314, inclusive). [b] 1266 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1266, C. [c-c] Ced buide (the Irish equivalent), B.

---

granted through Maurice, their clerk (*ib.*, 786-7).

[4] *This year.*—D adds: In quo O'Donill cum magno exercitu ivit in occursum Odonis I Conchuir ad Coresleave, exinde ad Cruaghan et ultra flumen Suka ad Clan-Ricard, usque ad montes Eaghtai. Et in reditu ad Galliviam et Odone O'Connor redeunte ad propria, O'Donill cum suis pertransivit flumina Sruthair et Roba et undique devastatione facta, in Tirtawaillii [Tir-Ambalghadha] rediit,

Digitized by Google

Gillga[i]n, died.—Friar Patrick O'Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, held a General Chapter in Drochet-atha this year[4] (the 2nd,[5] 3rd and 4th week-days after the Feast of All Saints). [1265]

(Donn[1] Ua Breslen was killed by Domnall Ua Domnaill in Rath-both in the court of the bishop.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny took the daughter of Mac Goisdealbaigh to wife.) (1263)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1264.[1] Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, was killed by the Foreigners.—Mathgamain, son of Ceithernach Ua Ceirin, king of Ciaraidhe, was killed by Foreigners.—Cumhuidhe Ua Catha[i]n, king of Ciannachta, was taken prisoner by Aedh the Tawny. [1264Bis.]

(A)

The archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Patraic O'Sgannail, made a ditch around Ard-Macha and Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the same person in this year.

(B)

Friars Minor were brought to Ard-Macha by the archbishop, namely, by Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail and the same person, that is, Mael-Padraig, made a ditch around Ard-Macha this year.

---

citra flumen Moye, cum multis armentis et obsidibus, habitâ victoriâ in toto suo progressu illa vice.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1263.

[5] *The 2nd, etc.*—The interlineation shows that the date was 1265. In that year All Saints' Day (Nov. 1) fell on Sunday. In 1263, it fell on Wednesday.

(1263) [1] *Donn.* — This agrees with the chronology of the *Annals of Loch Ce*, which place the death of O'Breslen in 1263. See above, the first entry under [1263].

[1264] [1] Of the entries under this year, the 1st, 3rd and 4th are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1264; the 2nd is at 1266; the 1st is repeated at the latter year.

Digitized by Google

(Aed[d] buiðe hUa Neill, ri Thire-hEogain, do ǯaḃail
A 62a tiǯernðaiſ Oirǯiall.— | Benedictio fratriſ Catholici,
precentoriſ domuſ Apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli de
Ardmacha, ad abbaciam domuſ ſanctae Mariae de
Cloč̌ar.—Frater Patricius hUa Mureaðaiǯ, abbaſ
monaſterii Apoſtolorum Petri et Pauli, depoſituſ
eſt et ſubſtitutuſ eſt abbaſ de Daeri, ſcilicet,
Criſtianuſ Mhagṙam̆ragan.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° .u[ob]
[-uii.°]. Cagað mor eter ri Saxan 7 Simunn Muford.
—Murč̌að Mac Suiḃne do ǯabail la Domnall Mac
Maǯnuſa 7 a tinnlacuð illaim in[1] Iarla 7 a ég iſin[2]
priſun.—Feiðlimið[c] hUa Conč̌obair,[3] ri Connač̌t mor-
tuuſ eſt.

(Frater[d] Patricius hUa Muireaðaiǯ ar n-a gabail
ariſ č̌um a abdaine fein.—Aeð buiðe hUa Neill 7
Uater a Burc, idon, Iarla Ulað, do ðul a Tir-Conaill,
ſluað, 7 nir' gaḃadar teann, na treiſi.[d])

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.°
ui.° [b][-uiii.°] Concobur hUa Briain, ri Tuað-Muman, do
ṁarbað la Diarmait, mac Muircertaiǯ hUi Briain 7
B 63d ri [a] mac, Seoinin 7 daine | imða aili[1] (7° Brian ruað,
a mac, do gabail a inaið[c]).—Toirrðelbač, mac Aeða

A.D. 1264. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1265. [1] an, A. [2] iſan, A. [3]—buir, A. [b] 1267, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1267, C. [c] Opposite this word, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: *supra in initio paginae*, referring to the top of the column, where the obit is also recorded, under 1263[-5]. This duplicate entry is given in A, B, C, D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1266. [1] eile, A; ii., B. [b] 1268, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1268, C. [c-c] r. m., t. h., B; om., A, C; given in D.

[1267] [1] *1265*. — Henceforward, to 1378 (=1373 of text), after which year the chronology is correct, in Text and Translation, the square-bracketted Ferial and Epact correspond with the similarly placed A.D.

All the items are given under

Digitized by Google

(Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, king of Tir-Eogain, took the lordship of Oirghialla.—Benediction of Friar Catholicus, Precentor of the House of the Apostles Peter and Paul of Ard-Macha, to the abbacy of the House of St. Mary of Clochar.—Friar Patrick Ua Muireadhaigh, abbot of the Monastery of the Apostles Peter and Paul, was deposed and the abbot of Daire, namely, Christian Mag Shamhragan, was substituted.) (1264)

[The entries of 1266 are omitted.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1265[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and Simon Montfort.—Murchadh Mac Suibhne was taken prisoner by Domnall Mac Maghnusa and he was handed into the custody of the Earl [de Burgh] and he died in the prison.—Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobair, king of Connacht, died.[3] [1267]

(Friar Patrick Ua Muiredhaigh was taken back to his own abbacy.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny and Walter de Burgh, namely, Earl of Ulster, went into Tir-Conaill with a host and they gained neither hold nor sway.) (1265)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1266[-8]. Concobur[1] Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed along with [his] son, Johnikin, by Diarmait, son of Muircertach Ua Briain. And many other persons [were slain with him]. (And Brian the Red, his son, took his [1268]

1265 in the *A. L. C.* The two first are, however, repeated at 1267. The true year is determined if the opening entry refers to the battle of Evesham, which was fought Aug. 6, 1265.

[2] *Great war.*—Expanded thus in D: Maxima belli expectatio ac violentarum guerrarum commotio.

[3] *Died.*—Repetition of an obit at 1265 (=1263 of text), *supra.*

[1268] [1] *Conchobur.*—The four original items of the textual year, 1266, are given under 1268 in the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

hUi Cončobuir, dalta hUa[2]-mBriain, quieuit in[d] [Christo]. —Cončobur hUa Ceallaiġ quieuit in[d] [Christo].—Diarmait hUa Briain, in fer lep'marbad Cončobur, do marbad ind.

(Ecclesia[e] maior sancti Patricii in Ardmachense [ciuitate] infra murum inceptа est per Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum, id est, Mael-Padraig hUa Sgannaill.—Lačlainn Macana extra portam curi[a]e Domini Archiepiscopi in ulcionem Murčaid hUi Anluain per Eačmarcač hUa hAnluain est occisus.—Cimiterium fratrum Minorum de Ardmacha consecratum est per eundem Patricium, Archiepiscopum et Dominos Rapotensem, Dunnosensem et Condersensem.—Frater Carbricus hUa Scuaba consecratus est in Rapotensem [episcopum[e]].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. xxiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° iii.° [b][-ix.°] Cairlén Rosa-Comain do denam la Roiberd D'Ufforid, lustis na hErenn[1] 7 le Gallaib Erenn ie riġi[2] Aeda, mic Feidlimte hUi[c] Cončobuir[c] 7 Aed fein i n-galur an tain sin 7 rocreačad 7 rohairġeb móran do Connačtaib cum in čairlein sin.—Cairlen Sligiġ do denum le Mac Muirir.—Tadg,[c] mac Neill Mic Muire-

A.D. 1266. [a] O, A. [d] om., B. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C. The last item is given in D.

A.D. 1267. [1] ind, B. [2] riġe, B. [b] 1269, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1269, C. [c-c] om., B, C; given in D.

---

[2] *Was killed therefor.*—D adds: in ecclesia magna Ardmaghnensi, de consensu et industria archiepiscopi Patricii I Skanill. The translator apparently confounded this with the following (additional) entry.

(1266) [1] *Church.*—Placed, no doubt correctly, by the *Four Masters* under 1268.

[2] *Ua Scuaba.*—The *A. L. C.* call him a Dominican, adding that he was consecrated in Armagh in 1266. On the translation of O'Sgannel to Armagh (1261, *supra*), the minority of the Chapter elected the arch-

place.)—Toirrdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir, the foster-son of the Ui-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Conchobur Ua Ceallaigh, rested in Christ.—Diarmait Ua Briain, the person by whom was killed Conchobur, was killed therefor.[2] [1268]

(The larger church[1] of St. Patrick in the city of Ard-Macha within the wall was commenced by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail.—Lachlainn Ma[c] Cana was slain outside the door of the court of the Lord Archbishop by Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, in revenge of [the slaying of] Murchadh Ua Anluain.—The Cemetery of the Friars Minor of Ard-Macha was consecrated by the same Patrick, archbishop and the Lords [bishops] of Rath-both, Dun and Conneri.—Friar Cairbre Ua Scuaba[2] was consecrated bishop of Rath-both.) (1266)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1267[1][-9]. The castle of Ros-Comain was built by Robert D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland and by the Foreigners of Ireland during the reign of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh himself was in sickness at that time and much of Connacht was despoiled and harried for [the building of] that castle.—The castle of Sligeach was built by Fitz Maurice.[2]—Tadhg, son of Niall Mac Muired- [1269]

---

deacon, Henry; the majority, the abbot of "the Monastery of Nigracella" [Dub-Recles] of Derry. The archbishop of Armagh annulled the election of the archdeacon, who proceeded to Rome to prosecute an appeal and died there. On Dec. 3, 1263, Urban IV. passed over the abbot and appointed John de Alneto, a Franciscan resident in Ireland (Theiner, pp. 92-3). On the 28th April, 1265, John was excused on the plea of incurable infirmity by Clement IV., who reserved the appointment to himself (*ib.*, p. 96). The result appears in the present entry.

[1269] [1] *1267.*—The original entries of the (textual) year 1267 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1269.

[2] *Fitz-Maurice.*—D adds: Quod antea O'Donill et Odo O'Connor funditus prostrarunt.

Digitized by Google

ðaiʒ, do marbað i n-Oil-finn do ṡerſenač dočnaiť do muinntir a bratar fein.[c]—Aeð, mac Domnaill hUi Ferʒaill, do marbað do Ʒhallaiƀ 7 d'a braiťriƀ fein. —Aeð hUa Finn, ſaí oirfidiʒ, quieuit in[3] [Chriſto].—Brian,[d] mac Domnaill duib hUi Eaʒra, do marbað la Ʒallaiƀ.[d]

(Dauið[e] hUa Braʒan, eſbaʒ Cločair, qui uirtuoſſe et fidelitер pro defencione iuſtici[a]e et iuriſ eccleſi[a]e Clochorenſiſ per tempuſ uit[a]e eiuſ laboraui t, obiit hoc anno. Ocuſ a aðlacað imMainiſtir Mhelliſoint, oir dobo manač d'a mančaiƀ fein he roimeſin.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° uiii.° [b][-lxx°] Maidm Aťa-in-čip le hAeð, mac Feiðlimťe 7 le Connačtaiƀ ar in Iarla, idon ar Uáter[1] a Burc 7 ar Ʒhallaiƀ Erenn arčena, dú i tucað ár
A 62b díairmiðe[2] | ar Ʒhallaiƀ 7 doʒabað ann Uilliam óʒ a Burc 7 romarbað é iardain iſin laim cedna. Ocuſ ní mó coſʒair ná caťirʒal d'a tucſat Ʒaidhil do Ʒhallaiƀ i n-Erinn riam inaſ. Uair romarbað Ricard na coille, braťair an Iarla, 7 Seon Buitilér 7 riderеða[3] imda aili[4] 7 Ʒoill 7 Ʒaiðil diairmíðe 7 roſaʒað cet[5] d'eačaiƀ co n-a luirečaiƀ 7 co n-a n-dillaitiƀ.—Comarba[c] Padraiʒ, idon, Mael-Padraiʒ hUa Sʒandail, quieuit in [Chriſto[c]].—Ʒorta mór do[ṡ]olačta[1] i[6] n-Erinn iſin

A.D. 1267. [3] om., B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1268. [1] Bhai-, B. [2]—ṁe, A. [3] riderʒa (=eða), A;—eða, B. [4] eile, A; íí., B. [5] .c. (the Latin equivalent), A, B. [6] a, A. [b] 1271 (*alias* 1270), overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1270, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., A; given in B, C, D. [d] om., B, C, D.

(1267) [1] *Ua Bragan.*—His death is given by the *F. M.* at 1269. But the present obit appears to have been composed by one well acquainted with the date.

[2] *Before that.*—That is, the context shows, before he was made bishop. The *F. M.* omit the words; whence O'Donovan (iii. 406) erroneously concluded that O'Bragan "had retired into the monastery some time before his death."

Digitized by Google

haigh, was killed in Oil-finn by an ill-mannered servitor of the retinue of his own kinsman.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Ferghaill, was killed by the Foreigners and by his own kinsmen.—Aedh Ua Finn, master of harmony, rested in Christ.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra the Black, was killed by the Foreigners. [1269]

(David Ua Bragan,[1] bishop of Clochar, who laboured courageously and faithfully in defence of justice and the right of the church of Clochar during the time of his life, died this year. And he was buried in the Monastery of Mellifont, for he was a monk of its monks before that.[2]) (1267)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1268[1][-70]. The defeat of Ath-in-chip[2] [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and by the Connachtmen on the Earl, namely, on Walter de Burgh and on the Foreigners of Ireland besides, wherein was committed slaughter innumerable on the Foreigners. And William de Burgh junior was taken prisoner there and he was killed afterwards in the same captivity. And not greater than it was any defeat, or battle-rout that the Gaidhil ever gave to the Foreigners in Ireland previously. For there was killed Richard of the Wood, kinsman of the Earl, as well as John Butler and many other knights and Foreigners and Gaidhil innumerable. And there were abandoned one hundred horses[3] with their breastplates and with their saddles.—The successor of [St.] Patrick,[4] namely, Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, rested in Christ.— [1270]

[1270]. [1] *1268.*—The original items of the (textual) year 1268 are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1270; except the last, which is placed under 1269. The second is also given at the latter year.

[2] *Ath-in-chip.—Ford of the beam.* Apud Vadum trabis, vulgo dictum Agh kipp, D.

[3] *Horses, etc.*—Centum equi Anglico aparatu circumdati, una cum militum armatura relicti fuerunt, D.

[4] *Successor of Patrick.*—That is, archbishop of Armagh. The textual date, we have abundant proof, is two years in advance. Brictius (presumably, the Latin alias of

Digitized by Google

bliaδain si.—Cristina, ingen hUi Nečtain, bean Diarmata Mídiǯ Mic Diarmata, in bean rob' ferr delb[d] 7 eineač[d] 7 craδaδ robai i[e] n-aen aimsir ría[e] 7 is mó tuc do'n Ord liať, quieuit in Christo.[d]

(Mael-Padraiǯ[f] hUa Sgannail, airdeasbag Aird-Mača, do δul gu teač riǯ Saxan an bliaδain si 7 a ťeačt anoir aris an bliaδain četna mailli re cumačtain ṁoir.—Eačm̆arcač hUa Anluain, ri Oirrťir, do ǯaδail per Ualterum Maires, idon, Constabla Rius-na-cairge 7 doťerno uaδa aris an bliaδain cetna.—Michael Mac an-t-Shair, Oifficel Ard-Mača, do čonsecraitt le hairdeasbog Aird-Mača, i n-a easbog i Cločur, in craistino Natiuitatis Beatae Mari[a]e.[f])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. x.ui.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lx.° ix.°[b]
B 64a [-lxx.° i.°] | Mac Seoa[i]n Iberdun do marbaδ le Uáter[1] a Búrc.—Simon Mag [C]raiť. degaнač Arda-carna, quieuit in [Christo].—Maťgamain Mag[c] Carrťaiǯ do marbaδ.—Bháiter a Búrc, Iarla Ulaδ 7 tiǯerna Connačt, mortuus est.—Caislen Taiǯi-temp̆la do brisiuδ la hAeδ hUa Cončobuir.—Donnčaδ Mhag Shamruδain quieuit in [Christo].—Caislen Rosa-

A.D. 1268.—[d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] i n-a haimsir—*in her (own) time*, B (followed by C, D). [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1269. [1] Bhái—, A. [c] mac Mheg (Carrťaiǯ)—*son of Mac (Carrthaigh)*, B.

Mael-, or Gilla-, Brigte), canon of Armagh, having gone to Henry III., with letters of the Dean and Chapter announcing the death of Patrick, the archbishop, licence to elect was granted (*D. I.*, II. 869) in the beginning of May, 1270.

The election of Nicholas, canon of Armagh, was confirmed (Theiner, p. 101) by Gregory X., July 13, 1272. (The delay was apparently owing to the interregnum between the demise of Clement IV., Nov. 29, 1268, and the coronation of Gregory X., Jan. 27, 1272.) The confirmation having been notified to the king by the Curia, the temporalities were restored to the archbishop on the ensuing Sept. 25 (*D. I.*, II. 927).

Digitized by Google

Great, unbearable famine in Ireland this year.—Christina, daughter of Ua Nechtain, wife of Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Midian, the woman that was of best shape and generosity and piety that was in one time with herself and that gave most to the Grey Order,[5] rested in Christ. [1270]

(Mael-Padraig Ua Sgannail, archbishop of Ard-Macha, went to the house of the king of the Saxons this year and came from the east again the same year with great power. —Eachmarcach Ua Anluain, king of the Oirthir, was taken prisoner by Walter de Marisco, namely, the Constable of Ros-na-cairge and he escaped from him the same year.—Michael Mac-an-tshair,[1] Official of Ard-Macha, was consecrated bishop in Clochar by the archbishop of Ard-Macha, on the morrow of the Nativity of Blessed Mary [Sept 8[2]]. (1268)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. 1269[1][-71]. The son[2] of John de Verdon was killed by Walter de Burgh.—Simon Mag Craith, dean of Ard-carna, rested in peace.—Mathgamain Mag Carrthaigh was killed.—Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster and lord of Connacht, died.[3]—The castle of Tech-templa was broken down by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Shamhrudhain rested in Christ.[4]—The castle of Ros-comain and [1271]

[5] *Grey Order.*—Namely, the Cistercian.

(1268) [1] *Mac-an-tshair.—Son of the wright.* Generally anglicized Carpenter.

[2] *Sept.* 8.—In 1268 it fell on Sunday, one of the days prescribed for conferring episcopal consecration.

[1271] [1] *1269.*—Of the entries of the (textual) year, 1269, the first, fourth, fifth, and seventh (except the *Ros-Comain* item) are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1271. The sixth, *Ros-Comain* of the seventh, the eighth, ninth and eleventh are placed under 1272 in the same Annals.

[2] *The son.*—Called Nicholas in the *A. L. C.*; which state that he was slain by Geoffrey O'Ferrall and the people of Annaly (co. Longford).

[3] *Died.*—In Galway castle, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—In the *A. L. C.* he is said to have been slain by his brother, Thomas.

Digitized by Google

Comain 7 caiſlen Sligiḡ 7 caiſlen Ata-liag do legad la hAed, mac Feidlimte.

[Bis.] [A.D. M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°] Muirgis, mac Donnčada, tigerna Thire-hOilella, neč dob' ferr eineč 7 tinnlacad do Connačtaib, do ég a Murbač illongport[2] hUi Domnaill 7 a breit co Mainister na Buille 7 a adnucal indti co honorač.—Clann-Muircertaiḡ do dul i n-Iartar Chonnačt, gur'marbad leo hOidsi Mac Mhebric[3] 7 hAnrí Buitillér.—Caiſlen Renna-duin do leagad la hAed hUa Cončobuir.—Tadg dall, mac Aeda, quieuit in Christo[d].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.°[-iii.][b] Cončobur buide, Mac Airt hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, do marbad la mac Concobuir, mic Thiḡerna[i]n hUi Concobuir 7 romarbad in t-é romarb.—Eačaid Mág
A 62c Matgamna quieuit in [Christo].— | Creč[1] do denum do Shiurtan d'Eisetra isin Corunn 7 becan do macaib riḡ Connačt do breit forra 7 aimglicus do denum tre furail dročdaine, gur'marbad Domnall, mac Donnčada, mic Maḡnusa 7 Maḡnus, mac Airt 7 Oirečtač Mac Aedugain[2] 7 Aed hUa Birn 7 daine imda aili.[3]

(Lodouicus,[c] idon, Lodais naem, riḡ Franc, do dul cum nime, decimo quarto Kalendas Septimbris, in bliadain si, 1270; idon, Lodais, mac Lodais.[c])

A.D. 1269. [2] a long—, A. [3] Mheric, A. The t. h. wrote mec; rí was inserted, n. t. h. [b] 1272, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1271, n. t. h., C. [c] mac Mheg (Carrtaiḡ)—*son of Mac* (*Carrthaigh*), B. [d] om., A.

A.D. 1270. [1] creać, B. [2]—gan, A. [3] eile, A; ii., B. [b] 1273, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1272; *vel* 1273, n. t. h., C. [c-c] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[1272] [1] *Maurice, etc.*—From this entry to the textual year 1281 (= 1284) inclusive, these Annals are three years antedated.

[2] *Clann-Muircertaigh.* — *Descendents of Muircertach* (the Momonian, son of Turlough Mor O'Conor, king of Connacht).

[3] *Tadhg the Blind.*—Grandson of Cathal Red-hand O'Conor, king of

Digitized by Google

the castle of Sligeach and the castle of Ath-liag were levelled by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair]. [1271]

[A.D. 1272]. Maurice,[1] son of Donnchadh [Ua Maelruanaigh] lord of Tir-Oilella, one that was the best of the Connachtmen for hospitality and gratuity, died in Murbach, in the camp of Ua Domnaill and he was carried to the Monastery of the Buill and honourably buried therein.—The Clann-Muircertaigh[2] went into the West of Connacht, so that Hoidsi Mac Mebric and Henry Butler were killed by them.—The castle of Rinn-duin was levelled by Aedh Ua Conchobuir.—Tadhg the Blind,[3] son of Aedh, rested in Christ. [1272 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1270[1][-3]. Conchobur the Tawny, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, was killed by the son of Conchobur, son of Tigernan Ua Concobuir and he who killed [him] was killed therein.—Eochaidh Mac Mathgamna [king of Oirghialla] rested in Christ.[2]—A foray was made by Jordan de Exeter into the Corann. And a few of the sons of the kings of Connacht overtook them and an imprudence was committed [by the Connacht leaders] through advice of evil persons, so that Domnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and Maghnus, son of Art [Ua Conchobair] and Oirechtach Mac Aedhugain and Aedh Ua Birn and many other persons were killed. [1273]

(Louis,[1] namely, Saint Louis, king of the French, went to heaven on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19] this year, 1270. That is Louis [IX.], son of Louis [VIII.].) (1270)

Connacht, according to the *A. L. C.*; which add that he was blinded by the O'Reillys (co. Cavan).

[1273] [1] *1270.*—All the entries of the (textual) year 1270 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1273.

[2] *Rested in Christ.* — But the *A. L. C.* state that he and many others along with him were slain by O'Hanlon and the Cenel-Owen.

(1270) [1] *Louis.*—Died Aug. 25 (*L'Art de vérif. les dates*), 1270;

Digitized by Google

B 64b Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° i.°[b] [-iu.°] Domnall, mac Maǯnusa, mic Muirceртaiǯ Muimníǯ hUi Cončobuir, sai bruinnti 7 feičem coitčenn, comlan[c] do'n cíníuð ðaenna, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-naem O Ferǯail, aen raǯu[1] ťaiseč Erenn i[2] n-a[2] aímsir fein, quieuit[d] in [Christo].[d]—Aeð, mac Feiðlimťe[3] hUi Cončobuir, ri Connačt 7 aðbur airðriǯ Erenn, fer ba mó grain 7 cosgar dobí i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Tigernan, mac Aeða hUi Ruairc, rí Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Eogan, mac Ruaiðri hUi[4] Concobair, ri Connačt re raiťi, a marbað i Mainistir na m-Braťar i Ros-Comain (la[e] a braiťriß fein[e]).—Aeð, mac Caťail doill hUi Concobuir, rí Connačt re caeiciðis, quieuit in [Christo] (Domarbað[e] la Tommaltač Mhag Oíreačtaiǯ 7 do čomairle Gilla-Crist hUi Bhirn.[e]).—Caťal Mag Fhlannčaða, taiseč Dartraiǯi, quieuit in [Christo].—Taðg hUa[5] Dalaiǯ (idon,[f] mac Cerßail buiðe, d'ar n-doiǯ[f]), sai maiť re dan, quieuit in [Christo].—Cairbri hUa Sguaba, espuc Tire-Conaill, (in[g] Christo quieuit et[g]) in Curia obiit.

(Mail-Seačlainn,[h] mac Amlaim, mic Airt hUi Ruairc, riǯ Dartraiǯe, do marbað la Cončußar, mac Domnaill, mic Neill hUi Ruairc.[h])

A.D. 1271. [1]–a, B. [2-2] na (aphaeresis of i), A. [3]–mið, B. [4] l, A. [5] O, A. [b] 1274 overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1274, n. t. h., C. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., t. h., B; om., A; given in C, D. [g-g] *in Christo quieuit* is the textual reading in B. *Et in curia obiit* is interlined, t. h. C has *in Christo quievit*, with *in curia* interlined. D gives *quievit*. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

canonized by Boniface VIII., Aug. 11, 1297.

[1274] [1] *1271.*—The first of entry the (textual) year 1271 is dated 1273 in the *A. L. C.* The others (except the last, which is under 1275) are given at 1274 in the same Annals.

[2] *Aedh.*—Thus freely rendered in D: Odo Mac Feilem I Conor, rex Conaciae, qui fuit expectatus futurus rex Hibernie propter sua magnalia acta contra Anglicanos, cum quibus cunctis diebus sue vite incessanter luctabat, quieuit.

In the *A. L. C.*, Aedh is said to have died on Thursday, May 3, the

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1271 [1][-4]. Domnall, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir the Momonian, eminent donor and a general, perfect benefactor to the human race, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-naem O'Ferghail, the most choice of the chiefs of Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Aedh,[2] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and future arch-king of Ireland, the man most feared and victorious that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Tigernan, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Eogan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobair, king of Connacht for a quarter [of a year], was killed in the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-Comain (by his own kinsmen).—Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir the Blind, king of Connacht for a fortnight, rested[3] in Christ. (He was killed by Tomaltach Mag Oirechtaigh and by counsel of Gilla-Crist Ua Birn.)—Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighe, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Ua Dalaigh (namely, son of Cerball the Tawny, in our opinion), a good master in poetry, rested in Christ.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba, bishop of Tir-Conaill, (rested in Christ and) died in the Curia.[4] [1274]

(Mail-Sechlainn,[1] son of Amlaimh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, king of Dartraighi, was killed by Conchubhar, son of Domnall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc.) (1271)

---

feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross. Accordingly, at this year the *Annals of Ulster* are three years in advance. In 1274, May 3 fell on Thursday; in 1271, on Sunday.

[2] *Rested.*—Namely, died a natural death. So the two MSS. and the two translations. But there can be no doubt, from the proofs given in the *A. L. C.*, that he was slain. The correction interlined in A is consequently well founded.

[4] *Died in the Curia.*—That is, in the Papal Court. 'Ware (*Bishops*, ed. Harris, p. 271) states on the authority of the "*Annals of Loch-Kee*" that Bishop O'Scoba died at Rome; but it is clear that Ware did not quote from the original of the present volumes, as there is no mention of Rome either in this MS., or in the so-called *Annals of Connacht*.' (Note to *A. L. C.*, i. p. 478.) Ware most probably quoted from C, in which *in Curia* is interlined over *in Christo*.

(1271) [1] *Mail-Sechlainn.*—Given

Kal Ian. [f.[a] iii., L. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Art, mac Cathail, riabaigh, ri Breifne, mortuus est.—Ruaidhri, mac Toirrdhelbaigh hUi Concobuir, do gabail d'a bratair fein, do Thadhg, mac Thoirrdhelbaigh hUi[c] Conchobair (7 Tadhg, mac Cathail, mic Diarmoda, do argain uile leis[c]) 7 Conchobur, mac Ferghail, mic Donnchadha, mic Muircertaigh, do marbadh d'a bratair fein.—In t-eppuc hUa[1] Laidhig,[1] eppuc Cille-aladh, quieuit in [Christo].

(Ruaighri[d] hUa Conchubair d'eloghadh 7 Conchubar hUa hAinli do breith leis 7 a leanmuin gu maith 7 breith ar Conchubar 7 a mharbadh.—Cairbre hUa ghuaba, episcop Ratha-both, quieuit.—Art, mac Cathail riabaigh, ri Breifne, do marbadh do Mhuintir-Ghearuidhan.—Tomas Mhacc Shaithrughain do mharbadh la Cinel-Luachain.[d])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii. L. xii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° iii.° [b][-ui.°] Aedh Muimnech, mac Feidhlimthe,[1] do thiachtain arin Mumain imesc Connacht 7 tiacht[2] do Clainn Taipp-

A.D. 1272. [1-1] Uallaidhigh, A.—[b] 1275 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1275, n. t h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. The portion within brackets is itl., n. t. h. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1273. [1] -midh, B. [2] tocht, B. [b] 1276, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C.

---

under 1274 in the *A. L. C.* It is accordingly misplaced here.

[1275] [1] *1272.*—The entries, both original and added, of the (textual) year 1272 are dated 1275 in the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—The second additional entry (which was inserted perhaps to correct this and with which the *A. L. C.* agree) states that he was killed.

[3] *By his own kinsman.*—Omitted in D, which adds: O'Donill asportatis nauiculis ad Luagh Earne et exinde ad Luagh Uoghtiar et ibi circumiacientium omnium diuitias reperit et tandem, subiugatis circumquaque incolis illarum terrarum, cum summa victoria rediit.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1272.

[4] *Laidhig.*—Laydin, C; Lagaire, with *Laidin* overhead, D.

(1272) [1] *Ua Scuaba.*—See [1274], note 4, *supra.*

[2] *Thomas.*—See [1271], note 4, *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. [1275]
1272[1][-5]. Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, died.[2]—Ruaidhri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by his own kinsman,[3] [namely] by Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchobair (and Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda was despoiled completely by him) and Conchobur, son of Ferghal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach, was killed by his own kinsman.—The bishop Ua Laidhig,[4] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.

(Ruaighri Ua Conchubhair escaped and took Conchubhar Ua Ainli with him. But they were well followed and Conchubar was caught and killed.—Cairbre Ua Sguaba,[1] bishop of Rath-both, rested.—Art, son of Cathal the Swarthy [Ua Ruairc], king of Breifni, was killed by the Muinnter-Ghearudhan.—Thomas[2] Mag Shamhrughain was killed by the Cenel-Luachan.) (1272)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. [1276 Bis.]
1273[1][-6]. Aedh[2] the Momonian, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], came out of Munster into the midst of Connacht and the children of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair]

[1276] [1] *1273.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1273 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1276.

[2] *Aedh.*—This item is rather a mnemonic note than a historical record. Its brevity is misleading, as well as obscure. According to Mageoghegan's Version of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* : "A base son was presented to Felym Mac Cahall Crovederg O'Connor, after the death of said Ffelym a long space, who was called Hugh Moyneagh, because he was nurished and brought up in Munster and came to Connoght from thence. And as soon as he came and was known to be the son of Felym, Silmoreye [Sil-Muiredhaigh, the O'Conors] and Clann Moyleronie [Sil-Mailruanaigh, the O'Flynns] accepted of him and had him in great accoumpt and reverence."

On being accepted as king, the sons of Toirdelbach (Torlough), Ruaidhri and Tadhg, fled into Tirconnell to O'Donnell. Their *coming into the country* is the foray mentioned in the first additional entry. They were slain in 1278(= 1275 of the text).

Digitized by Google

A 62d ðelbaiȝ aſtiſ.[c]—Diaſmait, mac Ȝille-Muiſe hUi Mhoſna, ſi Ulað, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Creč[d] do ðenum do mac Pheiðlimte aſ Clainn-Muiſceſtaiȝ 7 i toſaiðečt na creiče ſomaſbað Ȝilla-na-n-ainȝel O Conſai.[d]—Domnall, mac Neill, mic Conȝalaiȝ hUi Ruaiſc (ſiſ[e] a ſaitea Ȝilla in inme[e]), do maſbað la hUa Nečtain.

(Creač[f] do ðenum le Cloinn Toiſſðealbaiȝ aſ mac Pheiðlim[t]e 7 aſ macaib Mic Dhiaſmmoda 7 Ȝilla-Criſd hUa Mail-Bſenainn do maſbað leo an la ſin.—Ȝilla-Criſd hUa Neačtain 7 Uilliam hUa Neačtain do maſbað la Ruaiȝſi, mac Toiſſðealbaiȝ hUi Conču-ðaiſ.[f])

B 64c Kal. Ian. [ſ.[a] ui., l. xx.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] lxx.[o] iiii.[o] [b][-uii.] Ȝilla-na-naem hUa[1] Biſn quieuit in [Chriſto].—Briain ſuað hUa Briain quieuit in [Chriſto].—Braen hUa Mail-močeiſȝi,[2] ab Cenannſa,[3] in[c] Chriſto quieuit.[c]

A.D. 1273. [c] iſin tiſ—*into the country*, B, C; om., D. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1274. [1] O, A. [2] Maeil—, B. [3] Ceanandſa, B.—[b] 1277, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1276, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in, B.

---

[3] *Son.*—The *Four Masters* give Mag Giolla Muire, omitting Ua Morna. (The editor of the *A. L. C.*, i. p. 479, says by oversight that they call him *O'Gillamuire.*) They add that he was lord of Leth-Cathail (Lecale, co. Down).

[4] *Clann-Muircertaigh.*—See [1272] note 2, *supra.*

[5] *Domnall.*—Donaldus O'Roirk occisus per O'Neachten, D. It adds: O'Donill, Donaldus Iuuenis, collecto magno exercitu ex Conacia et Connallia, invasit Tironiam et depredata undique patria rediit victoriosus cum obsidibus multis et ingenti preda omnis generis.

The original is given in the *Four Masters* at 1273.

(1273) [1] *A foray.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1276. They were placed here perhaps as having reference to the main subject matter of the textual year.

[1277] [1] *1274.*—The two events of the (textual) year, 1275, are given in the *A. L. C.* at 1277.

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—That is, died a natural death. But this is a very

Digitized by Google

came into the country [to oppose him].—Diarmait, son[3] of Gilla-Muire Ua Morna, king of Ulidia, rested in Christ.—A foray was made by the son of Feidhlimidh on the Clann-Muircertaigh[4] and in driving the prey Gilla-na-naingel Ua Conrai was killed.—Domnall,[5] son of Niall, son of Conghalach Ua Ruairc (who was called "Gillie of the butter"), was killed by Ua Nechtain. [1276 Bis.]

(A foray[1] was made by the children of Toirrdhealbach on the son of Feidhlimidh and on the sons of Mac Diarmoda and Gilla-Crisd Ua Mail-Brenainn was killed by them that day.—Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain and William Ua Neachtain were killed by Ruaighri, son of Toirrdhelbach Ua Conchubhair.) (1273)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1274[1][-7]. Gilla-na-naem Ua Birn rested in Christ.—Brian Ua Briain the Red, rested in Christ.[2]—Braen[3] Ua Mail-mocheirghi[4] abbot of Cenannus, rested in Christ.— [1277]

---

considerable error. The event is thus described in the Remonstrance addressed (Theiner, p. 201) by the Irish Magnates, through the Nuncios, Cardinals Jocelin and Luke, to Pope John XXII., about 1318 : Item, Dominus Thomas de Clare, Comitis Gloverniae [Gloucester] frater, vocans ad domum suam praeclarissimum virum, Brianum Rufum, principem Totmoniae, suum compatrinum, cum, in maioris confoederationis et amiciciae signum, de eadem Hostia consecrata in duas divisa partes nequiter communicavit, ipsum denique de consilio nephandae gentis praedictae subito de mensa et convivio arreptum in caudem trahi fecit equorum ; amputato quoque capite, truncum corporis per pedes suspendi fecit in ligno (Fordun: *Scotichronicon*, Oxon., 1722, iii. 917–8).

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* (Mageoghegan's version, O'D. *F. M.* iii. 426-7) agree with the account given in the second additional entry of the following year.

[3] *Braen.*— Brien O'Molmocherri quieuit, D ; which adds : Hoc anno Eoganenses venerunt in Connalliam, sperantes sumere vindictam pro precedenti anno. Et collectâ magnâ predâ, O'Donill cum suis eos insequentes ad confines montes Tireone [*recte*, ad confinem Montis Truim] irruit in eos et habitâ victoriâ restituit sua cum multis equis et armatura.

The original is in the *Four Masters* at 1275.

[4] *Mail-mocheirghi.* — *Devotee of early rising.*

(Gilla-Crisd[d] hUa Birn, fear grada Aeda hUi Chon-čubair, do m̃arbad do'n Gilla ruad, mac Ločlainn hUi Chončubair.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° u.°[b][-uiii.°] Tadg, mac Toirrdelbaig, do marbad la clainn Cat̃ail Mic Diarmata.—Ruaidri, mac Toirrdel-baig, do marbad la Gilla-Crist Mag Fhlannčada 7 le Dartaaigi arčena, ar bord Droma-cliab 7 in perrun riabač, mac Tigernain hUi Cončobuir 7 daine aili[1] nač airim̃ter runn.—Donnčad 7 Fergal, da mac Muirgisa, mic Donnčada, mic Tomaltaig, do marbad, la Tadg, mac Domnaill Irraig.—Flait̃bertač hUa Daimín, rí Fer-Manač, quieuit in Christo (idon,[c] i tert Noin mís Fhebra[c]).—Maidm Cuínči do t̃abairt do Donnčad, mac Briain ruaid 7 do macaib ailib[2] hUi Briain ar in Iarla O[3] Claire (gur'loisgsead[d] teampull Cuinče i ceann a m̃uinnteri, gu tugsad ar diairm[id]e forra, etir losgad 7 marbad[d]).—Tomas hUa Cuínn, espuc Cluana-mac-Nois,[4] quieuit in [Christo].—Tomaltač Mac Oirečtaig, rigtaireč 8hil-Muiredaig, do marbad do na Tuat̃aib.

(Gilla-na-n-aingel,[e] ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est Nonis Marcii.—Brian ruad, mac Cončubair hUi

A.D. 1274. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1275. [1] eile, A; ii., B. [2] ii., A, B. [3] om., B. [4] -mic—, B. [b] 1278, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias*, 1278, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B; om., C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

(1274) [1] *Gilla-Crisd* (*Devotee of Christ*).—Given in the *A. L. C.* under 1277.

[1278] [1] *1275*.—The events of the (textual) year, 1275, are in the *A. L. C.* at 1278.

[2] *The Swarthy Parson*.—Rector fuscus, D.

[3] *And other, etc.*—"And other men not here nombred," C.

[4] *The defeat, etc.*—"Donnough Mac Bryen Roe O'Bryen gave the overthrow of Coynche to Thomas de Clare (the Earle before mentioned) and burnt the church of Coynche over the heads of the said Earle and his people; where infinite numbers of people were both slain and killed therein and escaped narrowly himself: for

Digitized by Google

(Gilla-Crisd[1] Ua Birn, confidant of Aedh Ua Conchubhair, was killed by the "Red Gillie," son of Lochlann Ua Conchubhair.) (1274)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1275[1][-8]. Tadhg, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was killed by the children of Cathal Mac Diarmata.—Ruaidhri, son of [the aforesaid] Toirrdhelbach, was killed by Gilla-Crist Mac Flannchadha and by the Dartraighi besides, on the border of Druim-cliabh and "the Swarthy Parson,"[2] son of Tigernan Ua Conchobuir, and other[3] persons that are not reckoned here [were killed].—Donnchadh and Ferghal, two sons of Muirghius, son of Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Ua Conchobair], were killed by Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras.—Flaithbertach Ua Daimin, king of Fir-Manach, rested in Christ (namely, on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of the month of February).—The defeat[4] of Cuinche was given by Donnchadh, son of Brian [Ua Briain] the Red, to the Earl of Clare (so that they burned the church of Cuinche over the heads of his people [and] inflicted slaughter innumerable upon them, both by burning and killing).—Thomas Ua Cuinn,[5] bishop of Cluain-mac-Nois, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach Mac Oirechtaigh, royal chief of Sil-Muiredhaigh, was killed by "the Territories." [1278]

(Gilla-na-naingel,[1] abbot of Lis-gabail, died on the Nones [7th] of March.—Brian the Red,[2] son of Conchu- (1275)

which escape myne author [i.e., the chronicle which he translated] sayeth that himself was sorry for." Mageoghegan, 1278.

The original of "myne author" is given in the *A. L. C.*: "But, alas! the son of the Earl went thereout from them secretly" (1278).

[5] *Ua Cuinn.* — A Franciscan. Elected in 1253 (*D. I.*, II. 151). Died probably towards the close of 1278 (cf. *ib.* 1713).

(1275) [1] *Gilla-na-naingel.*—*Devotee of the angels.* The original of this entry is not known to me.

[2] *Brian the Red.*—This is the true version of the second item in the (textual) year 1274 (=1277).

Bhriain, rig Tuadhmumun, do gabail le mac Iarla hO Claire. Ocus ríadh ar cur a fola i n-aen roigthech 7 ar n-denum cairdíura-Crist 7 ar tobert mhinn 7 éloq d'a cele. Ocus a tarraing etir fedaib deis a gabala.[a])

Kal. Ian. [f. 1., l. xu.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° ui.° [b][-ix.°] Tomaltach hUa Conchobuir, airdeirpuc Tuama, rai Erenn ar einech 7 ar uairli, ar fochraidecht 7 ar tiblucadh,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Shechlainn,[c] mac Toirrdhelbaigh, occisus est.[c]—Conchobur, mac Diarmata, mic Maghnusa hUi Conchobuir, occisus est.—Gilla-in-Choimdedh hUa Cerbballa[i]n, episcopus Thire-hEogain, A63a quieuit in[d] [Christo].—Murchadh | hUa[2] Neachtain do marbadh do Domnall[e] hUa[2] Neachtain. Ocus compac[f] d'fuagra[dh] do Roiberd hUa[2] Nechtain, do derbhradhair

A.D. 1276. [1] tiblacudh, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1279, overhead, n. t. h., B; *aliter*, 1279, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] om., B. [e] Chormac—*Cormac*,

[3] *Blood in one vessel.*—For the antiquity of this method of covenanting, see L.L., p. 302b (*History of the Boruma*). The king of Ulster saw in a dream a vat one-third full of human blood, one-third of new milk and one-third of wine, in the centre of his house. The narrative then goes on: Atconnaic iarum Conchobur inn airlingthe sin. Ocus is amlaid atconnaic Laigin 7 Ulaid 'ma'n dabaig ic a hól. Ocus "forcetalra," ar se, "is é in cottach fotaiñgeired andsin. Uair is í ind fuil atcessi isin dabach fuil na da Coiced i compac. Is é in lemnacht in canóin condeta canait clerig na da coiced. Is é in sin Corp Crist 7 a Fhuil esdraait na clérig.

Conchobur saw that vision afterwards. And he saw thus,—the Lagenians and the Ulstonians around the vat a-drinking therefrom. And "I know," quoth he, "that is the covenant that was prophesied then. For the blood that was seen [by us] in the vat is the blood of the two Fifths [Ulster and Leinster] a-contending. The new milk is the Canon of the Lord which the clergy of the two Fifths chant. The wine is the Body of Christ and His Blood which the clergy offer."

See also the *Yellow Book of Lecan*, T.C.D., H. 2. 16, col. 313 (the reference to which I owe to a Note in the *A. L. C.*, i. 480–1): "Do denam sita iter sil Taidg, mic Cein 7 sil Eogain, mic Neill, tanac," ol se. Do gnitheir iarum cosdad annsin etarru 7 cumaiscid Cairneach a fuil i n-oen leastar

bhar Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was taken prisoner by (1275)
the son of the Earl of Clare. And they were after putting their blood in one vessel[3] and after making gossipred and after pledging relics and bells to each other. And he was drawn between steeds after his capture.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1279]
1276[1][-9]. Tomaltach Ua Conchobuir,[2] archbishop of Tuaim, foremost in Ireland[3] for generosity and for nobility, for succouring and for bestowal, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirrdhelbach [Ua Conchobair], was slain.—Conchobur, son of Diarmait, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was slain.—Gilla-in-Coimded[4] Ua Cerballain, bishop of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.—Murchadh[5] Ua Neachtain was killed by Domnall Ua Neachtain. And

---

oiblinib 7 ꝛeꝛubaiꝛ amal doꝛonꝛat in coṡaḋ ainꝛin 7 aꝛbeiꝛ Muiꝛceꝛtach . . .

Cuinaiꝛceꝛ a ꝛuil co beḋ,
Ó mic Ḟeꝛa co moꝛneiꝛ,
Co ꝛeꝛubḋaꝛ i lebaiꝛ lem
Coṡaḋ Ḋoṡain iꝛ Ġaileng.

"For the making of peace between the seed of Tadg, son of Cian and the seed of Eogan, son of Niall, came I," quoth he. Thereupon the covenant was made there and Cairnech mingles the blood of both in one vessel and writes how they made the covenant there and Muircertach said . . .

[A quatrain, bidding St. Cairnech depart. The latter replies in *Debide* metre, saying *inter alia* :]

Let the blood be mingled duly,
Thou son of Ere of great power,
That there be written in a book by me
The covenant of Eogan and of the Gailenga.

[1279] [1] *1276.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1276 are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1279.

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1258, note 3, *supra.* The text is here three years antedated. About June, 1279, the primate wrote to the king in favour of the Franciscan, Malachy, who, when Tuam lately became vacant by the death of T[omaltach], was postulated by the dean, archdeacon and some of the canons (*D. I.*, II. 1576).

At the election, five canons voted for canon Nicholas; the dean and the remaining two, for Malachy. The matter was referred to the Curia. The protracted proceedings that ensued are detailed in the Bull of Honorius IV. (July 12, 1286) transferring Stephen de Foleburne from Waterford to Tuam (Theiner, pp. 135–6).

[3] *In Ireland.*—Genitive in the original.

[4] *Gilla-in-Coimded.* — *Servant of the Lord.*

[5] *Murchadh, etc.* — "Morrogh O'Neaghten was killed by Donnole

Murčaδa hUi Neačtain, ar[g] Domnall, 7 Roibert do marbaδ ann (do'n[h] ḟir četna isin comruc sin[h]).

(Domnall,[h] mac Ghilla-Crisd hUi Neačtain, do marbaδ la hAeδ hUa Cončeanainn.[h])

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xxui.[a],] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° [B 64d] uii.° [b][-lxxx.°] | Aeδ Muimneč hUa Concobuir (idon,[c] riξ Connačt in tan so[c]) do marbaδ la clainn Muircertaiξ (aξ[c] Caill-in-dainξean[c]). Cat̆al, mac Concobuir ruaiδ, do riξaδ do Connačtaiδ.—Seoan hUa Laiδiξ, espuc Cille-alaδ, quieuit in [Christo].—Mail-Sečlainn hUa Ξairmleξaiδ,[1] taiseč Ceniuil-Moein[2] 7 Concobur hUa[3] Ξairmleξaiδ[4] occisi sunt per Tellač-Modoran.

(Aemann[d] O Conξaile, oircinneač Ros-orcer, saoiδ-cleireč, mortu[u]s est.[d])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.° uiii.° [b][-lxxx.° i.°] Taδξ, mac Cat̆ail Mic Diarmata, ri Muiξi-Luirξ, sai n-eíniξ 7 n-eξnoma, quieuit in [Christo].—Cat̆ Disirt-da-crič eter Conall 7 Eoξan, dú i troč̆air[1] Domnall hUa Domnaill (le[c] hAeδ m-

B, C, D. [f] Cormac—*Cormac*, B, C, D. [g-g] om., B, C, D. This is a most extraordinary misconception. The compiler of the B text mistook comrac, (*single*) *combat*, for the personal name *Cormac*. Then, by substitution and omission, he makes *Cormac* (not Domnall) the slayer; and says *Cormac was challenged* (d'ḟuaξra[ḋ]) by Robert (instead of Robert challenging Domnall) to combat. C and D follow B, but render d'ḟuaξra[ḋ] by *banishment!* The final clause C translates: "and Robert killed in that"; D: *in quo Robertus occisus fuit.* [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1277. [1]-eaξ—, A. [2] Moan, A. [3] O, A. [4]-eaξ—, B. [b] 1280 overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1280, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. The first is the only entry given in D. [d-d] n. t. h. (nor the hand that made the previous additions), A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1278. [1] torċ—, B. (Both readings are equally good.) [b] 1281, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1281, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

O'Neaghten; whereupon Robert O'Neaghten, brother of the said Morrough, challenged him single combatt of hand to hand, which

Digitized by Google

combat was challenged by Robert Ua Nechtian, [namely] [1279]
by the brother of Murchadh Ua Nechtain, on Domnall and Robert was killed therein (by the same man in that combat).

(Domnall,[1] son of Gilla-Crisd Ua Neachtain was killed (1276)
by Aedh Ua Concheanainn.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. [1280 Bis.]
1277[1][-80]. Aedh Ua Concobuir the Momonian (namely, king of Connacht at this time) was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh (at the Wood of the Stronghold).—Cathal, son of Concobur [Ua Conchobair] the Red, was made king by the Connachtmen).—John Ua Laidhig,[2] bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Gairm-leghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moein and Concobur Ua Gairm-leghaidh were slain by the Tellach-Modoran.

(Edmond O Congaile, herenagh of Ros-orcer, a learned (1277)
cleric, died.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1281]
1278[1][-81]. Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, eminent for hospitality and prowess, rested in Christ. The battle of Disert-da-crich [was fought] between [Cenel-]Cona[i]ll and [Cenel-]Eoga[i]n, where fell Domnall Ua Domnaill[2] (by Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny

---

the said Daniel answered and killed Robert also." Mageoghegan, 1279.

The *F. M.* also understood it rightly (*ad an.*).

(1276) [1] *Domnall, etc.*—Given in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* at 1279.

[1280] [1] *1277.*—The entries of the (textual) year 1277, with the exception of the last, are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1280.

[2] *Ua Laidhig.*—On Dec. 9, 1280, letters of licence to elect were issued to the Dean and Chapter of Killala, who had notified the death of J[ohn], their late bishop (*D. I.*, II. 1770). They elected Donatus [=Donnchadh], the dean, who received the royal assent, April 16, 1281. (*Ib.* 1816.)

The events of this year are accordingly three years predated.

[1281] [1] *1278.* = 1281 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Domnaill.*—This, very probably, is the *Oudonnildus*, whose proclaimed head Thomas de Maundeville caused to be carried to the Exchequer, Dublin; for which the

Digitized by Google

buiðe hUa Neill 7 le Mac Mairtin[c]), idon,[d] fer dar'-ǯiallaður Fir-Manač 7 Oirǯialla 7 urṁór Ǯaiðel Connačt 7 Ulað, ačtmað bec 7 Fir-Breifne uile. In t-en Ǯhaiðel rob' ferr eíneč 7 oirečur; feičem coitcenn Iartair na hEorpa. Ocur a aðnacul i Mainister na m-Bratar i n-Doire Coluim-cille, ar m-breit buaða ǯač uile ṁait[i]ura. Ocur ar iad so ba ferr domarbað ann: idon, Maelruanaiǯ O Baiǯill, taireč na tri tuat 7 Eoǯan, mac Mail-tShečlainn hUi Domnaill 7 Cellač Ua[3] Buiǯill, in t-én taireč rob' ferr eíneč 7 tiðnacul (dobi[e]) i n-aen aimsir frir 7 Ǯilla Mac Flannčaða, taireč Dartraiǯi 7 Domnall Mac Ǯille-Fhinnén, taireč Mhuinnteri-Peodača[i]n 7[d] Aíndiler O Baiǯill 7 Dubǯall, a mac 7 Enna hUa[3] Ǯairmleaǯaið, riǯtaireč[f] Ceniuil-Moein[4] 7 Cormac, mac ind ṡirleiǯinn hUi Domnaill, taireč Fana[i]t 7 Ǯilla-in-Choimdeǯ[5] O Maeladuin, ri Luirg 7 Carmac, mac Carmaic hUi
A 63b Domnaill 7 Ǯilla-na-n-óc Mac Calredocair | 7 Mael-Sečlainn, mac Neill hUi Buiǯill 7 Aindiler, mac Muircertaiǯ hUi Domnaill 7 Magnus Mac Cuinn 7 Ǯilla-na-naem O hEočaǯa[i]n 7 Muircertač hUa Flaitbertaič 7 Muircertač Mac-in-Ulltaiǯ 7 Flaitbertač Maǯ Buiðeča[i]n 7 daine imda aili[6] do macaib riǯ 7 taireč 7 d'oǯlačaib nač airimter runn.—Cat eter na Bairedačaib 7 in[7] Cimsóǯač, dú in romebaið ar na
B 65a Bairedačaib 7 d'ar'marbað[g] ann Uilliam Baired | 7 Adam Pleimenn 7 daine imda aili[8] 7 dobadur diar Ǯaiðelač ar let in Cimsoǯaiǯ dočinnset ar beoǯačt 7

[2] fer-m—(g. pl.), B; erroneously. [3] O, A. [4] -Moan, A. [5] Ǯillan—(=ǯilla-in—), A. [6] eile, A; ñ., B. [7] an, A. [8] ñ., A, B. [d] om., A. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [f] riǯ, itl., n. t. h., A. [g] do marbað (do for ro and the relative om.), B.

justiciary, De Foleburne, bishop of Waterford, was twice commanded (Feb. 14, 16, 1283) to pay what was due to him (*D. I.*, II. 2049–51). If so, the textual date is three years in advance.

Digitized by Google

and by Mac Martain); namely, the man to whom were [1281]
subject Fir-Manach and Oirghialla and very great part of the Gaidhil of Connacht and Ulidia, save a little and all Fir-Breifne. The one Gaidhel that was best of hospitality and principality; the general guarantor of the West of Europe. And he was buried in the Monastery of the Friars in Doire of [St.] Colum-cille after gaining victory of every goodness. And these were the best that were killed there: namely, Maelruanaigh O'Baighill, chief of "the Three Territories" and Eogan, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill and Cellach Ua Baighill, the one chief of his own time that was best of hospitality and bestowal and Gilla Mac Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi and Domnall Mac Gille-Fhinnen, chief of Muinnter-Peodacha[i]n and Aindiles O'Baighill and Dubhghall, his son and Enna Ua Gairmleaghaidh, royal chief of the Cenel-Moein and Cormac, son of the Lector Ua Domnaill, chief of Fanat and Gilla-in-Choimdegh O'Maeladuin, king of Lurg and Carmac,[3] son of Carmac[3] Ua Domnaill and Gilla-na-noc[4] Mac Calredocair and Mael-Sechlainn, son of Niall Ua Baighill and Aindiles, son of Muircertach Ua Domnaill and Maghnus Mac Cuinn and Gilla-na-naem O'Eochaga[i]n and Muircertach Ua Flaithbertaich and Muircertach Mac-in-Ulltaigh[5] and Flaithbertach Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons of the sons of kings and chiefs and of men-at-arms that are not reckoned here.—A battle [was fought] between the Barrets and the Cusack, where defeat was inflicted on the Barrets and whereby were killed William Barret and Adam Fleming and many other persons. And there were two Gaidhil on the side of Cusack who surpassed many of the other

[3] *Carmac.*—Rightly, *Cormac.* The *o* was assimilated to the *a*.

[4] *Gilla-na-noc.*—*Servant (devotee) of the virgins.*

[5] *Mac-in-Ulltaigh.* — *Son of the Ultonian;* anglicized Mac Nulty.

ar lam̃ač ar moran do dainib ailib,[8] idon, Taičleč O Dubda 7 Taičleč O Baiǯill.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xuiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxx.[a] ix.° [b][-lxxx.° ii.°] Taičleč, mac Maelruanaigh hUi Dhubda, rí hUa[1]-Fiačrač, in duine rob' ferr eíneč 7 egnum 7 innroiǯiđ do[c] Gaiđelaib dobí i n-a aimsir,[c] a marbađ le hAdam Cimsóg ar traiǯ Eoťaille.—Lasairfina, ingen Caťail croibde[i]rg, [in] ben rob' uaisle i[d] n-Erinn i[d] n-a haimsir,[d] quieuit in [Christo].—Maťa (ruađ[e]) O Raiǯillaiǯ do eg.—Gilla-Issu[3] mor Mag Thigerna[i]n, taiseč Thellaiǯ-Dunčađa 7 leťtromán na Breifne, quieuit in [Christo].—Caťal, mac Gilla-na-naem, hUa Ferǯail quieuit in Christo.[f]—Muircertač Mac Murčađa, rí Laiǯen, do marbađ do Ghallaib 7 a derbraťair (eile,[g] idon[g]), Art Mac Murčađa.—Snečta mór 7 sicc o Nollaic co feil Briǯdi isin bliađain si.[h]

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.[b] [-iii.°] Tađg, mac Domnaill Irrais hUi Cončobuir, do m̃arbađ la Luiǯnib.—Aeđ buiđe[1] hUa Neill do marbađ le Mag Maťgamna (idon,[c] la Brian[c] 7[d] leis hUa [Raǯallaiǯ][d].)

A.D. 1278. [8] ii., A, B.

A.D. 1279. [1] O, A. [2] a, A. [3] -Isa, A. [4] -uig, B. [b] 1282, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1282, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] i n-a duťaiđ—*in her country*, B; om., C, D. [e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] om., A. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [h] om., B, C; given in D.

A.D. 1280. [1] buiđi, B.—[b] 1283, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1283, n. t. h., C. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. Given in D. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., C, D. The word in square brackets is supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1283).

[1282] [1] *1279* = 1282 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Prop.*—Supressor, D.

[3] *Mac Murchadha.*—One of the charges brought against De Foleburne, as justiciary, related to the head-money of these two Mac Murroughs. (*D. I.*, II. 1999, 2333-4,

Digitized by Google

persons for courage and for dexterity, namely, Taichlech O'Dubhda and Taichlech O'Baighill. [1281]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1279[1][-82]. Taichlech, son of Maelruanaigh Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, the person of the Gaidhil that was best in hospitality and valour and attack in his time, was killed by Adam Cusack on the strand of Eothaill.—Lasairfhina, daughter of Cathal Red-hand [Ua Conchobair], the woman that was noblest in Ireland in her time, rested in Christ.—Matthew (the Red) O'Raighillaigh died.—Gilla-Issu mor Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha and prop[2] of Breifni, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ.—Muircertach Mac Murchadha,[3] king of Leinster, was killed by the Foreigners and his (other) brother, (namely) Art Mac Murchadha [was killed by them].—Great snow and frost from the Nativity [1281] to the feast of [St.] Brigit [Feb. 1] in this year. [1282]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1280[1][-3]. Tadhg, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir of Irras, was killed by the Luighni.—Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny[2] was killed by Mag Mathgamna (that is, by Brian and by Ua Raghallaigh). [1283]

III. 2.) From the date of No. 1999, (Ap. 29, 1282) the year in which they were slain can be inferred.

[1283] [1] *1280* = 1283 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Aedh the Tawny.*—Thus amplified in D: Hugo Flauus, alias Eadh Boy O'Neill, a quo dicitur Clanhuboy, omni estimatione, potentia et principalitate dignus inter Hibernos sui temporis, occisus fuit per Mac Mahowny, nominatum Brien, hoc anno.

It adds: Guerra crudelis inter Odonem O'Donill et suum fratrem, Terleum, qui coegit Odonem permanere in Tireonia, unde ipse O'Donill uenastauit magnam partem Tireoniae.

I have not found the original of the foregoing entry.

Digitized by Google

A63c [Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° i.° [b][-iiii.°] Muirir hUa[1] Cončobuir, eppuc Oil-find,[2] in Christo quieuit.[c]—Donnčad hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuad-Muman, do marbad la Toirrdelbač hUa m-Briain.—Amlaim[d] O Tomoltaiξ, toξa confirmaiti episcopi Oil-finn,[2] quieuit in [Christo].[d]—Dubξall, mac Maξnusa hUi Baiξill, toiseč Cloiči-Cinnfaelaid, do marbad la muinnter hUi Mailgaiti.—Mac na haidče[3] Mac[4] Dorčaid, taiseč Ceniuil-Luačain (no[e]-Duačain[e]), quieuit in [Christo].

(Gilla-Isu[f] Mac Tigernain, ard taiseač Chinel-Brenainn, mortuus est.[f]—No,[g] gumad uire so, scilicet [A.D.] 1281, Mata hUa Raigillaiξ, ri Breifne.[g])

B 65b Kal Ian. [f.[a] ii, l. xxi.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ii.° [b][-u.°] Simon hUa[1] Ruairc, eppuc na Breifne, quieuit in [Christo.—Maidm do tabairt do Maξnus hUa[1] Cončobuir ar Adam Cimsog 7 ar Gallaib Iartair Connačt ag Eas-dara, dú inar'marbad daine imda 7 inar'gabad Colín Cimsóg, a derbratair, a m-braiξdenus do cinn na sliξed do légad dó fein, tareis a muinnteri do marbad co mór.—Maidm[c] tuc Pilib Mac Goisde[i]lb, ar muinnter Maξnusa hUi Cončobuir ar Sliab-gam, gur'marbad moran do glaslat ann.[c]—Enri

A.D. 1281. [1] O, A. [2] Oilefinn, A. [3] -ci, A. [4] Mhag—, B. [a-a] Blank space, A, B. [b] 1284, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1285, n. t. h., C. [c-c] quieuit in [Christo], B. [d-d] om., B, C, D. [e-e] itl., t. h., B; above the l of Luačain, in A, the t. h. placed no, D—*or D*—, meaning that the word may have commenced with D, not l. Hence the note in B. C has l; D, D. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [g-g] t. m., t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1282. [1] O, A.— [b] 1285, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1286, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

[1284] [1] *1281* = 1284 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Conchobuir.*—See 1263 (= 1265), note 3, *supra.*

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. [1281 Bis.]
1281[1][-4]. Maurice Ua Conchobuir,[2] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Thomond, was killed by Toirdhelbach Ua Briain.—Amlaim O'Tomoltaigh, bishop-elect [and] confirmed[3] of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Dubghall, son of Maghnus Ua Baighill chief of Cloch-Cinnfhaelaidh, was killed by the people of Ua Mailgaithi.—"Son of the night" Mac Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luachain (or,-Duachain), rested in Christ.[4]

(Gilla-Isu[1] Mac Tigernain, arch-chief of Cinel-Brenainn, (1281)
died.—Or, it may be on this year, namely, 1281,[2] [the death of] Matthew Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni [ought to be].)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. [1285]
1282[1][-5]. Simon Ua Ruairc, bishop of Breifni [Kilmore], rested in Christ.—Defeat was given by Maghnus Ua Conchobuir to Adam Cusack and to the Foreigners of the West of Connacht at Eas-dara; where were killed many persons and Colin Cusack, his brother, was taken in security, to allow [Adam] himself to go away, after great havoc had been made of his people.—Defeat was inflicted by Philip Mac Goisdeilb on the people of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir on Sliabh-gamh, so that many recruits

---

[3] *Bishop-elect [and] confirmed.*—Literally, *choice of a confirmed bishop.* (For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra.*) His death took place after confirmation of the election (by the archbishop of Tuam) and before consecration.

[4] *In Christ.*—D adds, from what source I know not: O'Donill ad predandum inferiorem Conaciam inuasit eam et finito proposito rediit victoriosus.

(1281) [1] *Gilla-Isu, etc.*—This is a repetition of the fourth entry of the textual year 1279(=1282), *supra.*

[2] *1281.*—The obit of *Ua Raighillaigh* is given as the third item at 1279(=1282), *supra.* The *A. L. C.* call him chief of Muinter-Maelmordha (the O'Reilly's of Breifny).

[1285] [1] *1282*=1285 and 1286 of the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Mac Gille-Phinnein do marbad.—Ruaidri hUa[1] Gadra, ri Sleibe-Luga, do marbad la Mac Pheorais ar a loc fein.

[A.D. M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°] Sluag mór la hIarla Ulad i Connactu,[2] gur'mill moran do cellaib 7 do mainistrecaib. Ocus ger'b'ed, dogab nert gac conair rainic 7 dogab braigdi[3] Connact[c] 7[c] Conaill 7 Eogain 7 doaitrig Domnall hUa Neill (idon,[d] Domnall, mac Briain[d]) 7 tuc rigi do Niall Culanac hUa[1] Neill.—Muirir mael Mac Gerailt quieuit in [Christo].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.iii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iii.°[b][-uii.°] Mata, mac Muirgisa, mic Catail, quieuit in [Christo].—Diarmait[c] Midec (mac[d] Diarmada, mic Catail Mic Diarmoda, idon, ri Muinntire-Mailruanaid[d]) quieuit in Christo.[c]—Floirint O Gibella[i]n, arcideocan Oil-finn, fellsum eolais 7 inntliucta,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-na-nóg O Mannaca[i]n, ri na Tuat, quieuit in Christo.—Mael-Seclainn,[c] mac Tomaltaig, Mac Oirectaig do marbad la Toirrdelbac, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, a n-digailt a atar do tregad do Tomaltac cetna do macaib Toirrdelbaig.[c]—
A 63d Adam Cimsóg quieuit in [Christo].— | Bean-Muman, ingen hUi Cata[i]n, mortua est.

A.D. 1282. [2]-ta, A. [3]-de, B. [d-d]itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1283. [1] int—, B. [b] 1286, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1287, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A).

---

[2] *Killed.*—Cruciatus occisus est (*cruciatus* without warrant in the original), D. The entry in the *A. L. C.* states that he died a natural death.

[3] *Mac Fheorais.—Son of Pierce*; the Irish patronymic assumed by the Berminghams. The eponymous head was probably the Pierce mentioned [1305] *infra*.

[1286] [1] *A great host, etc.*—This and the following entry are given in the *A. L. C.* under 1286. Henceforward, down to 1309 of the text (= 1313), the dating is four years in advance.

[1287] [1] *1283* = 1287 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Gilla-na-nog* (*devotee of the Virgins*).—*Gilla-na-neave* (*devotee of the saints*), D.

[3] *Rested in Christ.*—On Sept. 7, according to the *A. L. C.* This tends to prove that the text is four years in advance. In 1287, Sept. 7 fell on Sunday. In 1283 it was

Digitized by Google

were killed therein.—Henry Mac Gille-Fhinnein was killed.[2]—Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, king of Sliabh-Lugha, was killed by Mac Fheorais[3] on his own lake. [1285]

[A.D. 1286]. A great host[1] [was led] by the Earl of Ulster into Connacht, so that he destroyed many of the churches and monasteries. And moreover, he obtained sway in every direction he went and received the pledges of Connacht [and Cenel-]Conaill and [Cenel-]Eogain. And he deposed Domnall Ua Neill (namely, Domnall, son of Brian) and gave the king-ship to Niall Culanach Ua Neill.—Maurice Fitz Gerald the Bald rested in Christ. [1286]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1283[1][-7]. Matthew, son of Maurice, son of Cathal [Mac Diarmata], rested in Christ.—Diarmait the Midian (son of Diarmad, son of Cathal Mac Diarmoda, namely, king of Muinnter-Mailruanaidh) rested in Christ.—Florence O'Gibellain, archdeacon of Oil-finn, distinguished in knowledge and intelligence, rested in Christ.—Gilla-na-nog[2] O'Mannacha[i]n, king of "The Territories," rested in Christ.[3]—Mael-Sechlainn, son of Tomaltach Mac Oirechthaigh, was killed by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, in revenge of his father having been abandoned by the same Tomaltach to the sons of Toirdhelbach.[4]—Adam Cusack[5] rested in Christ.—Bean-Muman, daughter of Ua Catha[i]n, died. [1287]

Tuesday,—an incidence devoid of note.

[4] *Sons of Toirdhelbach.* — The editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests *sons of Tomaltach;* because, as the sentence stands, Toirdelbach takes vengeance on Tomaltach for having abandoned the father of Toirdelbach to the sons of Toirdelbach. Perhaps, however, there existed a family feud between Toirdelbach and his father on the one side and the sons of Toirdelbach on the other.

The *F. M.*, as was their wont, omitted the passage containing the difficulty.

[5] *Cusack.*—He died at the close of the year, as his name appears in a Roll of receipt, Nov. 15, 1287. (*D. I.*, III. 341.)

Digitized by Google

[Ꝺiꝛ.] Kal. Ian. [ꝼ.[a] u., l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Ꝏnno Ꝺomini M.° cc.° lxxx.° iiii.°[b][-uiii.°] Michael Mac-in[1]-t-ṡair, eꝛꝑuc Cloč̆aiꝛ, moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt.—Maǯnuꝛ hUa Concobuiꝛ (iꝺon,[c] mac Concuƀaiꝛ ꝛuaiƀ[c]), maꝛaen le ꝼuaiꝛ ꝺo Connač̆taiƀ 7 hUi-mƀꝛiuin [hUa-] 7 Conmaicne, ꝺoť̆eč̆t laiꝛ ꝺo ǯaƀail ꝛiǯe Connač̆t ꝺó ꝼein. Ocuꝛ ꝺo hať̆ꝛiʒaƀ Cať̆al ꝛuaƀ, a ꝺeꝛbꝛať̆aiꝛ 7 toč̆t ꝺoiƀ[2] co hꝏť̆-Sliꝛen, muꝛ aꝛoiƀe Cať̆al co n-a ṡoč̆ꝛaiꝺe 7 cumuꝛc ꝺoib leť̆ aꝛ leť̆ 7 Cať̆al ꝺo ǯaƀail aiʒi[d] 7 maiꝺm ꝺo ť̆abaiꝛtaꝛa muin[n]teꝛ. Ocuꝛ ꝺohaiꝛʒeꝺ uꝛm̆oꝛ Connač̆t ꝺo'n[3] ꝺul ꝛin 7 ꝛiǯi Connač̆t ꝺo ǯaƀail aꝛ eiʒin ꝺo Mhaǯnuꝛ.—Ꝺonnč̆aƀ[e] ꝛiaƀač̆, mac Maǯnuꝛa, mic Muiꝛceꝛtaiǯ hUi Concobuiꝛ, quieuit in [Chꝛiꝛto].[e]—Teč̆ ꝺo ǯaƀail aꝛ Mhaǯnuꝛ hUa Conč̆obuiꝛ ꝺo Thoiꝛꝛƀelbač̆, mac Eoʒain hUi Conč̆obuiꝛ, iꝛin Roꝛ-
B 65c móꝛ 7 Maǯnuꝛ ꝺo lot ann 7 Raʒ|nall Mac Raǯnaill, taiꝛeč̆ Muinteꝛi-hEolaiꝛ, ꝺo maꝛbaƀ ꝺ'en uꝛč̆uꝛ ꝛoiǯꝺi 7 ꝺoloiteƀ Níall ʒelƀuiƀe hUa[4] Conč̆obuiꝛ 7 ꝺomaꝛbaƀ ꝺaine aili[5] 7 ꝺo ƀeanaiƀ eič̆ maiť̆i ƀiƀ.—Sloíʒ[e] le Maǯnuꝛ O Conč̆obuiꝛ aꝛ éiꝛ a leiǯiꝛ a Sil-Muiꝛeƀaiǯ, ʒuꝛ'ʒaƀ a neꝛt 7 a m-bꝛaiǯꝺe.—Sluaǯ leiꝛan Iaꝛla (iꝺon,[f] an t-Iaꝛla ꝛuaƀ[f]) ꝺoč̆um Connač̆t, co tainíc co Roꝛ-comain 7 cum Maǯnuꝛa hUi Conč̆obuiꝛ, ꝛí Chonnač̆t 7 i n-aƀaiǯ muinteꝛi in ꝛiǯ 7 Mic[6] Ʒeꝛailt 7 ꝺoʒꝛeannaiǯeꝺuꝛ in t-Iaꝛla im toč̆t ꝛeč̆a ꝛin 7 ní toꝛꝛač̆t iteꝛ. Sʒailiꝛ a ꝛluaǯ 7 a ꝛoč̆ꝛaiƀe ʒan tenn ꝺo ǯaƀail.[e] —Steaƀan, aꝛꝺeꝛꝑuc Tuama 7 Ʒiuꝛtiꝛ na hEꝛenn, in

A.D. 1284. [1] an, B. [2] ꝺaiƀ, A. [3] ꝺo (stroke over o=n omitted by oversight), A. [4] O, A. [5] ii., A, B. [6] mac, MS. (A). [b] *alias* 1287, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1288, n. t. h., C; 1288, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d] ann—*in that* (*place*), B. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1288]. [1] *1284* = 1288 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Michael, etc.*—See (1268) notes 1, 2, *supra*.

[3] *Stephen.*—De Foleburne. He was transferred from Waterford (which he had held since 1274) by Honorius IV., July 12, 1286 (Theiner, p. 135–6) and died before July, 1288. A notable memoran-

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. [1288 Bis.]
1284[1][-8]. Michael[2] Mac-in-tshair, bishop of Clochar, died.—Maghnus Ua Concobuir (namely, son of Concubhar the Red), along with what he got to join him of the Connachtmen and of the Ui-Briuin and of Conmaicni, came to take the kingship of Connacht to himself. And Cathal the Red, his brother, was deposed. And they came to Ath-Slisen, where Cathal was with his force and they fought side for side and Cathal was taken by him and defeat inflicted on his people. And very large part of Connacht was harried on that occasion. And the kingship of Connacht was taken by force by Maghnus.—Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Maghnus, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—A house was seized on Maghnus Ua Conchobuir by Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, in Ros-mor and Maghnus was injured therein and Raghnall Mac Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by one shot of an arrow and Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was injured and other persons were killed. And good horses were taken from them.—A host [was led] by Maghnus O'Conchobuir after his healing into Sil-Muiredhaigh, so that he obtained sway over them and [obtained] their hostages.—A host [was led] by the Earl (namely, the Red Earl) to Connacht, until he came to Ros-Comain and to Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht and against the people of the king and Fitz Gerald. And they challenged the Earl to go beyond that and he went not accordingly. He disperses his host and his force without obtaining sway.—Stephen,[3] archbishop of Tuaim and Justiciary of Ireland,

dum of the chattels belonging to him found in Tuam and Athlone was made in the beginning of that month. (*D. I.*, III. 406.) For his doings from his arrival in Ireland as "brother of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England" (*ib.*, II. 886) in 1270 to his death as justiciary, see the references under *Foleburne*; *Waterford, Brother Stephen* (*ib.* II.); *Waterford, Stephen*; *Tuam, Stephen* (*ib.* III.).

Christo quieuit.—Cat̆al mac Taid̆g, mic Cat̆ail Mic Diarmata, do ǯaƀail riǯi Muiǯi-Luirg.—Uilliam Mac Fheoraiſ, do t̆oǯa[d̆] cum airdeſpocoide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] uii., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] lxxx.[c] u.[c b][-ix.[c]] Tad̆g hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiſeč Clainni-Cat̆ail, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Mat̆a O Sgingin, aird-ſenčaid̆ Erenn uile, mortuuſ eſt.—Mileſ, eſpuc Conmaicne, idon, in Gailleſpuc, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Simon hUa[1] Finač̆ta, aircinneč Oil-finn, quieuit in [Chriſto].— | Sluaǯad̆ la Ricard Diuid 7 le Gallaib
A 64a na Mid̆e—7 Maǯnuſ hUa Conč̆obuir, ri Connač̆t, leiſ—cum [U]i Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, co tucad̆ maidm mor orra[2] (idon,[c] maidm in Croiſ-ſleiƀe[c]) 7 romarbad̆ Ricard Diuid ann, in Ƀarun moruaſal[d] 7 a brait̆reča 7 Sécuſ hUa Cellaiǯ, idon, mac in eſpuic.—Fiač̆ra hUa Flainn, taiſeč Sil-Mailruanaiǯ, in t-aen duine[3] rob' ferr eineč 7 égnom 7 comairce dobí i Connač̆taiƀ, do[e] dul do d̆enum cleamnuſa re Gallaiƀ, gur'marb mac Ricaird ſinn a[f] Ƀurc 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Fheoraiſ i meƀail é.—

A.D. 1285. [1] O, A. [2] orta, A. [3] -ni, B. [b] 1289, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1289, n. t. h., B; 1289, on margin, D. The Mileſ item is omitted in D. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A, B; om., C, D. [d] mor, B; followed by C. [e] a—*his*, B. [f] om., A

[4] *Elected.*—Having gone to Rome for the purpose, he got his election confirmed by Nicholas IV., May 2, 1289. (Theiner, p. 142–3.) Thereupon, he was promoted from subdeaconship to deaconship and empowered (May 26) to receive priest's Orders from any bishop he should chose (*ib.* 144). On the same day the bishops of Killala and Clonfert were directed, either of them, with two other suffragans, to give him episcopal consecration (*ib.*).

In addition to being rector of Athenry in Tuam, he held a benefice in Cashel, Killaloe and Killala respectively! To discharge the church debts of Tuam and support the archiepiscopal dignity, he was allowed (Aug. 5, 1289) to retain these four preferments for three years and to receive one year's revenue of every benefice vacated during the three years next ensuing, due provision being made for the cure of souls. The bishops of Lis-

rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg, son of Cathal Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—William Mac Fheorais [Bermingham] was elected[4] to the archbishopric of Tuaim. [1288]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 5th of the moon,] A.D. 1285[1][-9]. Tadhg Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Matthew O'Sgingin, arch-antiquary of all Ireland, died.—Miles,[2] bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], namely, the Foreign bishop, rested in Christ.—Simon Ua Finachta, herenagh of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—A hosting by Richard Tuit [of Athlone] and by the Foreigners of Meath—and Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, king of Connacht, [was] with him—to [attack] Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, so that a great defeat (namely, the defeat of Crois-sliabh) was inflicted upon them. And Richard Tuit, the great, noble Baron was killed[3] therein, as well as his kinsmen and Jacques Ua Cellaigh, namely, the son of the bishop.[4]—Fiachra Ua Flainn, chief of Muinnter-Mail-ruanaigh, the best person for hospitality and prowess and protection that was in Connacht, went to make marriage alliance with the Foreigners, so that the son of Richard de Burgh the Fair and Mac William [de Burgh] and Mac Fheorais killed him in treachery.—A great host [was [1289]

---

more and Killaloe were to execute the terms of the concession (*ib.* p. 145).

[1289] [1] *1285* = 1289 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Miles.*—Of Dunstable. Appointed at the close of 1255, or early in 1256. (*D. I.*, II. 486.) As the temporalities were restored to his successor, Matthew, canon of Ardagh, Jan. 28, 1290 (*ib.* III. 574), Miles, it can scarcely be doubted, died in 1289. The text is consequently four years predated.

[3] *Killed.*—From a grant of custody of his lands and tenements issued Sept. 2, 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 764), it may be inferred that Tuite was slain in that year.

[4] *Bishop.*—Thomas O'Kelly, of Clonfert, who died in [1263], *supra.*

Sluaȝ mor le Mac Fheoraiſ cum in[4] Chalbaiȝ hUi Concobuir 7 na mac[5] riȝ Laiȝneč,[6] co tucaď maidm mor forro 7 ȝur'marbaď Mailir d'Eiſetra 7 Ȝoill ímda aili[7] 7 eič ímďa do buain de.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i, l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ui.°[b][-xc.°] Uilliam Mac Fheoraiſ do ȝaďail ardeſpocoide [Tuama[c]].—In t-eſpoc hUa[1] Sedeča[i]n, idon, eſpuc Cille-mic-nDuač, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Cairpri
B 65d hUa Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, rí Míďe, in mac|am̃ iſ moirȝnimaiči[2] dobí i n-Erinn i n-a aimſir, do marbaď (le[d] Ma[c] Cočlan[d]).—Sluaiȝeď la Domnall, mac Ḃriain hUi Neill i Ceinel-nEoȝain, ȝur'cuir Níall hUa[1] Neill (idon,[d] Niall Culanač[d]) ar eiȝin eiſti 7 ȝur'ȝab fein riȝi ar loſ a lam̃a.—Aeď hUa[3] Domnaill do ať riȝaď d'a derbrať air fein, idon, do Tairrďelbač hUa[3] Domnaill, tre cumačtain cíníď a mať ar, idon, Clainni-Domnaill 7 Ȝallóȝlač n-imda aile[4] (7[n] riȝi do ȝaďail do fein ar eiȝin[d]).

(Hoc[f] anno Iohannes de Ianua, frater Ordinis Predicatorum, auctorem qui dicitur Catholicon perfecit, seu ad finem perduxit, Nonis Marcii.[f])

A.D. 1285. [4] an, B. [5] mic (which is meaningless), B. [6] -eača, A; -eča, B. The sense requires the gen. pl. [7] eile, A; ii., B.

A.D. 1286. [1] O, A. [2] -aiȝi, B. [3] O, B. [4] eile, A; ii., B. [b] 1290, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1290, n. t. h., C; 1290, on margin, D. [c] Given in D. Cf. the last item of 1284. Here in A, l. m., t. h., is: annſo tic ſud tuaſ—*Here [under this year] comes that [entry regarding Mac Feorais given] above [under 1284].* [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] On text space, n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

[b] *De Exeter.*—His name appears in a Roll of receipt, May 10, 1289 (*D. I.*, III. 475); which confirms the accuracy of the *Loch Ce* date.

[1290] [1] *1286* = 1290 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] [*David*].—Elected apparently in 1284 (*D. I.*, II. 2182). "David, bishop of Kilmacduagh," appears in a Roll of receipt, May 20, 1286 (*ib.*, III. 215). Nicholas, canon of the church, having announced the death of David, licence to elect was granted, June 13, 1290 (*ib.*,

Digitized by Google

led] by Mac Fheorais against the Calbach Ua Concobuir and the sons of the kings of Leinster, so that great defeat was put upon them. And Meyler de Exeter[5] and many other Foreigners were killed and many horses were taken from him. [1289]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 16th of the moon,] A.D. 1286[1][-90]. William Mac Fheorais took [possession of] the archbishopric of Tuaim.—The bishop [David][2] Ua Sedechain, namely, bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, rested in Christ.—Cairpri Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, the most noble-deeded youth that was in Ireland in his time, was killed[3] (by Ma[c] Cochlan).—A hosting by Domnall, son of Briain Ua Neill, into Cenel-Eogain, so that he put Niall Ua Neill (namely, Niall Culanach) by force therefrom and took the kingship himself by power of his force.—Aedh Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own brother, namely, by Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill, through the power of the tribe of his mother, namely, the Clann-Domnaill and many other Gallowglasses[4] (and he took the kingship to himself by force). [1290]

(This year John of Genoa,[1] Friar of the Order of Preachers, perfected, or brought to end, the Author that is called *Catholicon*, on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1286)

---

680). The textual date is thus four years in advance.

[3] *Killed.*—Treacherously, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Gallowglasses.*—Literally, *Foreign youth* (a collective substantive). See Grace's Annals (*Ir. Arch. Soc.*), p. 71.

(1286) [1] *John of Genoa.*—John De Balbis, a Dominican, born in Genoa. Of the *Catholicon*, Quetif and Echard (*Script. Ord. Praed.*, p. 462) write: Opus continet Orthographiam, Prosodiam, Grammaticam, Rhetoricam, Etymologiam: proptereaque dicitur *Catholicon*, id est, opus universale. Cuius potissima pars est Vocabularium voces omnes primae, mediae et infimae Latinitatis complectens. Titulus in codicibus, qua manuscriptis, qua impressis: Incipit Summa, quae vocatur *Catholicon*, edita a F. Joanne de Janua, Ord. F. P. Ad calcem: Immensas omnipotenti Deo Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto gratiarum referimus actiones, qui nostrum *Catholicon* ex

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. (f.,[a] n., l. xx.uii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° uii. i.° [b][-xc.i.°] Toirrdelbach, mac Eogain hUi Concobuir, in duine ir[c] mo 7 ir[c] aille 7 rob' ferr eineč 7 egnom 7 corcur[1] dobi i n-Erinn, do[d] marbad la Niall n-gelburde hUa Concobuir.—Sluaġ le Ricard a Burc, le hIarla Ulad (idon,[e] in t-Iarla ruad[e]), i Tir-nEogain, d'ar'adrig ré Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill 7 dorigad leir Niall Culanač O' Neill[f] 7 mur dorag[2] in t-Iarla in tir, domarbad Niall Culanač le Domnall hUa Neill. Ocur dorigad a hučt an Iarla cetna le Mac Mairtin 7 le Mac Eoin mac Aeda buide hUi Neill (idon,[e] Brian, mac Aeda buide[e]) 7 rorag[3]aib Domnall in tir.—Sluaġ
A 64b leirin | Iarla i Tir-Conaill cum Toirrdelbaiġ, gur'airg in tir, eter cill 7 tuaiť 7 co tainic i Connačtaib[3] co hOil-finn 7 co tucadur Connačta felbraiġde do.—

A.D. 1287. [1]-gur, A. [2]-gad, B. [3]-čta, B. [b] 1291, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1291 n. t. h., C; 1291 on margin, D. [c-c] rob'—*that was*, B. [d] a —*his*, B. [e-e] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f-f] om., B, C; given in D.

---

multis et diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum, licet per multa annorum curricula, in M.CC.LXXX.VI. Anno Domini, Nonis Martii, ad finem usque perduxit.

The concluding words shew that the person who made the additional entry at this year had the *Catholicon* before him.

Erasmus pokes fun at the *Catholicon* in the *Synodus Grammaticorum:* Albinus: Quinam erant [libri]? Bertulphus: Oh, praeclari omnes: *Catholicon*, etc. (Erasmi *Colloquia*, Amstelodami, Typ. Lud. Elzevirii, 1650, p. 417.)

Its chief interest lies in the fact that it was, according to Trithemius, the first example of block printing. Treating of John of Guttenberg and John Fust, he says (*Chron. Hirsaug. ad an.* 1450): Imprimis igitur characteribus litterarum in tabulis ligneis per ordinem scriptis formisque compositis vocabularium *Catholicon* nuncupatum impresserunt: sed cum iisdem formis nihil aliud potuerunt inscribere, etc. Six other additions of the work appeared up to 1506.

The Authors of the *Histoire Litteraire de la France* do not fail to turn his confession to account: Balbi de Gênes, l'un de plus célèbres grammariens dont l'Italie pût alors s'enorgueillir, avoue qu'il ne sait pas bien la langue d'Homère: mihi non bene scienti linguam Graecum [sic] (p. 142).

Kalends of Jan. (on 2nd feria, 27th of the moon,) A.D. [1291]
1287[1][-91]. Toirdhelbach, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, the person who was greatest and handsomest and who was best of hospitality and prowess and triumph that was in Ireland, was killed by Niall Ua Concobuir the Tawny.—A host [was led] by Richard de Burgh [namely] by the Earl of Ulster (that is, the Red Earl) into Tir-Eogain, whereby he deposed Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill and Niall Culanach O'Neill was made king by him. And when the Earl left the country, Niall Culanach was killed by Domnall Ua Neill. And the son of Aedh[2] Ua Neill the Tawny (namely, Brian, son of Aedh the Tawny) was made king, with assent of the same Earl, by Mac Martin and by Mac Eoin. And Domnall left the country.—A host [was led] by the Earl into Tir-Conaill against Toirdhelbach [Ua Domnaill], so that he harried the country, both church and territory. And he came into Connacht to Oil-finn and the Connachtmen gave deceptive pledges[3] to him.—

[1291] [1] *1287* = 1291 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Aedh—(namely, Brian).*—The collocation of the subject (after the agent) has led the authors of C and D astray. C gives: "And was made king after by the consent of the Earle aforesaid by Mac Martin and Mac Eoin Mac Hugh Boy O'Neale." Read "The son [*mac*] of Hugh Boy [*the Tawny*] was made king," etc. D has: Bernardus [*recte*, Brianus], filius Odonis Flauui, regnauit authoritate Comitis et per institutionem Mag Martin et Macke Euoyne, filium Odonis Flaui. *Mac Eoin* and *mac Aedha* are here erroneously taken to be in apposition.

A scribal error, which passed unnoticed by the editor, occurs in the *A. L. C.* (1291). The person who was made king is called Niall, son of Aedh. In the entry of his death at 1295 in the same Annals, he is rightly named Brian, son of Aedh.

[3] *Deceptive pledges.*—That is, they intended nevertheless to cast off his authority as soon as they could. C makes an extraordinary blunder in this place: "Connaght made him the Feast of St. Briget!" That is, *fel*, deceit is taken for *feil*, feast and *braighde*, pledges, for *Brighde*, gen. of *Brigit*, a personal name. D also errs: Inhabitantes tradiderunt eidem *riles* tantum obsides. The *F. M.* omit *fel*, which is the chief word.

Concobur hUa Dubda, ri hUa-Fiačrač,[4] do bat̆ad̆ ar in t-Sinainn.—Comt̆ozbail do d̆enum do Chat̆al hUa Concobuir 7 do Níall ǯelbuid̆e 7 do luč̆t zač̆a coimeirǯi d'a raibe acu, eter Zallaib̆ 7 Zaid̆elaib̆, d'ait̆riǯad̆ Maǯnusa 7 imresain do t̆abairt doib̆ i Caraid̆-Culaind (aliar[e]-Chulm̆aile[e]). Ocus Cat̆al do lot ann 7 Murč̆ad̆, mac Taid̆z hUi Conč̆obuir, do marbad̆ ann 7 daine eile 7 eič imd̆a do b̆uain do m̆uínnter Maǯnusa 7 maidm do t̆abairt ar fein 7 a dul as fo laim 7 creč̆a mora do d̆enum do muínnter Cat̆ail [U]i Conč̆obuir 7 do Níall ǯelbuid̆e ar n-zuin Cat̆ail i Cairpri. Ocus Maǯnus O Concob̆air, ar teč̆t do Shil-Muired̆aiǯ č̆uizi 7 a aes[5]
B 66a zrada fein 7 Zall[aib̆] Rosa-|Comain d'a ḟoirit̆in ar nam̆arač̆ ar eis in madma, toč̆t dó i n-airrč̆is[6] na creč̆ (Cr[g] breit̆[g] do forro ar Srat̆-in-ḟerain[n] fo'n[h] Aenač̆, in creč̆ uile do buain dib̆ 7 Níall fein do d̆ul ar eizin as 7 Tomas Mac Zoisdelb̆ do marbad̆ ann 7 a brat̆air, Daib̆it̆ Mac Zoistelb̆, do ǯab̆ail ann 7 a marbad̆ isin laim̆ sin[i] 7 moran aile[7] do'n t-sloǯ sin do marbad̆ ann, eter Zallaib̆ 7 Zaid̆elaib̆. Ocus teč̆t do Níall ar sit̆ astir 7 a ferann fein do t̆abairt dó. Dorǯned̆[j] eter-casait mor 7 innlač̆ ad̆b̆ul eturru: fuabairt in tire do ǯab̆ail do Níall; creč̆ mor do d̆enum do Mhaǯnus ar Níall 7 a arzain uile.[j]—Aed̆ hUa Fallam̆ain quieuit in [Christo].—Conǯalač̆ Máz Eoč̆aza[i]n, taiseč̆ Cene[oi]l-Fhiač̆aid̆, mortuus est.

(Brian[k] O Flainn, ri O-Tuirtri, occissus est.—Toirrd̆ealbač̆ hUa Domnaill do at̆riǯad̆ d'a brat̆air

A.D. 1287. [4] O—, A. [5] aesa (gen.) A. [6] -st, A. [7] eile, A; ñ, B. [g-g] ocus bret—*and (he) overtook*, B; followed by C, D. [h] for an—*upon the*, B. [i] cetna—*the same*, B, C. [j-j] om., B, C, D. [k-k] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[4] *Secretly.*—Literally (as rendered in C), *under hand.* It means that he was not recognised. Fauore, potius quam propriâ industriâ, euasit, D.

[5] *Maghnus.*—Here, by the native idiom, nom. absolute.

[6] *With difficulty.*—"Escaped hardly," C; valide, licet fugiendo, euasit, D.

(1287). [1] *Brian.*—This item is in the *F. M.* (who have *died*, instead of *was slain*) at 1291. The other

Digitized by Google

Concobur Ua Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach, was drowned in the Shannon.—A general muster was made by Cathal Ua Concobuir and by Niall the Tawny and by all the folk that they had capable of rising out, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, to depose Maghnus. And they gave battle in Caradh-Culainn (otherwise, [Caradh]-Chulmaile) and Cathal was injured therein and Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobuir and other persons [were killed there]. And many horses were taken from the people of Maghnus and defeat was inflicted upon himself and he went therefrom secretly.[4] —And many preys were made by the people of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by Niall the Tawny [in revenge] for the wounding of Cathal in Cairpre. And Maghnus[5] O'Concobhair, when the Sil-Muiredaigh came to him and [when] his own retinue and the Foreigners of Ros-Comain [came] to his aid on the morrow after the defeat, he went to the rescue of the preys. On his overtaking them at Srath-in-fherainn and close by the Aenach, all the prey was taken from them and Niall himself escaped with difficulty[6] therefrom. And Thomas Mac Goistelb was killed there and his kinsman, David Mac Goistelb, was captured there and much more of that host, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed there. And Niall came, on peace [being made], into the country and his own land was given to him. Great recrimination and contention [however] happened between them: the direction of the country was assumed by Niall; a great foray was made by Maghnus on Niall and he was completely despoiled by him.—Aedh Ua Fallamhain rested in Christ.—Conghalach Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaidh, died. [1291]

(Brian[1] O'Flainn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain.— Toirdhealbach Ua Domnaill was deposed by his own kins- (1287)

two entries are in the *A. L. C.* under 1291. Perhaps the Continuator placed them here, though at the wrong year, because they were given at the same date as the foregoing textual events in the source whence he drew.

Digitized by Google

fein, idon, d'Aed hUa Domnaill 7 riḡi do ḡaḃail do fein arir.—Aedru Mhagrat, abb na Trinoide ar Loč-Che, in Christo quieuit.[k])

[Bir.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° uiii.°[b][-xc.ii.°] Sluaḡ[c] lesin Iarla cetna cum Maḡnusa, no co rainíc co Ros-Comain 7 doim[ť]íc gan braiḡde, gan nert do'n turus sin. Rolen imorro Maḡnus in t-Iarla co Míliug 7 doriḡne a oiḡreir ann.[c]—Donnčaḋ, mac Eogain hUi Cončobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Soṁairliḋ O Ḡairmleḡaiḋ do marbaḋ la hUa[1] Neill.—Niall gealbuiḋe hUa Cončobuir do marbaḋ do Thaḋg, mac Ainnriaṡ hUi Cončobuir 7 do Thuaťal, mac Muir-
A 64c certaiḡ.—Mag Cočla[i]n, ri Delḃna, do marbaḋ | do Shifin Mac Fheoraiṡ tre forgoll in[2] Iarla.—Aindiles O Dočartaiḡ, taiseč Arda-Miḋair, quieuit in Christo.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] u., l. xx.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° cc.° lxxx.° ix.°[b][-xc.° iii.°] Maḡnus hUa Concobuir, ri Connačt re[c] coic[1] bliaḋna co leiť, in fer denṁa siḋa 7 cagaiḋ robo mó grain 7 cosgur 7 rob' ferr eíneč 7 egnom i n-a aimsir fein do Ḡhaiḋelaiḃ, iar m-beiť dó raiťi i n-galar, mortuus est.—Caťal hUa Cončobuir do marbaḋ do Ruaiḋri, mac Donnčaḋa riaḃaiḡ.—Caťal ruad hUa Cončobuir (idon,[d] mac Concubair ruaiḋ[d]) do ḡaḃail riḡi Connačt iar n-gabail Aeḋa, mic Eogain. Ocus Caťal cetna do marbaḋ i cinn raiťi do Ruaiḋri, mac Donnčaḋa riaḃaiḡ hUi Cončobuir 7 Aeḋ, mac Eogain, do

A.D. 1288. [1] O, A. [2] an, A. [b] 1292, overhead, n. t. h., A; *alias* 1292, n. t. h., C; 1292, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1289. [1] .u. (the Latin equivalent used here and elsewhere as contraction), A, B. [b] 1293, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1293, n. t. h., C; 1293, on margin, D. [c] om. (probably by mistake), A. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

[2] *Trinity.*—The Premonstratensian abbey, Trinity Island, Loch Ce.

[1292] [1] *1288* = 1292 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—D adds: mic

Digitized by Google

man, namely, by Aedh Ua Domnaill and the kingship was taken by himself again.—Aedru Magrath, abbot of the Trinity[2] in [*lit.* on] Loch-Che, rested in Christ.) [1291]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 9th of the moon,] A.D. 1288[1][-92]. A host [was led] by the same Earl against Maghnus [Ua Conchobair], until he reached Ros-Comain, and he went without hostage, without sway, on that expedition. Maghnus, however, followed the Earl to Miliug and complied with his full demand there.—Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ.—Somhairlidh O'Gairmleghaidh was killed by Ua Neill.—Niall Ua Conchobuir the Tawny was killed by Tadhg, son of Andrew[2] Ua Conchobuir and by Tuathal, son of Muircertach.—Mag Cochla[i]n, king of Delbna, was killed by Sifin Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through direction of the Earl.—Aindiles O'Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair,[3] rested in Christ. [1292 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 20th of the moon,] A.D. 1289[1][-93]. Maghnus Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht for five years and a half, the man of the Gaidhil for making peace and war that caused most terror and triumph and was best in hospitality and benevolence in his own time, after being a quarter [of a year] in illness, died.—Cathal Ua Conchobuir was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh the Swarthy.[2]—Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red (namely, son of Concubar the Red) took the kingship of Connacht after the capture of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair]. And the same Cathal was killed at the end of a quarter [of a year] by Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobuir [1293]

Bria[i]n Luaigne—son of Brian of Luighni. This is given in the *A. L. C.* (1292).

For Tuathal, see the final entry of following year.

[3] *Ard-Midhair.*—D adds: communis omnibus hospitalitate. The original of the expression is in the *F. M.* at this year.

[1293] [1] *1289* = 1293 of the *A. L. C.*

Donnchadh the Swarthy.—Donati fusci, D.

legan ar 7 riǯi Connačt do ǯaƀail do[c] tre nert in Ghiustis.—Caislen Sligiǯ do ďenum do Sheon Fi[tz] Tomus 7 a ďul tairis co teč riǯ Saxan.—Aeď, mac
B 66b Eogain hUi Cončobuir, do ǯabail riǯi Connačt | 7[e] a riǯaď do'n Giústis 7 do muinnter[e] in[2] riǯ 7 an[3] dečmaď[4] la iar[f] n-a riǯaď, a gaƀail do Mac Gerailt i[5] meƀail 7 coica[6] da muinnter do marbaď 7 creča mora do ďenum air.—Murčaď hUa Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, ri Míďe, quieuit in [Christo].—Ferǯal hUa Raǯaillaiǯ, rí Muínnteri-Mhailmórďa, mortuus est.—Taissi Padraic[7] 7 Coluimcille 7 Ǫriǯde do ḟoillsiúǯuď do Nícol Mac Mail-Issu, do Chomarba Padraic,[7] do beť Saƀull Patraic[7] 7 a tógbail do 7 iar n-a[8] togbail, ferta móra 7 mirbuileďa do ďenum 7 a cur dósun a scrin cumdaiǯ co honorač.—Mór, ingen Feiďlimťe hUi Cončobuir, quieuit in [Christo].—Floirínt hUa Cerballa[i]n, espuc Tire-hEogain[g] (aliar,[d] espuc Daire[d]), quieuit in [Christo].—Muircertač hUa Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Clainni-Caťail, quieuit in [Christo].—Tuaťal,[h] mac Muircertaiǯ (hUi[d] Chončubair[d]), do marbaď la Muinnter-Eaǯra.

(Caťal[i] Mac Diarmada, riǯ Mhuiǯe-Luirg, do ǯaƀail le hAeď, mac Eoǯain hUi Chončuƀair, im meaƀuil 7 he fein do ďul ar éigin ar toraď a laṁa as a čuiƀriǯiƀ 7 creač do ďenum ďo ar čloinn Chaťail hUi Fhlannagan. Ocus milleď[9] Connačt do ťeačt do na holcaiƀ dorindeď annsin etir ǯaƀail 7 ṁarbaď.[i]—Aed,[j] mac [Eo]gain

A.D. 1289. [2] an, A. [3] in, B. [4] .x. maď, A, B. [5] a, A. [6] .l. (the Latin numeral used as contraction), A, B. [7] -ig, B. [8] n-o, A. [9] mill7, (A) MS. [e-e] a huċt an Giustis 7 muinnteri—*by the power of the Justiciary and the people (of the king)*, B; "by the power of the deputy," C. [f] ar—*on* (=*after*), A. [g] Doire—*of Doire*, with: no, Thiri-hEogain—*or, of Tir-Eogain*, itl., t. h., B; followed by C and D. [h] om., D. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [j-j] l. m., n. t. h., but different from that of [i-i], A; om., B, C, D.

[3] *Justiciary.*—William de Vesey, 1290—1294.

[4] *Fitz Thomas.*—Fitz Gerald of Offaly. For the wager of battle between him and de Vesey (in connection with which he went to England), see *D. I.*, IV. 147.

Opposite this entry, l. m., Latin hand, is: *Reedificatio Sligiae per Anglos.*

Digitized by Google

the Swarthy. And Aedh, son of Eogan, was liberated and [1293]
the kingship of Connacht taken by him through the power of the Justiciary.[3]—The castle of Sligech was built by John Fitz Thomas[4] and he went across to the house of the king of the Saxons.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, took the kingship of Connacht and he was made king by the Justiciary and by the people of the king and the tenth day after his being made king, he was captured in treachery by Fitz Gerald. And fifty of his people were killed and great preys were made upon him.—Murcha lh Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, king of Meath, rested in Christ.—Ferghal Ua Raighaillaigh, king of Muinnter-Mailmordha, died.—The relics[5] of [SS.] Patrick and Colum-cille and Brigit were revealed to Nicholas Mac Mail-Issu, [namely] to the successor of Patrick, to be in Sabhall of Patrick. And they were taken up by him and, after their being taken up, great deeds and marvels were done and they were placed honourably by him in an ornamental shrine.—Mor, daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, rested in Christ. —Florence[6] Ua Cerballa[i]n, bishop of Tir-Eogain (otherwise, bishop of Daire), rested in Christ.—Muircertach Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, rested in Christ.—Tuathal, son of Muircertach (Ua Conchubair), was killed by the Muinnter-Eaghra.

(Cathal[1] Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Lurg, was taken (1289)
prisoner by Aedh, son of Eoghan Ua Conchubhair, in treachery. And he himself went by force, by dint of his own power, out of his fetters and a foray was made by him on the children of Cathal Ua Flannagan. And destruction of Connacht came of the evils that were done then, both

[5] *The relics, etc.*—O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii. 456 sq.) adduces reasons to shew that this discovery did not take place.

[6] *Florence.*—On April 22, 1293, four years later than the textual date of his death, he paid a fine of 20s. for not coming to parliament (*D. I.*, IV. 21). He died the same year, before October 10 (*ib.* 94).

(1289) [1] *Cathal, etc.*—The additions belong to 1293. The first

Digitized by Google

h[Ui Conču]buir, inci[pi]t re[gn]are. — Reliqui[a]e [Sanct]orum Patricii, Columbae [et] Brigidae [hoc] anno in[uen]tae sunt.[1])

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] xc.[o] [-iiii.[o]] Aeð,[c] mac Eogain, do ðenum creč mor ar Clainn-Muircertaiǯ.—Muircertač, mac Maǯnusa hUi Concobuir, aðbur coiceðaiǯ[1] is ferr do bi d'a činiuð[2] A 64d fein, do marbað le Domnall, mac Taiðg 7 le Taðg.—| Domnall hUa hEǯra, ri Luiǯne, quieuit in [Christo].—Mael-Sečlainn hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Clainni-Cať ail, do marbað la Cať al, mac Taiðg Mic Diarmata, ar sraid Sligiǯ.[4]—Donnčað Mac Con[Sh]nama, taiseč Muinnteri-Cinaeťa,[5] quieuit in [Christo].—Duarcan Mac[6] Tigernain, taiseč Teallaiǯ-Dunčaða, quieuit in [Christo].—Cať al mac Taiðg Mic Diarmata, rí Muiǯe-Luírg, quieuit in [Christo].—Carrač-in-cairn Mag Thigernain, taiseč Thellaiǯ-Dunčaða, quieuit in [Christo].—Caislen Sligiǯ do leagað le hAeð, mac Eogain hUi[d] Cončobuir.[d]—Derbail,[e] ingen Taiðg Mic (Cať ail[f] Mic[f]) Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].—Maelruanaiǯ, mac Gilla-Crisd Mic Diarmata, do ǯaƀail riǯi Maiǯi-Luirg.[e]—In t-Iarla (idon,[g] Ricard a Burc, idon, an t-Iarla ruað[g]) do ǯabail do Mac Gerailt 7 buaiðreð Erenn uile do ťečt trid an[e] gaƀail[e] sin.—Creča[e] mora mebla do ðenum do Mac Gerailt 7 do

A.D. 1290. [1]-ȝaiǯ, B. [2]čined, A: [3]O, A. [4]-gid, A. [5]-ait, B. [6]Mag, B. 1294, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1294, n. t. h., B, C; 1294 on margin, D. [c] This item is omitted in D. [d-d] om., B, C; given in D. [e-e] om., B, C, D. [f-f] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. Opposite the entry, r. m., t. h., A, B, is Gabail Mac Gerailt ar in Iarla—*Fitz Gerald's capture of the Earl*; literally: *capture of Fitz Gerald on the Earl.*

---

is given in the *A. L. C.* at that year; the second and third are respectively found (with more detail) in the third and eighth of the original entries of this year.

[1294] [1] *1290*=1294 of the *A. L. C.*

by capturing and killing.—Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, begins to reign.—The relics of Saints Patrick, Columba and Brigid were found this year.) (1289)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1290[1][-4]. Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], made a great foray on the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Muircertach, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, the one of his own sept best fit to be king of a Province, was killed by Domnall, son of Tadhg and by Tadhg [Ua Conchobair].—Domnall Ua Eghra, king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, was killed by Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, on the street of Sligech.—Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, rested in Christ.—Duarcan Mac Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—Cathal, son of Tadhg Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, rested in Christ.—Carrach-in-cairn[2] Mag Tigernain, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, rested in Christ.—The castle of Sligech was levelled[3] by Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir.—Derbail, daughter of Tadhg (son of Cathal) Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Maelruanaigh, son of Gilla-Crisd Mac Diarmata, took the kingship of Magh-Luirg.—The Earl (namely, Richard de Burgh, that is, the Red Earl) was taken prisoner[4] by Fitz Gerald and disturbance of all Ireland came through that capture.—Great treacherous forays were made by Fitz Gerald and by Mac [1294]

[2] *Carrach-in-Cairn.*—*Scabidus acerri lapidum*, D. The origin of the soubriquet is unknown to me. The editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 510) says the *F. M.* call him Duarcan. The explanation is, they give Duarcan's obit (the next preceding entry but one) and omit this.

Levelled.—See the third original entry of [1293], *supra*.

[4] *Taken prisoner.*—At the close of 1294, or early in 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 191; the Roll referred to by O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 462, note *n*). According to Clyn's Annals the earl was taken on Saturday [Dec. 12] before the feast of St. Lucy [Dec. 13] 1294. Hence the text is four years antedated.

Digitized by Google

Mac Pheorais ar Connachtaib 7 Aedh, mac Eogain, do ḟamailt d'athṡaḋ. In tír do ṁilliuḋ doib 7 níṙ'ḟabrat nert eili buḋ mo na ṙin.—Daibiḋ Mac Ḟille-Aṙṙaiḋ do marbaḋ la macaib Domnaill duib hUi Eḟra.[a]

(Ḟilla-Adoiṁnain[h] Magraiḋ, comarba Termuinn-Dabeó[i]g, quieuit decimo tertio Kalendar Nouembris hoc anno.[h])

Kal. Ian. [ṙ.[a] uii., l. x.ii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° cc.° xc.° i.°[b] [-u.] In t-Iarla cetna do légun ar do Mac Ḟeraib tre nert ṙiḟ Saxan ar braiḟdib maiḋi[b] d'a ḋíneḋ
B 66c ṙein.— | Bṙian, mac Aedha buiḋe hUi Neill, ṙi Cenuil-Eogain,[1] do marbaḋ la Domnall (mac[c] Bṙiain[c]) hUi[-a] Neill 7 ar mor do Ghallaib 7 do Ghaiḋelaib 'maille ṙriṙ (Maidm[d] na Craiḋe[d]).—Domnall hUa[2] Cellaiḟ, ṙi hUa[2]-Maine, in t-aen Ghaiḋel ir glicu 7[e] ir línaiḟi[u][f] 7 ir[f] ḟerr comairle dobí i n-a ḋúthaiḋ[g] ḟein a[h] n-Erinn,[h] a ég i n-aibit manaiḟ 7 a adnucal i Cnoc-Muaiḋe.—Conn[i] Mac Bṙana[i]n, taiṙeḋ Corc[a]-Aḋland, occiṙur ert.[i] Tomaltaḋ[k] Mac Bṙana[i]n, in taiṙeḋ doṙuḟneḋ 'n-a ínaḋ, do marbaḋ do ṁuinnter Chonalla[i]n a n-diḟailt a n-athṙ do marbaḋ dóṙum.[h]—Cogaḋ[3] mór i Tir-Conaill iṙin[4] bliaḋain ṙin.[j]—Cagaḋ mór eter ṙí Saxan 7 ṙí Ṙranc.—Cairlen[k] [Muiḟe-Duma[k]] 7 cairlen in Baile-nua 7 cairlen Muiḟi-Bṙecraiḋe do leagaḋ la Seaṙṙraiḟ hUa Ṙeṙḟail.

A.D. 1290. [h-h] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1291. [1] Cenel—, A. [2] O, A. [3] cagaḋ, A. [4] ir (short form of the textual word), B. [b] 1295, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1295, n. t. h., C; 1295, on margin, D. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; l. m., t. h., B; om., C, D. [e-e] om., A, D; given in B, C. [f] dob'—*that was*, B. [g] aimṙir—*time*, B, C; om., D. [h-h] om., B, C, D. [i] om., D; ert is omitted in A. [j] ṙi—*this*, B. [k-k] om., B, C, D; a blank is left in the MS. for the name, which is here supplied from the *Annals of Loch Ce* (1295).

Digitized by Google

Feorais on Connacht and Aedh, son of Eogan, seemed to be deposed. The country was destroyed by them; but they got no power that was greater than that.—David Mac Gille-arraith was killed by the sons of Domnall Ua Eghra the Black. [1294]

(Gilla-Adomhnain Magraith, superior of Termonn-Dabeo[i]g, rested on the 13th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 20] this year.) (1290)

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1291[1][-5]. The same Earl was liberated by Fitz Gerald,[2] through power of the king of the Saxons, for good hostages of his own sept.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, was killed by Domnall (son of Brian) Ua Neill and great havoc [was wrought] of Foreigners and Gaidhil along with him (The Defeat of the Craibh).—Domnall Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, the one Gaidhel the most prudent, the most perfect and of best counsel that was in his own district in Ireland, died in the habit of a monk and was buried in Cnoc-Muaidhe.—Conn Mac Brana[i]n, chief of Corca-Achlann, was slain. Tomaltach Mac Brana[i]n, the chief that was made in his stead, was killed by the family of Cu-alla[i]n, in revenge of their father having been killed by him.—Great war in Tir-Conaill in this year.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—The castle of [Magh-Duma] and the castle of Newtown and the castle of Magh-Brecraidhe were levelled by Geoffrey Ua Ferghail. [1295]

[1295] [1] *1291* = 1295 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Fitz Gerald.*—He was in Westminster at the time, having submitted to the king's will respecting the caption of de Burgh and other treasonable offences laid to his charge (*D. I.*, IV. 246).

[3] *War.*—Edward I.'s abortive expedition for the recovery of Gascony in 1295. For the connexion of Ireland therewith, see *D. I.*, IV. Index *Gascony*.

A65a[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] i., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] cc.[o] xc. ii.[o] [b][-ui.[o]] Aeð, mac Eogain hUi Cončobuir, d'atrigað d'a oirečt fein 7 Clann-Muircertaiξ do ťabairt astir i n-a inað 7 cennus 7 braiξdi do ťabairt do Choncobur ruað, mac Caťail 7 in tír uile, eter cill 7 tuaiť, do milliuð tresan aťriξað sin. Crič-Cairpri uile do loscað 7 do milliuð la Clainn-Muircertaiξ 7 dul fa ťemplaið in tíre doið. Ocus doðiξail Dia 7 Columcille 7 Muire baintiξerna, isa tempuill doṡairξedur.—Sluaξ[c] mór do tinol do'n Aeð cetna sin do Ghallaið 7 do Ghaiðelaið fa Uilliam Búrc 7 fa Teboid a Búrc, co rabadur ceiťri[4] hoiðce istir 7 romilleadur arbanna 7 imenna in tire uile 7 tanzadur taisič in tire 'n-a teč annsin. Ruzadur leó iad co teč in Iarla, do ðenum ṡiťa Aeða. Ocus ge roξellsat, nir' čomaillset in sið 7 do aenταiξedur arís ar teč d'a tiξ lesin Clainn cetna sin. In t-Aeð cetna sin do toiðečt isna Tuaťaið. O Ferξail 7 Maz Raξnaill co n-a n-imircib do ťabairt dó leis. Ocus tečta do čur cum Mac Diarmata 7 O Flannaza[i]n 7 inntoð doið istir tresan tečtairečt sin 7 Concobur ruað do[d] lenṁain 7 creč do ðenum dó ṡorro. Impoð doið forro, idon, ar in creič 7[e] Concobur[f] ruað, mac[f] Caťail,[f] do marbað le Mac Diarmada[1] ar toraiðečt na[g] creiče. Ocus Ločlainn, mac Concobuir, do ξabail 7 Maξnus, mac Tomaltaiξ, do ξabail 7 becan[h] do ðainið eile do marbað ann.[h] Ocus is ann dorinneð sin, i Cinn-Ceidi Thire-Tuaťail.—Aeð hUa[2] Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 O Ferξail 7 na hoirečta arčeana do

A.D. 1292. [1] n-Diar—, B. [2] O, A. [b] 1296, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1296, n. t. h., C; 1296, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d] Over o is placed a, n. t. h., to make the reading da [=do a]—(*followed*) *them*, MS. (A). [e] B has idon—*namely* (*quia*, D), introducing the punishment that was inflicted on the profaners of the churches.

[1296] [1] *1292* = 1296 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Church and territory.*—"Both spirituall and temporall," C; in utroque foro, D.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. [1296Bis.] 1292[1][-6]. Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Conchobuir, were deposed by his own tribe and the Clann-Muircertaigh were brought into the country in his stead and headship and hostages were given to Concobur the Red, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair]. And the whole country, both church and territory,[2] was destroyed through that deposition. All the district of Cairpre was burned and destroyed by the Clann-Muircertaigh and the churches of the territory were attacked by them. And God and Colum-cille and Mary, the Queen, whose churches they profaned, avenged [this]. —A great host was mustered by the same Aedh of Foreigners and Gaidhil under William de Burgh and under Theobald de Burgh, so that they were four nights in the country and they destroyed the crops and chattels of all the country. And the chiefs of the country came into their house [i.e., submitted] then. They took them with them to the house of the Earl [Richard de Burgh], to make peace with Aedh. And though they promised, they kept not the peace and they united again with that same Clann on returning to their homes. That same Aedh came into "The Territories." O'Ferghail and Mag Raghnaill with their forces he brought with him. And messengers were sent to the Mac Diarmatas and O'Flannaga[i]ns and they returned into the country in consequence of that message. And Conchobur the Red followed and made a foray upon them. They turned upon these, namely, upon the foray force and Concobur the Red was killed by Mac Diarmata, in driving the prey. And Lochlainn, son of Concobur, was taken and Maghnus, son of Tomaltach, was taken and a small number of other persons were killed there. And where that was done is in Cenn-Ceidi of Tir-Tuathail. Aedh Ua Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and O'Ferghail and the allies also made large retaliatory forays on the people of Clann-Muircertaigh the

Digitized by Google

ðenum cpeč móp n-diǯla ap muinntip[i] Clainni-Muip-ceptaiǯ in la cetna.—In[c] Lačlann cetna sin, mac Con-čobuip, do ðallað 7 a éz a n-uťup a ðallta.[c]—Zilla-Iaſ[j] Mac-in-Liaťanaiǯ, eſpuc Oil-ſinn, quieuit in [Chpiſto]. — Mael-Peduip O Duiðzenna[i]n, apčideočan na Ðpeiſne, o Ðpuím-cliað co Cenannuſ, quieuit in Chpiſto.[i]—Mopſluaǯ[3] le piǯ Saxan i n-Albain, zup'zað
B 66d nept Alban uile 7 zup'm̃ill | tuaťa 7 zup'ſzpiſ oipečta[4] 7 eglusa 7 zu ſonnpaðač maíníſtep Ðpaťap, co nap'ẛaz[5] cloč ap ait dí 7 zup'mapð ſip[u] zpaið 7 mná imða. Ocuſ dobaduſ maiťi ſep n-Epenn ap in ſluaǯ ſin, idon, Ricapd a Ðupc, Iapla Ulað 7 Mac Zepailt, idon, Seón Fi[tz] Tomuſ.

A 65b Kal. Ian. [ſ.[a] iii., l. iiii.[a],] Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iii.° [b][-uii.°] Concobup, mac Taičliǯ, mic Diapmata, mic[c] Cončobuip (mic[d] Taiðz[d]) Mic Diapmata,[c] pi Muiǯi-Luipz 7 Airtiǯ, ſinſepbpaťaip 7 tiǯepna Muinntepi-Maelpuanaiǯ uile, ſep pob' ſep[1] tpoid[e] 7 tačup,[e] zal 7 zaiſceð, innſaiǯið[e] 7 anað,[e] din[e] 7[e] tepmonn, ſipinne[f] 7 ſlaiťemnuſ i n-a comaímſip, quieuit in [Chpiſto] (7[d] a aðlucuð imMainiſdip na Ðuille[d]). — Maǯnuſ O hAinli,[2] taiſeč Ceniuil-Ðobťa,[3] quieuit in [Chpiſto].—

A.D. 1292. [3]-ſluaiǯeð, B. [4]-pečt, B. [5]-zaið, B. [f-f] om., A, D; given in B, C. [g] om., B (C). The word having reference to what is not given in that text. [h-h] daine aili [ii MS.] do mapbað—*other persons were killed*, B (C). Note the omission of ann—*in that place*, which refers to what is not given in B. [i] om., B, C, D. [j] This item is omitted in D.

A.D. 1293. [1] ẛepp, B. [2]-liðe, B. [3]-doſa (the phonetic form), A. [b] 1297, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1297, n. t h., C; 1297 on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., MS. (A). [e-e] placed after ſlaiťemnuſ,

[3] *Mac-in-Liathanaigh.—Son of the Grey* (O'Conor). According to the *A. L. C.*, he had been abbot of the Trinity, Loch Ce, and was chosen bishop on the death of O'Tomaltey, 1284, *supra*. On Sept. 10, 1296, the king informed Wogan, the Justiciary, that Trinotus [*Gilla-na-Trinoite*, Devotee of the Trinity] O'Thomelty [probably brother of the bishop-elect just mentioned] and Denis of Roscommon, canons

Digitized by Go

same day.—That same Lochlainn, son of Conchobur, was blinded and he died in the illness of his blinding.—Gilla-Isa Mac-in-Liathanaigh,[3] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Mael-Pedair O'Duibhgenna[i]n, archdeacon of Breifni from Druim-Cliabh to Cenannus, rested in Christ. —A great host [was led] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland, so that he got command of all Scotland and destroyed territories and despoiled shire-lands and churches and particularly a Monastery of Friars,[4] so that he left not a stone of it in place. And he killed many ecclesiastics and women. And there were nobles of the Men of Ireland on that expedition, namely, Richard de Burgh,[5] Earl of Ulster and Fitz Gerald, that is, John Fitz Thomas. [1296]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. 1293[1][-7]. Concobur, son of Taichlech, son of Diarmait, son of Conchobur (son of Tadhg) Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech, elder brother and lord of all Muinnter-Maelruanaigh, the man of best courage and prowess, valour and championship, attack and resistance, protection and asylum, truth and governance in his own time, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill). —Maghnus O'hAinli, chief of Cenel-Dobtha, rested in [1297]

of Elphin, prayed for licence to elect in place of Brother Gelasius [*Gilla-Isu*], their late bishop (*D. I.*, IV. 322). For the sequel, see [1297], note 5, *infra*. The text is accordingly four years in advance.

[4] *Monastery of Friars.*—According to the *A. L. C.* they were Dominicans. The house, as the editor suggests, was probably St. Andrew's. The expedition took place in 1296.

The entry is thus unsatisfactorily summarized in D: Hoc anno Rex Angliae cum potenti armatura invasit Scotiam eamque funditus devastando ecclesiasque et monasteria comburendo et subuertendo.

[5] *De Burgh, etc.*—Amongst the expenses in the account of the Irish treasurer for 1295–6 is an item of £5,014 13s. 4d., to pay wages to Richard, Earl of Ulster, John Fitz Thomas, Theobald de Boteler and others, leaving for the king's service in Scotland, at Pentecost, a. r. 24 [1296] (*D. I.*, IV. 346).

[1297] [1] *1293* = 1297 of the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Henri Mag Oirečtaiǯ, espuc Connire, manač liat, quieuit in [Christo] (7[d] a ad̆lucud̆ i Mainistir Droč̆aid̆-at̆a[d]).—Uilliam O Dubt̆aiǯ, espuc Cluana[-mac-Nois],[g] do marbad̆ d'escur[4] ar toitim dó d'a eoč fein.—Morsluaiǯed̆[e] le hEdubard, le riǯ Saxan, isin Fraíngc go moirmenmnač 7 tainic gan tren, gan treisi eisti.—Mael-[Sh]ečlainn Mac Briain, ab na Buille, do t̆oga[d̆] cum espocoide Oil-finn 7 Marian O Dondobuir, brat̆air Precíur, do t̆oǯa[d̆] reim̆e 7 a dul do'n Roim i n-imcosnum na hespocoide cetna 7 a ég do'n turus sin.[c] —Cu-Ulad̆ O hAnluain, rí Oirrt̆er 7 a derbrat̆air 7 Aengus Mhag Mat̆gamna 7 moran do mait̆ib̆ a m̆uínnteri do marbad̆ la Gallaib̆ Duin-Delgan, ag impod̆ d'a tiǯib̆ o'n Iarla.—Derb̆[ṙ]orgaill,[e] ingen h[U]i Floind Esa[-Ui Floind], quieuit in [Christo].[c]

B; om., C, D. [4]-car, B. [f] om., B, C, D. [g] ferta (Clonfert) is given in B, but it was deleted; *Clonmacnois*, C; *Cluain mac noys*, on margin, D.

---

[2] *Connor.*—In Antrim. Achonry, B, C, D. The true reading is Derry. Henry, a Cistercian, was chosen bishop of the latter see by the primate in 1294 (*D. I.*, IV. 156; *cf. ib.* 195–7). He died early in 1297 (*ib.* 371) and was succeeded by Geoffrey Mac Loughlin (*ib.* 405). The contemporary bishop of Connor was John, elected at the close of 1292, or the beginning of 1293 (*ib.* 12).

[3] *Cluain-mac-Nois.* — Forgetting that Clonmacnoise was *par excellence* the *Cluain*, the *F. M.* read Clonfert, an error adopted by O'Donovan (iii. 469) and the editor of the *A. L. C.* (i. 519). The Franciscan, William O'Duffy, was elected bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 726–35) and died before Aug. 5, 1297 (*ib.* IV. 429).

The bishop of Clonfert at the time was Robert, a Benedictine of Christ Church, Canterbury, appointed by Boniface VIII. (Jan. 2, 1279: Theiner, p. 158), in succession to John of Alatri (collector of the papal tenth in Ireland) promoted to the archbishopric of Benevento.

[4] *Hosting.*—The war in Flanders is intended. Edward crossed over in Aug. 1296 and returned in March 1297. (*D. I.*, IV. p. xvi.)

[5] *Went.*—According to the *F. M.* both went (a n-dol araon) and Melaghlin died on the journey. In support hereof, the editor (iii. 468) quotes the A-text, with a n-dul (they went) for a dul (he went)!

But the *A. L. C.*, a reliable authority in the present instance, agree with the *Annals of Ulster*. Furthermore, amongst the charges

Digitized by Google

Christ.—Henry Mag Oirechtaigh, bishop of Conniri [Connor],[2] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ (and he was buried in the Monastery of [Mellifont at] Drochaid-atha).—William O'Dubthaigh, bishop of Cluain[-mac-Nois],[3] was killed by concussion, on falling from his own horse.—A great hosting[4] [was made] very courageously by Edward, [namely] by the king of the Saxons, into France and he came without conquest, without sway, therefrom.—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Briain, abbot of the Buill, was elected to the bishopric of Oil-finn and Marian O'Dondobuir, a Friar Preacher, was elected before him and went[5] to Rome to maintain[6] [his election to] the same bishopric and died on that journey.—Cu-Ulad O'Anluain, king of the Oirrthir and his brother and Aenghus Mag Mathgamna and many of the chiefs of his people were killed by the Foreigners of Dun-delgan, in returning to their houses from the Earl.[7]—Derbhfhorgaill, daughter of Ua Floinn of Es[-Ui Floinn], rested in Christ. [1297]

made against William Birmingham, archbishop of Tuam, by the dean of Annaghdown in person at the Curia, which Boniface VIII. (July 20, 1303) appointed judges to investigate, the following appears: Cumque quondam Frater Marianus, tunc Electus Elfinensis, ab eodem archiepiscopo, pro eo quod electionem de ipso ad episcopatum Elfinensem de eadem provincia canonice celebratam renuerat confirmare, ad Sedem [Apostolicam] appellasset predictam ac eiusdem electionis confirmationem a Sede obtinuisset eadem: prefatus archiepiscopus, horum nequaquam ignarus, in eiusdem Sedis contemptum, Malachiam, tunc abbatem Monasterii de Buellio Elfinensis diocesis, qui nunc pro episcopo Elfinensi se gerit, receptâ propter hoc ab eo quadam pecunie summâ, in episcopum Elfinensem non absque simoniaca labe preficere, quin potius intrudere, non expavit. Sicque, eodem electo, antequam ad ecclesiam ipsam Elfinensem accederet, nature debitum persolvente, predictus Malachias occupavit eandem et adhuc detinet occupatam. (Theiner, pp. 171-2.)

It is somewhat noteworthy to find the (apparently studied) meagreness of the local chronicles thus supplemented from a foreign source.

[6] *Maintain.*—That is, to defend the validity of his election before the Curia: a course usual, either personally or by procuration, with bishops-elect at that time.

[7] *Returning from the Earl.*—They had probably accompanied him on

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° iiii.° [b][-uiii.°] Tomas Fi[tz] Muiris, barun mór do Clainn-Zerailt, [ḟ]risi n-abairt̆ea in t-eiξri cam, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas O hOirečtaiξ, ab Easaruaiđ, quieuit in [Christo].—Sađb̆, inzen Aeda buiđe hUi Neill, ben Taiđz, mic[c] Anriaſ[c] hUi Concobuir, quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Brian Breξač[2] Máz Shamrađain, taiseč Thellaiξ-Eat̆ač, do marbađ la hAeđ m-Breifneč hUa[2] Concobuir 7 la Clainn-Muircertaiξ aircena.—Donnčađ,[e] mac Domnaill hUi Eaξra, in t-aen mač siξ is ferr eineač 7 rob' ferr dobí a cosnum a t̆ire, do marbađ la Brian Carrač O n-Eξra, d'a brat̆air fein, i meb̆ail.[e]

(Escoboid[e] Chluana[-mac-Nois] do ξabail d'Uilliam hUa N-[f]innan, d'abbaiđ Chille-beazain.[e])

Kal. Ian. [f. u., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° u.° [b] [-ix.][c] Alaxandair Mac Domnaill, in duine[1] rob' ferr
A 65c eineč 7 mait̆[i]us dobi i[2] n-Erinn 7 i n-|Albain, a m̆arbađ le hAlaxandair Mac Dubξaill maille re hár
B 67a diairm̆iđe[3] d'a muinnter | fein[c] uime.[c]—Ferξal hUa[4] Firξil, espuc Rat̆a-bot̆, in t-aen espuc Zaiđelač rob' ferr eineč 7 dérc 7[c] daenačt[c] 7 crabađ dobí i n-Erinn, quieuit in [Christo].—Cat̆ do t̆abairt do riξ Tairtri 7 do riξ Fermenía (im ḟeil Muire moir in ḟoξm̆uir[d]),

A.D. 1294. [1] Breađać, A. [2] O, B. [b] 1298, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1298, n. t. h., C; 1298, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] mortua est, B, C, D. [e-e] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1295. [1] -ni, A. [2] a, A. [3] -rm̆e, A. [4] O, A. [b] 1299, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1299, n. t. h., C; 1299, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

---

the expedition into Scotland the previous year.

[1298] [1] *1294* = 1298 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Fitz Maurice.*—Justiciary of Ireland, March — October, 1295 (*D. I.*, IV. 202–67). Died on the Wednesday after Trinity Sunday [June 4], a. r. [Edwardi] 26 [1298] (*ib.* 551).

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1294[1][-8]. Thomas Fitz Maurice,[2] a great baron of the Clann-Gerald, who was called The crooked Heir,[3] rested in Christ.—Thomas O'hOirechtaigh, abbot of Easruadh, rested in Christ.—Sadhbh, daughter of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, wife of Tadhg, son of Andrew Ua Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Brian Mag Shamradhain the Bregian, chief of Tellach-Eathach, was killed by Aed Ua Concobuir the Brefnian and by the Clann-Muircertaigh besides.—Donnchadh, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, the one son of a king that was best in generosity and that was best in defence of his country, was killed by Brian Carrach O'Eghra, [that is] by his own kinsman, in treachery. [1298]

(The bishopric of Cluain[-mac-Nois] was taken by William Ua Ninnan,[1] namely, by the abbot of Cell-began.) (1294)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1295[1][-9]. Alexander Mac Domnaill, the person who was the best for hospitality and excellence that was in Ireland and in Scotland, was killed, together with a countless number of his own people that were slaughtered around him, by Alexander Mac Dubghaill.—Ferghal Ua Firghil, bishop of Rath-both, the one Gaidhelic bishop who was the best for hospitality and charity and humanity and piety that was in Ireland, rested in Christ.—Battle[2] was given by the king of Tartary and by the king of Armenia (about the great [1299]

---

[3] *The Crooked Heir.*—"That was called the crooked heire," C; quique dicebatur haeres obliquus, D.

(1294) [1] *Ua-Ninnan.* — Rightly, Ua n-Finnain. The *f*, when *eclipsed* by *n*, was silent and consequently omitted by the copyist. The entry is correctly given under 1298 in the *A. L. C.* O'Finnen succeeded O'Duffy, [1297], note 3, *supra*. He died (probably in Aug.) 1302 (*D. I.*, V. 121).

[1299] [1] *1295* = 1299 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle.*—Of Damascus, Aug. 15, 1300.

Digitized by Google

maille ré ruaradur do comtogbail,[e] do Shó[l]dan na Baiḃiloine 7 do na Sarraindinib arcena ([Ar][d] diarṁe do tabairt ar an So[l]dan[d]).

(Muirir[f] hUa hógan, eprcop Chille-da-lua, quieuit.[f])

[Bir.] Kal. Ian. [p.[a] iii., l. iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.[c] cc.[c] xc.[c] iii.[c] [b][-ccc.[c]] Teboit[1] Buitiller, barun mór, úaral, mortuur ert.—hEoan[c] Ruinnsreagar do marbad le mac Riacra hUi Fhloinn.[c]—Adam Sdondun, barun mor aile,[2] quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Cairlen Ata-cliat-in-čoraínn do tinnrgeadal leirn Iarla.—Seoinín[c] óg Mac Muirir do marbad (la[e] Cončubur, mac Riacra hUi Fhloinn[e]).[c]—Feidlimid Mag Carrtaig, adbur rig Der-Muman, quieuit in [Christo].—Congalač hUa Ločlainn, erpuc Corcumruad, raí n-eiṁg 7 craba[i]d, quieuit in [Christo].—Gairm coitčenn do tečt o Roim i[3] n-aimser Bonafair Papa fa'n Cristaidečt[4] uile[f] 7 gača cetmad bliadain tic[5] in gairm rin 7 Bliadain Rata a haínm rin. Ocur fluaig diarṁide a huilib tiribh na Cristaidečta[6] do dul fa'n gairm rin d'a n-oilitri co Roim 7 logad a recad uile[f] d'fagbail doib.

A.D. 1295. [e] aile (ii., MS.)—*other*, added, B. [f-f] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1296. [1] Teaboid, B. [2] ii., A, B. [3] a, A. [4]-daigact, A. [5] tig, [6]-igacta, A. [b] 1300, overhead, n. t. h., B; *rectius* 1300, n. t. h., C; *rectius* anno 1300, on margin, D. [c-c] om., B, C, D. [d-d] mortuur ert, B, D; moritur, C. [e-e] o. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D. [f] om., B, C; given in D.

[D ends with this year.]

(1295) [1] *O'Hogan.* — Formerly precentor of Killaloe. Elected bishop Nov. 12, 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1286); died Oct. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 556). The obit is incorrectly given in the *A. L. C.* under 1299.

[1300] [1] *1296* = 1300 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Butler*; *Stanton.*—They were amongst those whom Edward addressed, May 4, 1297, for aid towards the Gascon war (*D. I.*, IV. 396).

[3] *Ua Lochlainn.*—Formerly dean of Kilfenora. Elected bishop about Aug. 1281 (*D. I.*, II. 1843–56); died Dec. 1298 (*ib.* IV. 577). (Charles is the alias of Congalach, *locc. citt.*)

[4] *Invitation.*—The Bull of Boniface VIII., Feb. 2, 1300, instituting the Jubilee every hundredth year

Digitized by Google

feast of Mary of the Harvest [Aug. 15]), along with what assistance they could find, to the Sultan of Babylon and to the Saracens besides (Slaughter innumerable was inflicted on the Sultan). [1299]

(Maurice O'Hogan,[1] bishop of Cell-da-lua, rested.)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. 1296[1][1300]. Theobald Butler,[2] a great, noble baron, died.—John Prendergast was killed by the son of Fiachra Ua Floinn.—Adam Stanton,[2] another great baron, rested in Christ.—The castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was begun by the Earl.—Johnikin Fitz Maurice junior was killed (by Conchubur, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn).—Feidhlimidh Mag Carrthaigh, future king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Congalach Ua Lochlainn,[3] bishop of Corcumruadh [Kilfenora], eminent in hospitality and piety, rested in Christ.—A general invitation[4] came from Rome in the time of Pope Boniface [VIII.] throughout all Christendom and every hundredth year[5] comes that invitation and the *Year of Grace*[6] is its name. And a countless host[7] from all countries of Christendom went on that invitation on their pilgrimage to Rome and remission of all their sins was obtained by them. [1300Bis.]

This Jubilee has been immortalized in the Divina Commedia (Inf., c. 18, v. 28; Par., c. 2, v. 28 sq.).

[5] *Hundredth year.*—This goes to prove that the present entry is contemporaneous. Urban VI. (Ap. 11, 1389) fixed the Jubilee term at 33 years; Paul II. (Ap. 19, 1470), at 25.

[6] *Year of Grace.*—"And that year is called the year of Happiness" (with *Jubile* placed above the last word), C; annumque ipsum annum prosperitatis nuncupabant, D.

[7] *Countless host.*—"Innumerable troopes and sortes went and got an absolution of their sinns," C 200,000 is the estimated number.

At the end of this year D concludes with the following Note: Ab hoc anno usque ad annum Domini 1420 nihil reperitur in hoc libro, quia pars libri aliquo fortuito casu ex ipso libro ablata fuit. Ergo nunc historia cessare oportet, quousque illa pars ablata vel ex aliquo alio consimili libro contenta reperiri poterit.

Digitized by Google

(Muirčearṫač,[g] mac Iṁuir hUi Bhirnn, d'hec ar slišiš na hoilitṙi cetna sin.[g])

Kal Ian. [f.[a] i., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° uii.° [b][-ccc.° i.°] Finnguala, ingen Fheiδlimṫe hUi Cončobuir, banab Cille-Craeδnada,[1] quieuit in [Christo].—Uilliam Mag [Fh]lannčada,[2] taiseč Dartraiše, do marbaδ la hUal[š]arg, mac Doṁnaill, mic Airt hUi Ruairc.—Cairpri, mac Cormaic hUi Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, do marbaδ tre ṡorgall[3] a braṫar[4] fein, idon,[5] mac Airt hUi Mail-[Sh]ečlainn.—Creač[c] mór do δenum d'Aeδ, mac Caṫail hUi Cončobuir 7 do Clainn-Muircertaiš ar Taδg, mac Annriar, a Muiš-cetne.[c]—Sluaišeδ[6] la riš Saxan i[7] n-Albain 7 Mac Gerailt 7 Mac Fheoraiṡ 7 maiṫi Bharun[8] Erenn uile, a n-ingnaiṡ Iarla Ulaδ, leiṡ ar in sluaišed sin 7 beiṫ doiδ a n-
A 65d Albain o caeicidiṡ re Luš̌nusaδ co[9] Samuin 7 gan | a lornert do šabail doiδ ṫ-[ṡ]oir.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ii., l. xxix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc. xc.° uiii.° [b][-ccc.° ii.°] Domnall ruaδ Mag Carrṫaiš, ri

A.D. 1296. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B, C, D.

A.D. 1297. [1]-nad, B. [2] ṡ om., A. [3] ṡerġal (apparently a personal name), with aliaṡ, ṡorġail—*or*, *order*, itl., n. t. h., A. [4] braṫair (ac., to agree with ṡerġal), A. [5] om., A. These three variants seem to prove that the scribe of A took the meaning to be that Cairpri was slain by Fergal, his kinsman, son of Art. The translator of C committed a similar error in rendering the B text: "killed by Forgall, his owne brother." But braṫar, the word which he had before him, is gen., not ac. Moreover, the name of the slayer (which is passed over in C) shews that he was not "owne brother" of his victim. The compiler of B understood the sense. [6]-ṡ, A. [7] a, A. [8]-naḋ, A. [9] gu, B. [b] 1301, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1301, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

A.D. 1298. [b] 1302, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1302, n. t. h., C.

[1301] [1] *1297* = 1301 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Finnghuala.* — Literally, *fair-shoulder*; anglicized Finola.

[3] *Cairpri.*—Called Cormac in the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Chiefs of the barons.*—See the list of those (amongst whom are

(Muircertach, son of Imhur Ua Birn, died on the way of that same pilgrimage.) (1296)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. 1297[1][1301]. Finnghuala,[2] daughter of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, abbess of Cell-Craebhnada, rested in Christ.—William Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was killed by Ual[gh]arg, son of Domnall, son of Art Ua Ruairc.—Cairpri,[3] son of Cormac Ua Mail-[S]echlainn, was killed by direction of his own kinsman, namely, the son of Art Ua Mail-[S]echlainn.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh on Tadhg, son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], in Magh-Cetne.—A hosting [was made] by [Edward] the king of the Saxons into Scotland and [John Fitz Thomas] Fitz Gerald and Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and the chiefs of the barons[4] of all Ireland, except[5] the Earl of Ulster, [were] with him on that hosting. And they were in Scotland from a fortnight before Lammas[6] [Aug. 1] to November Day.[7] But full sway was not obtained by them in the East.[8] [1301]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1298[1][1302]. Domnall Mag Carrthaigh the Red, king of Des- [1302]

---

the two here mentioned) addressed for aid by the king, *D. I.*, IV. 785.

[5] *Except, etc.*—See *ib.* 849.

[6] *Lammas.*—Literally, *Lugh-commemoration:* i.e. funeral games (cf. O'Curry: *Manners, etc.*, Introd. cccxxv., sq.) annually held by the Tuatha-de-Danann king, Lugh, in memory of his wives Nas (*unde* Naas, co. Kildare) and Bai (*unde* Cnoc-Bai, Cnogba, Knowth, Meath). The celebration took place at Telltown, Meath, on the first of August. (L. Be. p. 362 a, l. 35 sq.; L.L. p. 200 b, ll. 33–4.)

[7] *November Day.* — Literally, *Summer-ending* (*Book of Rights*, p. liii.).

[8] *East.*—Namely, Scotland; so called from the situation in reference to Ireland.

[1302] [1] *1298* = 1302 of the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

B 67b Ðeſ-Muman, quieuit in [Chriſto].—|Mileſ,[c] eſpuc Luimníξ, mac mic eiſein do'n Iarla Laiξneč, quieuit[d] in [Chriſto].—Eſpuc Corcaiξe, manač liať, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ruaiðri,[e] mac Domnaill hUi hEaξra, aðbur riξ Luiξne, quieuit in [Chriſto].[e]—Bóðiť mór in bliaðain ſin[1] ar ceťra.—Creč[e] mor do ðenum d'Aeð, mac Caťail, ar Taðg, mac Annriaſ 7 ar Shitriug, mac in Cairníξ Meg Lačlainn, [i Maξ-]Cetne.[e]—Donn Mag Uiðer, rí Fer-Manač, idon,[f] cetna ri Fer-Manač do macaiƀ Meg Uiðir,[f] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maiξiſter Sdiamna O Bragain, airdeſpuc Caiſil, quieuit in [Chriſto].

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iii., l. x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° cc.° xc.° ix.°[b] [M.° ccc.° iii.°] Nicol Mac-Mail-Iſu, airdeſpuc Arda-Mača, in t-aen cleireč[1] iſ diaξa 7 iſ craƀtiξi[u][2] dobi i n-Erinn i n-a aimſer fein,[c] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Mael-Shečlainn Mac Briain, eſpuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Chriſto]. Donnčað hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, abb na Buille, do ξaƀail na heſpocoide cetna d'a eiſi.—Diarmait hUa[4] Flannaga[i]n, taiſeč Tuaiťi-Raťa 7 a ða mac 7 moran aile[5] do marbað do droing do lučt tiξe Domnaill, mic Taiðg hUi Concobuir, i[6] m-Bun-duiƀe, a toraiðečt creiče ruc ſe leiſ a Muiξ-Cetne.—Toirrðel-

A D. 1298. [c] *Marescal* [=*Marshall*], r. m., n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B; "dead," C. [e-e] om., B, C. [f-f] om., A; placed after *Christo* in B; given in C.

A.D. 1299. [1] -riuċ, A. [2] -ġe, A. [3] O, B. [4] O, A. [5] ii., B; eile, A. [6] a, B. [b] 1303, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1303, n. t. h., C.

[2] *Miles.*—The Christian name was Gerald. Formerly archdeacon of Limerick; elected bishop in 1272 or —3 (*D. I.*, II. 943); died apparently in 1302 (*ib.*, V. 59). (No. 779, *ib.* IV., giving the death in 1301, appears out of place.)

[3] *Grandson, etc.*—This is confirmed by the surname, le Marshall (*D. I.*, II. 945). The grandfather was probably William Marshall the younger, Earl of Pembroke, who died, without legitimate issue, in 1231 (*D. I.*, I. 1872).

[4] *Bishop of Cork.*—Robert (called Mac Donnchadha in the *A. L. C.*), a Cistercian, was elected in 1277 (*D.I.*, II. 1346) and died in 1302 (*ib.* V.

mond, rested in Christ.—Miles,[2] bishop of Limerick—that person was grandson[3] to the Leinster Earl—rested in Christ. —The bishop of Cork,[4] a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, future king of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Great murrain that year on cattle.—A great foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair], on Tadhg, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and on Sitrec, son of the Cairnech Mag Lachlainn, [in Magh-]Cetne.—Donn Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, namely, the first king of Fir-manach of the sons of Mag Uidhir, rested in Christ.—Master Stephen[5] O'Bragain, archbishop of Cashel, rested in Christ. [1302]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 10th of the moon,] A.D. 1299[1] [1303]. Nicholas[2] Mac-Mail-Isu, archbishop of Ard-Macha, the one cleric the most godly and pious that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ.—Mael-Sechlainn[3] Mac Briain, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Donnchadh[4] Ua Flannaga[i]n, abbot of the Buill, assumed the same bishopric after him.—Diarmait Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, and his two sons and many others were killed by a party of the house-folk of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, in Bun-duibhe, in driving away a prey he took with him from Magh-Cetne.—Toirdhelbach [1303]

---

64). (No. 782, *ib.* IV., assigning the obit to 1301 seems misplaced).

[5] *Stephen.*—See 1253, note 1, *supra.* Died July 25, 1302, (*D. I.*, V. 93) and was succeeded by Maurice, the archdeacon, whose election was confirmed by Benedict XI., Nov. 17, 1303 (Theiner, p. 173).

[1303] [1] *1299* = 1303 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Nicholas.*—See [1270], note 4, *supra.* Died in the first half of 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 235). His successor, John, was appointed by Clement V., Aug. 27, 1305 (Theiner, p. 174). The causes of the delay are set forth in the Bull.

[3] *Mael-Sechlainn.*—See [1297], note 5, *supra.* Died before March 8, 1303 (*D. I.*, V. 179).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Donatus is the Latin alias in the royal assent to his election, June 28, 1303, (*ib.* 233-4).

Digitized by Google

bač hUa Domnaill, ri Tire-Conaill 7 Muircertač Mag Fhlannčaða[7] 7 Donn O Cať a[i]n 7 Donnčað Mac Menman 7 Aeð Mac Menman, [da]mac [ṁic] ind ṡirleiǯinn hUi Domnaill 7 Niall, mac Neill hUi Buiǯill 7 Mac hUǯorai 7 a mac 7 a derbrať air 7 Adam Sandal, Goill 7 Gaeiðil imda aili[5] orin amač do marbað[d] la hAeð hUa n-Domnaill, le [a] derbrať air (fein,[e] idon, taireč Muinteri-Feo[dačain][e]).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen quieuit in [Christo].—Creč[f] mór do ðenum la Clainn-Muirčertaiǯ a Muínnter-Cinaeťa 7 Muircertač Mac Con[Sh]nama, adbur taisiǯ Muinnteri-Cinaeťa, do marbað doib ar in creič sin.[f]—Sluaǯ[g] mór le riǯ Saxan i[8] n-Albain 7 cať rača imða do ǯabail

A 66a | doib 7 in t-Iarla 7 Goill 7 Gaeiðil do ðul a hErinn, cablač mor 7 nert do gabail ar Albančaib doib. Teboid a Burc, derbrať air in[9] Iarla, d'eg ar toiðečt dó do'n t-sluaǯeð sin i Carraig-Ferǯusa, aðaiǯ Notla[i]c.[10] —Domnall óg (alias,[h] ruað[h]) Mag Carrťaiǯ, ri Der-Muman, quieuit in [Christo].—Maǯnus Mag Shaṁ-raða[i]n, taireč Tellaiǯ-Eať ač, mortuus est.

(Ghearoid[i] Fiťomas, oiǯri Cloinne-Gerailt, mortuus est.[i])

B67c[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. xx.i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°[b] [-iiii.°] In Cunntais, ben[1] Ricaird a Burc, Iarla Ulað, mortua est.—Uaiter[2] a Burc, oiǯri in Iarla cetna,[3] mortuus est.—Concobur, mac Aeða hUi Concobair, do ṁarbað la Hoibert hUa Flaiťbertaiǯ iar[c] n-denum mebla dóson ar Dhonnčað hUa Flaiťbertaiǯ 7 in t-Oibert hisin do ťuitim ar in lať air cetna.[c]

[7] fh om., A. (Da and ṁic in l. 3 are from the *A. L. C.*) [8] a, A. [9] an, B. [10] Nod lag, B. [1] si—*this*, B. [c] om., B, C. [d] orin, added by a scribal error, A. [e-e] itl., n. t. h. (The letters within square brackets are worn away.), A; om., B, C. [f-f] om., B, C. [g] Opposite this entry, r. m., n. t. h., B, is: Gurub' uime sin ar cosmail gur' b'e doroinde [Te]bood —*so that for that reason it is likely that this was (the castle) Tibbot built.* [h-h] c. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

A.D. 1300. [1] bean, A. [2] Baiter, A. [3] cedna, B. [b] 1304, overhead n. t. h., B; *alias* 1304, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C.

Digitized by Google

Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill and Muircertach Mag Flannchadha and Donn O'Catha[i]n and Donnchadh Mac Menman and Aedh Mac Menman, [i.e. two grand-]son[s] of the Lector Ua Domnaill and Niall, son of Niall Ua Buighill and Mac Ughosai and his son and his brother and Adam Sandal[and]many other Foreigners and Gaidhil in addition were killed by Aedh Ua Domnaill, [namely] by his (own) brother (that is, the chief of Muinnter-Feodachain).—Niall Mac Gilla-Fhinnen rested in Christ.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Muinnter-Cinaetha and Muircertach Mac Con[Sh]nama, future chief of Muinnter-Cinaetha, was killed by them on that foray.—A great hosting[5] [was made] by the king of the Saxons into Scotland and many cities were taken by them. And the Earl [Richard de Burgh] and Foreigners and Gaidhil went with a large fleet and they got sway over the Men of Scotland. Theobald de Burgh, brother of the Earl, died on his return from that hosting, in Carraic-Ferghusa, on the night of the Nativity.—Domnall Mag Carrthaigh, Junior (otherwise the Red), king of Desmond, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Shamhradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died. [1303]

(Gerald [son of John][1] Fitz Thomas, heir of the Clann-Geralt [of Offaly], died.) (1299)

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1300[1][-4]. The Countess,[2] wife of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, died.—Walter de Burgh, heir of the same Earl, died.—Concobur, son of Aedh Ua Concobair, was killed by Hubert Ua Flaithbertaigh, after [Aedh] had practised deceit on Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh and the same Hubert fell on the same spot. [1304 Bis.]

[5] *A great hosting, etc.*—The invasion of Scotland by Edward I. in 1303.

(1299) [1] [*Son of John*].—These words are supplied from Clyn's *Annals*, A.D. 1303.

[1304] [1] *1300* = 1304 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *The Countess.*—Margaret, cousin of Eleanor, queen-consort of Edward I. (*D. I.*, II. 2102).

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] ui., l. ii.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° i.°[b] [-u.°] Muircertač hUa Concobuir Fhailǯi 7 Maelmorďa, a bratair 7 in Calbač hUa Concoƀair, maille fri nónbur ar fičit[1] do maitiƀ a muinnteri, do marbaď do Shar[2] Piarus[3] Mac Feoraiſ tre ṡeall 7 tre meƀail i caiſlen Fheoraiſ.—Caiſlen Innſi-hEogain do denam̃[c] leſin Iarla.—Mať a óg O Raiǯillaiǯ do marbaď do Thellač-nDunčaďa.—Aeď óg hUa Ferǯail [mortuuſ eſt].—Maidm la hAeď, mac Cať ail hUi Concobuir 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ arčena ar Muinnter-Raǯaillaiǯ, co n-dorčair[4] and Pilip hUa[5] Raiǯillaiǯ 7 oiǯri Clainni-Suiƀne 7 Mag Ʊuirrce, cenn na n-Gallogłač, maille fri cet[6] ar ceťorčat[6] do ďainib ailib.[7]—Toirrďelbač, mac Neill ruaiď hUi Ʊriain, quieuit in [Chriſto].

(No,[d] gumaď ar an Kalainn ſo buď čoir Donn Mhag Uiďir do ƀeiť.[d])

A.D. 1301. [1] .xx., A; .xx.it, B. [2] ṡara, A. [3] péruſ, A. [4] n-droćar, B. [5] O, A. [6-6] .c. ar .xl.at, A, B. [7] .ii., B; aile, A. [b] 1305, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1305, n. t. h., C. [c] om., A. Opposite this entry, l. m., n. t. h., B, is: caiſlen nuaď Inſi-hEoġain per Angloſ—*the new castle of Inis-Eogain (was built) by the English.* [d-d] c. m., opposite the date, n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

[1305] [1] *1301* = 1305 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.* — Castle-Carbury, co. Kildare (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 480). The assassination is thus described in the Irish Remonstrance (1277, note 2, *supra*):

Anglici enim, nostram inhabitantes terram, qui se vocant mediae nacionis, sic sunt ab Anglicorum de Anglia ceterarumque nacionum moribus alieni, quod non mediae, sed extremae perfidiae nacio propiissime possunt appellari. Ab antiquo enim fuit illis haec reproba et abusiva consuetudo, quae apud illos nondum desinit, sed quotidie magis invalescit et roboratur: viz. quando invitant ad convivium aliquos nobiles nacionis nostrae, inter ipsas epulas, vel dormitionis tempore, invitatorum hospitum, nil mali suspicancium, sine misericordia effuderunt sanguinem suum: detestabile convivium hoc modo terminantes. Quo taliter facto, interfectorum amputata capita eorum inimicis pro pecuniis vendiderunt.

Sicut fecit Petrus Brunychehame, baro, proditor nominatus et nimis solemnis, Mauricio de S[*lege:* [Of]faly?], compatrino suo et Calvacho, fratri suo, viris valde

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 2nd of the moon], A.D. 1301[1][-5]. Muircertach Ua Concobuir Failghi and Maelmordha, his kinsman and the Calbach Ua Concobhair, along with nine and twenty of the nobles of their people, were killed by Sir Pierce Mac Feorais [Birmingham], through treachery and through deceit, in the castle[2] of Mac Feorais. —The castle[3] of Inis-Eogain was built by [Richard de Burgh] the Earl.—Matthew Ua Raighillaigh Junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Aedh Ua Ferghail Junior [died].—A defeat [was inflicted] by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on the Muinnter-Raghaillaigh, so that Philip Ua Raighillaigh and the heir of Clann-Suibhne and Mag Buirrce, head of the Gallowglasses, together with one hundred and forty other persons, fell there.—Toirdhelbach, son of Niall Ua Briain the red, rested in Christ. [1305]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uidhir should be.) (1301)

ingenuis et valde apud nos nominatis, invitans ipsos ad convivium in festo Sanctissimae Trinitatis [Jun. 13], ipso die, refectione completa, statim cum surrexerunt de mensa, cum viginti quatuor hominibus de sequela sua, crudeliter jugulavit, ipsorum capita care vendens eorum inimicis. Et cum pro isto scelere regi Angliae [Eduardo I.], patri scilicet istius regis [Ed. II.], accusatus fuisset, nullam de tam nephando proditore fecit correcionem (pp. 916–7).

The truth of the foregoing is amply confirmed. On July 2, 1305 —within a month after the massacre—a writ was directed to the Treasurer and Chamberlains of Dublin for payment to Peter de Bermengeham of £100 granted to him by the justiciary and council of Ireland, with consent of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and Geoffrey de Genville [for whom see Grace's Annals, pp. 37, 54], to subdue Irish felons of Offaly, of the race of O'Conoghers and to decapitate the chiefs of the same race. Peter had already sent to Dublin the heads of Moriordagh [Muircertach] and Malmorthe [Maelmordha] O'Conoghers, chiefs of the race aforesaid and also 16 heads of others of the same race aad their accomplices. Witness, J[ohn] Wogan, justiciary of Ireland. Dublin. (*D. I.*, V. 434.)

[2] *The castle.*—Perhaps Green Castle, co. Donegal. (See O'D. iii. 481.)

(1301) [1] *This year.*—See the last entry but one, [1302], *supra*.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [f.,[a] uii., l. xiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ii.° [b][-ui.°] Toirrdelbač hUa Briain, ri Tuaδ-Muman, in t-aen duine rob' oirešδa[1] 7 rob' ḟerr aš[2] 7 eznum, fer[c] lan do dérc 7 do crabaδ 7 robo mó rat[c] dobi i n-
A 66b Erinn i n-a aimsir féin, quieuit in Christo.[d] Donnčaδ hUa Briain, a mac, do riξaδ i n-a inaδ.—Ferξal Maz Raξnaill, taiseč Muintire-hEolais, do marbaδ le [a] derbrat̆riδ[3] fein[e] 7 la bloiξ d'a oirečt i[4] meδail.—Cazaδ[e] mor eter Aeδ, mac Eozain hUi Concobuir, rí Connačt 7 maiť̆i Sil-Muireδaiξ ar aen ris 7 Aeδ, mac Cať̆ail hUi Concobuir 7 moran do macaiδ taiseč Connačt mar aen re toisečaiδ 7 oirečtaiδ na Breifne arčena 'mun Sinainn re ré tri mís no ceť̆air, co n-dernadur drem do macaiδ riξ Aeδa, mic Cať̆ail, forbais isna Tuať̆aiδ mar aen re sočraide, zur'zaδsat creača 7 airzn[i] Flann, mac Fiačra [U]i Fhloínn, adbur taisiξ Sil-Mailruanaiξ 7 Brian, mac Donnčaδa riabaiξ hUi Cončobair, mar aen re dainiδ imδa[ib] ailib[5] do marbaδ ar lurg na creiče do'n toir. Moran d'ḟasdoξ do na creačaiδ 7 bloξ aile[5] do breiť as. Is iat tra ba ferr dobí annsin: Ruaiδri, mac Cať̆ail hUi Concobuir 7 Donnčaδ, mac Concobuir in copain, mic Ferzail, mic Donnčaδa, mic Muircertaiξ Mic Diarmata, aδbur riξ Sil-Mailruanaiξ ar aξ, ar eineč, ar eξnum, connice in la sin. Is éδ raínic reime co longport [U]í Chončobuir 7 loisgis pailis riξ Connačt, mar aen re tigiδ in longpoirt. Beiris fair Aeδ hUa Concobuir 7 benais an creč δe 7 marbť̆ar é iartain.[c]—Donnčaδ hUa[6] Flaiť̆bertaiξ, espuc Cille-alaδ, sai n-einiξ 7 crabaiδ

A.D. 1302. [1] ξ om., A. [2] aδ, B. [3] -reċaiδ, A. [4] a, A. [5] íí, MS. (A). [6] O, A. [b] 1306, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1306, D. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] om., A; *quieuit*, C.

[1306] [1] *1302* = 1306 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cell-aladh.*—Killala. See [1280], note 2, *supra*. O'Flaherty died before the end of May, 1306 (*D. I.*, V. 527).

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1302[1][-6]. Toirdhelbach Ua Briain, king of Thomond, the one person the most distinguished and best in victory and prowess, a man full of charity and piety and of most prosperity that was in Ireland in his own time, rested in Christ. Donnchadh Ua Briain, his son, became king in his stead.—Ferghal Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinnter-Eolais, was killed by his own brothers and by a part of his sept, in treachery.—Great war [took place] between Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and the nobles of Sil-Muiredhaigh with him and Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and many of the sons of the chiefs of Connacht together with the chiefs and septs of Breifni also, along the Shannon for the space of three months or more, until a party of the sons of kings [on the side] of Aedh, son of Cathal, made an encampment in "The Territories" with a strong force, so that they took many preys and spoils. Flann, son of Fiachra Ua Floinn, future chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh and Brian, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobair the Swarthy, along with many other persons, were killed in the rere of that prey by the pursuing party. Much of the preys was held fast and another part was wrested. These indeed are the best that were there: Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir and Donnchadh, son of Concobur "of the Goblet," son of Fergal, son of Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Sil-Mailruanaigh for felicity, for generosity, for prowess up to that day. This is [what Donnchadh did]: he went forward to the stronghold of Ua Conchobuir and burned the palace of the kings of Connacht, along with the houses of the stronghold. Aedh Ua Concobuir overtakes him and wrests the prey from him and he is killed after.—Donnchadh Ua Flaithbertaigh, bishop of Cell-aladh,[2] most eminent of the Gaidhil for liberality and piety, died in Dun-buinne, in the end of Spring before [1306]

na n-Ʒaiðel, do eʒ i[7] n-Dun-buínne i[7] n-dereð[8] erraič
B 67d reimeʃin, aʒ dul do Aṫ-cliaṫ 7 [a] adnuc|al 'ʃin[9]
Muilinn-cirr,[10] i taiǯ Muire co honórač.—Maiǯiʃter
Tómaʃ O Naán, arčideočan Raṫa-boṫ 7[c] toǯa eʃpuic na
heclu[i]ʃe cetna,[c] in Chriʃto quieuit.—Roibert a
Ƀriuiʃ, mormaer, do ǯabail riǯi n-Alban[e] ar eiʒin i n-
aǯaið[11] riǯ Saxan.—Domnall Tuirtreč O Neill do
marbað i[4] tuiʃil[12] le luč̆t tiǯi hUi Neill.—Sar Uilliam
Prinndraʒaʃ, ridire óʒ ba mó[13] nóʃ 7 eíneč 7[c] laǯ robí
i n-Erinn i n-a aimʃer fein, mortuuʃ eʃt.—Creč mór
do denum do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ i Crič-Cairpri, du
ar'marbað Daibiṫ hUa Caema[i]n, bruǯaið mór conaič
7 Donnčað Maʒ Ƀuiðeča[i]n 7 daine imda eile.—
Ƀrian carrač O h-Eaǯra do marbað hUi Flannaʒa[i]n.
—Petruʃ O Tuaṫala[i]n, bicair Cille-eʃpuic-[Ƀ]roin,
quieuit in Chriʃto.[c]—Nicol hUa[6] Donnčaða, ʃacart óʒ
dobí i n-Druim-cliaƀ, do marbað do'n Ʒerran duƀ do
na Ƀairedačaiƀ ʒan cin, ʒan adbur, ač̆t martra d'imírt
fair. Ocuʃ ʒač aen ʒeƀuʃ Paiter do raiṫ a anma,
atait ʃe[14] fič̆it[14] la loǯaið aiʒi ʒač meinci[u] ʒebṫar[15]
do.

(No,[f] ʒumað ar in Kalainn ʃi bud cóir Donn
Maʒ Uider.[f])

A.D. 1302. [7] a, B. [8]-7, A. [9] ʃa, B. [10]-leann-ċearr, B. [11]-að, A. [12]-el, B. [13] mór (the positive), B. [14-14] .ui, xx.it, A, B. [15] ʒeƀuʃ,—*he recites* (*it*), B; followed by C. [e] i n-Albain—*in Scotland*, B. [f-f] 66a. f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B, C.

---

[3] *Bishop-elect.*—See [1284], note 3, *supra*.

[4] *Robert Bruce.*—He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, in 1303 (Grace). As his assumption of the Scottish crown took place in 1306, there is a prolepsis of four years in the textual date.

[5] *Took, etc.*—The translator of C misunderstood the construction: "taken by king of Scotland per force, against the king of England's will."

[6] *Cell-espuip* [*B*]*roin.*—*Church of Bishop Bron* (Bronus, episcopus, L. A., 12d): now Killaspugbrone,

Digitized by Google

that, in going to Ath-cliath. And he was buried honourably in the Muillen-cerr [Mullingar], in the house of Mary. —Master Thomas O'Naan, archdeacon of Rath-both and bishop-elect[3] of the same church, rested in Christ.—Robert Bruce,[4] Great Steward, took[5] the kingship of Scotland by force against the king of the Saxons.—Domnall O'Neill of Tuirtre was killed by accident by the household of Ua Neill.—Sir William Prendergast, a young knight of the best repute and liberality and disposition that was in Ireland in his own time, died.—A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into the country of Cairpre, wherein were killed David Ua Caema[i]n, a large, substantial yeoman and Donnchadh Mag Buidhecha[i]n and many other persons.—Brian Carrach O'Eaghra killed Ua Flannaga[i]n.—Peter O'Tuathala[i]n, vicar of Cell-espuic-[B]roin,[6] rested in Christ.—Nicholas Ua Donnchadha, a young priest that was in Druim-cliabh, was killed by the "Black Horse" of the Barrets, without guilt, without reason, except to inflict a violent death upon him. And every one that shall say a *Pater* for the good of his soul, there are six score days[7] of indulgence for him, as often as it is said by him. [1306]

(Or it may be on this year[1] [the death of] Donn Mag Uider should be.) (1302)

---

bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 482).

[7] *Six score days.*—On Oct. 8, 1309, Clement V., in view of his devotion to God and the church, granted to the soul of the knight, John Havering, at the request of his son, the archbishop-elect of Dublin: omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis, qui devotis orationibus divinam pro eius anima misericordiam imploraverint, singulis diebus, quibus apud Deum huiusmodi orationes effundent, viginti dies de iniunctis sibi penitentiis misericorditer relaxamus. Presentibus post triennium non valituris (Theiner, p. 180).

(1302) [1] *This year.*—See (1301) note 1, *supra*.

Digitized by Google

A 66c Kal. Ian. [f.ª i., l. xx.iiii.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° iii.° [-uii.°] Luirint hUa[1] Lačtna[i]n, eſpuc Cille-mic-nDuač, manač liat̆, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ečdruím O-Maine do loſcad̆ le dreím do macaib̆ riξ O-Maine.—Zoill Roſa-comain uile d'[ḟ]orba do marbad̆ la Donnčad̆ O Cellaiξ, ri hUa[1]-Maine, aζ Ať-eſcrač-Cuan, dú itročair Pilip Muinnter 7[c] Sean Muindter[c] 7 Maiu Driu, mar aen re dainib̆ ailib̆,[2] eter marbad̆ 7 ḟaξbail[3] 7 ξabail. Do ξabad̆ ann Diarmait Zall Mac Diarmata 7 Cormac Mac Ceit̆ernaiξ 7[c] roleiζed̆[4] aſ a ſočraided̆a fo čumuſ. Ocuſ roζabad̆ ann foſ[c] Seirriam[d] Roſa-Comain 7 do leiζed̆[4] aſ iat ar trill 7 doronſat ſit̆ ar ſon in[5] baile do[c] loſcad̆ re hEmunn Buitiller.[c]—Edubard, rí Saxan, tiξerna na hErenn 7 Bretan 7 Alban, mortuuſ eſt.—Donnčad̆ O Flannaζa[i]n, eſpuc Oil-find,[5] quieuit in [Chriſto].—Domnall, mac Taid̆ζ, mic Briain, mic Annriaſ, mic Briain Luiξníξ, mic Toirrd̆elbaiξ moir, tanuſti Connačt, fer lan d'eζnum 7 d'eíneč, ſai[c] coitcenn,[c] a marbad̆ la hAed̆ m-Breifneč, mac Cat̆ail ruaid̆ hUi Cončobuir.—Tad̆ζ,[c] mac Mail-[Sh]ečlainn, mic Donnčad̆a, mic Domnaill, mic Maζnuſa, mic Toirrd̆elbaiξ, feičem coitcenn ím biad̆ 7 ím ellač, a marbad̆ do Cat̆al, mac Domnaill, mic Taid̆ζ.[c]—Donnčad̆ Muimneč O Ceallaiξ, ri O-Maine, ſai coimdeſ[e] ím[c] ζač ni, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Uilliam

A.D. 1303. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3] ḟoġbail, A. [4] -7, MS. (A). [5] an, A. [6] Oileſinn, A. [b] 1307, overhead, n. t. h., B; *alias* 1307, n. t. h., C. [c-c] om., B, C. [d] 7—*and* (given in C) is required before this word in B. The omission was, no doubt, accidental. [c-e] coitċen[n] i n—(*general in*), B, C.

[1307] [1] *1303.* = 1307 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Ua Lachtnain.*—Elected in 1290 (*D. I.*, III. 759); died before March, 1307 (*ib.* V. 622).

[3] *Ath-escrach-Cuan.—Ford of the ridge of* [*St.*] *Cuan*; Ahascragh, co. Galway, "where the memory of St. Cuan is still held in great veneration" (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 187).

[4] *And, etc.*—Literally, *together with other persons, between killing, and abandoning, and capturing.*

[5] *Sheriff.*—Perhaps Richard de

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 24th of the moon,] A.D. 1303[1][-7]. Laurence Ua Lachtna[i]n,[2] bishop of Cell-mic-Duach, a Grey [Cistercian] monk, rested in Christ.—Echdruim of Ui-Maine was burned by a party of the sons of kings of Ui-Maine.—The Foreigners of all Ros-comain were in great part killed by Donnchadh O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, at Ath-escrach-Cuan,[3] where fell Philip Munnter and John Munnter and Matthew Drew and[4] other persons were either killed, or left [wounded], or captured. Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh were taken there and their forces were allowed to depart under condition. And the Sheriff[5] of Ros-comain was also taken there [along with his force] and they were all allowed to depart upon sufferance. And they made peace. [This happened] because the town [of Ahascragh] was burned by Edmund Butler.—Edward, king of the Saxons, lord of Ireland and the Britons and Scotland, died.[6] —Donnchadh[7] O'Flannacha[i]n, bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.—Domnall, son of Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], tanist[8] of Connacht, a man full of prowess and of generosity, a general scholar, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir the Red.—Tadhg, son of Mail-[S]echlainn, son of Donnchadh, son of Domnall, son of Magnus, son of Toirdhelbach, general benefactor respecting food and cattle, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg [Ua Conchobhair].—Donnchadh O'Cellaigh the Momonian, king of Ui-Maine, expert [1307]

Exon, keeper of the castle of Roscommon (*D. I.*, V. Index, *Roscommon : Richard de Exon*).

[6] *Died.*—July 7, 1307. Hence, there is a prolepsis of four years in the text at this year.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—See [1303], note 4, *supra*. According to the eulogistic obit in the *A. L. C.*, he died June 22, 1307.

[8] *Tanist.*—From the Irish *tanaise*, second. It signifies the next to the kingship, the heir-presumptive.

Digitized by Google

B 67d ends Mac Pheoraiſ, arderpuc Tuama, | do dul [co[f] Roim[f]].—Coroin do t̆abairt do riǯ Saxan 7 Bretan 7 Erenn, idon, d'Edubard oz.—Ailbi, ingen Taid̆g [U]i Concobuir, mortua eſt.—Clann-Muircertaiǯ do t̆ec̆t i Maǯ-Cetne 7 arbanna Cric̆i-Cairpri 7 moran d'arbur Tire-hOilella 7 in Corainn do loſcad̆ leo. Ocuſ do'n toiſc ſin do marbad̆ Tad̆g, mac Maǯnuſa. Do marbad̆ laſin Cat̆al cetna.—Mail-[Sh]ec̆lainn O Zairmleǯaid̆, taiſec̆ Cene[oi]l-Moá[i]n, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maǯnuſ Maz Oirec̆taiǯ quieuit in Chriſto.

[Biſ.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° iiii.° [-uiii.°] Moircreac̆ do denum do Maelruanaiǯ Mac Diarmata ar macaib̆ Domnaill hUi Conc̆obuir i Cric̆ Cairpri. Creac̆a mora do d̆enum do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ ar na macaib̆ cetna 7 ſiat ar n-denum ſit̆a reime riu 7 ar tabairt braiget doib̆ 7 do fealladuſ orra
A 66d iartain. | Ocuſ do gluaiſeduſ na meic rompo co Sliab̆-én 7 ní rucaduſ leo ac̆t a n-eic̆ 7 a n-eided̆ 7 a n-groiǯe. Ar n-a cloiſtin ſin do Ghallaib̆ O-Fiac̆rac̆ 7 Luigne, do tinoileaduſ cucu 7 do leanuduſ iat co mullac̆ Sleib̆e-én 7 do ínntóduſ meic Donnc̆ad̆a 7 meic Domnaill ríu, gur'teit̆eduſ na Goill rompo 7 co tucad̆ maidm forro co Leic Era-dara. Ocuſ do marbad̆ leo Tomag Mac

A.D. 1303. [f-f] om. in MS. (A); owing, most probably, to the similarity between coroim and coroin (the opening word of the next entry).

[9] *To Rome.*—Doubtless, in reference to the charges brought against him [1297], note 5, *supra*.

C ends this year with: "William Brimingham, archbishop of Tuam;" leaving the entry incomplete, as it stands in B.

[10] *Young Edward.*—Edward II. was crowned Feb. 24, 1308. "But the years were computed from July 7, as appears from the *Red Book of the Exchequer*: Data regis E., filii regis E., mutatur singulis annis in festo Translationis S. Thomae, Martyris, viz. VII. Idus Julii." Hampson: *Medii Aevi Calendarium*, London (no date), vol. 2, p. 413.

The meaning of the native annalist is that he succeeded to the crown on the death of Edward I.

[11] *Same Cathal.*—Son of Domnall, mentioned in the seventh entry of this year.

Digitized by Google

proficient in every thing, rested in Christ.—William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, went to Rome.[9]—The crown was given to the king of the Saxons and Britons and Ireland, namely, to young Edward.[10]—Ailbi, daught of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, died.—The Clann-Muircertaigh came into Magh-Cetne and the crops of the country of Cairpre and much of the corn of Tir-Oilella and the Corann were burned by them. And on that expedition was killed Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. He was slain by the same Cathal [Ua Conchobair].[11]—Mail-[S]echlainn O'Gairmlegaidh, chief of Cenel-Moa[i]n, rested in Christ.—Maghnus Mag Oirechtaigh rested in Christ. [1307]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1304[1][-8]. A great foray was made by Mailruanaigh Mac Diarmata on the sons of Domnall Ua Conchobuir in the country of Cairpre. Great forays were made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the same sons, although these[2] had made peace previously with them and had given pledges to them; but they acted treacherously towards them afterwards. And the sons went forward to Slaibh-en and took nothing with them except their steeds and their accoutrements and their [pack-]horses. When that was heard by the Foreigners of Ui-Fiachrach and of Luighni, they assembled their forces and followed them to the summit of Sliabh-en. And the sons of Donnchadh and the sons of Domnall turned upon them, so that the Foreigners fled before them and defeat was put upon them as far as the Flagstone of Es-dara. And Thomas, son of Walter [de [1308 Bis.]

[1308] [1] *1304* = 1308 of the *A. L. C.*; which, however, fall into a serious error (repeated by Mageoghegan in his Annals) by stating that Easter fell in March in this year. It was (XVII. F) April 14.

[2] *These.* — Namely, the Clann-Muircertaigh (for whom see O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 492–3).

Digitized by Google

ballṫair, Conṡtabla Bona-ṡinne 7 a ṫeṁbraṫair 7 ṫaine aili.—Creċ ṫiġalta ṫo ḋenum ṫ'Aeḋ, mac Caṫail, ar Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail, ar a ṫeṁbraṫair ṡein. Ocus Maġnus, mac Maġnusa, ṫo marbaḋ leis 7 ṫaine aili.—Iṁar Mac Ġeibennaiġ quieuit in [Christo].—Soiġneṁ teineḋ ṫo ḋoitim i Mainistir na m-Bṫraṫar i Ros-Comain, gus'bris in Mainistir.—Domnall, mac Comarba Comain, airciṫeoḋan Oil-ṡinn, quieuit in Christo.— . . , bicair[b] Claín-innsi, mortuus est quinto Idus Februarii.

Kal. Ian. [f.[a] iiii., l. xxi.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° u.° [-ix.°] Aeḋ, mac Eogain, mic Ruaiḋri, mic Aeḋa, mic Caṫail Croiḋḋeirg, mic Toirrḋelbaiġ moir hUi Concobuir, ri Connaċt 7 ṫeġaṫbur airṫriġ Erenn 7 in t-aen Gaiḋel rob' ferr eġnum 7 eineċ; ro bo mó 7 rob' ḟerr ṫelḃ tainic O Briain Borṫma anuas, ṫo marbaḋ le hAeḋ m-Breifneċ, mac Caṫail hUi Conċobuir, (7[b] in ṫael hUa Soċlaċa[i]n ṫo ḟin lam ṫo ṫ'a ṁarbaḋ le tuaiġ, idon, bodaċ ṡuṫaire[b]) i Coill-in-claċain 7 moran ṫo maiṫiḃ a muinnteri. Ocus ir iat ro na maiṫi ṡin: idon, Concobur Mac Diarmata 7 Diarmait ruaḋ, mac Taiḋg hUi Concobuir 7 Diarmait, mac Caṫail carraiġ, Mac Diarmata 7 Aeḋ, mac Muircertaiġ, mic Taiḋg, mic Mailruanaiġ. Diarmait O hEiliḋe, flaiṫbruġaiḋ rob' ferr i n-a aimsir ṡein 7 Gilla-na-naem Mac Aeḋusa[i]n, ollaṁ Connaċt 7 Erenn 7 rai coimḋes i n-gaċ ceiṫ, ṫo ḋoitim ṫo'n luċt roir 'ṡin lo cetna 7 Faġartaċ O

A.D. 1304. [b-b] 66c, f. m., t. h.; the first part of the entry is illegible.
A.D. 1305. [b-b] r. m., n. t. h. (A) MS.

[a] *Fell.*—On the night (eve) of St. Stephen's Day, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[b] *Successor of* [*St.*] *Coman.*—That is, abbot of Roscommon. The *A. L. C.* state his name was O'Conor.

[1309] [1] *1305* = 1309 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Coill-in-clachain.*—*Wood of the* (*stepping*) *stones.* "In Kilcloaghan, in the territory of the Bre[f]ne." Mageoghegan. Probably (O'D., *F. M.* iii. 490), Kilclogha, parish of

Digitized by Google

Burgh], constable of Bun-finne and his brother and other [1308]
persons were killed by them.—A retaliatory foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobhair], on Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, that is, on his own brother. And Maghnus, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobhair] and other persons were killed by him.—Imhar Mac Geibennaigh rested in Christ.—A bolt of fire fell[3] on the Monastery of the Friars in Ros-comain, so that it broke down the Monastery.—Domnall, son of the Successor of [St.] Coman,[4] archdeacon of Oil-finn, rested in Christ.— . . . , Vicar of Clain-inis, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of February.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1309]
1305[1][-9]. Aedh, son of Eogan, son of Ruaidhri, son of Aedh, son of Cathal Red-hand, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir the Great, king of Connacht and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland and the one Gaidhel that was best of prowess and hospitality; that was greatest and best of figure that came from Brian Boruma downwards, was killed by Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, (and "the Chafer" Ua Sochlacain, namely, a boorish tanner, it was that stretched out a hand towards him to kill him with a hatchet) in Coill-in-clachain.[2] And many of the nobles of his people [were slain likewise]. And these are the nobles: to wit, Concobur Mac Diarmata and Diarmait the Red, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir and Diarmait, son of Cathal Carrach Mac Diarmata and Aedh, son of Muircertach, son of Tadhg, son of Mailruanaigh [Ua Conchobair]. Diarmait O'hEilidhe, a chieftain-yeoman that was the best in his own time and Gilla-na-naem Mac Aedhuga[i]n, ollam of Connacht and of Ireland and accomplished sage in every science, fell by the eastern[3]

Drumgoon, barony of Clankee, co. Cavan.

[3] *Eastern.*—Namely, the Brefnian portion of the forces.

Doiḃilen do luċt tiξi Tomaltaiξ Mic Donnċaiḋ.—Creċ do ḋenum la hAeḋ, mac Caṫail hUi Concobuir, ar Muirgis Mac Donnċaiḋ 7 a ξabail fein.—Caṫal, mac in Liaṫanaiξ, abb na Trinoidi, do ṫoξa[ḋ] cum esrucoide Oil-finn.—Uilliam Burc do ṫoċt co hOil-finn ar eis [U]i Concobuir do marbaḋ i Connaċtaiḃ 7 Sil-Muireḋaiξ do ṫabairt tiξernu[i]s do mac Caṫail[c] hUi Concobuir.—Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail[c] 7 O Flainn | do ḋul, marcsluaiξ, ar a Maċaire 7 mac Mic Fheoraiſ do marbaḋ leo.—Coinne do ḋenum d'Uilliam Burc 7 do Chonnaċtaiḃ re mac Caṫail 'ma Aṫ-sliſen. Briſeḋ coinne etorra 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar mac Caṫail ann. Dream d'a muinntir do marbaḋ. Uilliam Burc do ḋul co Mainiſtir na Buille 7 Clann-Muircertaiξ do ṫeċt i Tir-n-Oilella. Arbur imḋa do loſcaḋ 7 do m̃illiuḋ doiḃ. Mac Uilliam do ṫeċt ar Coirr-ſliaḃ anúaſ. Mac Caṫail do cur aſ a longport dó 7 Donnċaḋ O Finaċta do marbaḋ do ṫoſaċ ſluaiξ Mic Uilliam 7 daine aili.—Creċ do ḋenum le Mac Uilliam i Cliond-Fherm̃uiξe. Creċ aile leiſ co Beinn-Gulban 7 ní iſ fada ſíſ.—Concobur, mac Briain ruaiḋ hUi Briain, do marbaḋ.

A 67a

A.D. 1305. [c] Kail (=Caṫail), (A) MS.

---

[4] *Cathal.*—Born in 1270, according to the *A. L. C.* On the death of Donough O'Flannagan ([1307], note 7, *supra*), the canons elected Malachy (Mac Aedha, Mac Hugh), canon of Elphin, who was in Minor Orders. The dean, however, refused to take part in the election, betook himself elsewhere and, having nominated Charles (Cathal), "abbot of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Loch Ke of the Premonstratensian Order," got his selection confirmed (archiepiscopo in remotis agente) by Master Reginald, Official of the Armagh curia, and had his nominee consecrated bishop (in Armagh, *A. L. C. ad an.* 1307). Whereupon, Malachy appealed to the Curia (in Avignon). After due canonical proofs, which are detailed in the Bull of appointment, O'Conor, who appeared neither in person, nor by proxy,

Digitized by Google

people on the same day and Faghartach O'Doibhilen by the household people of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh.—A foray was made by Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, on Maurice Mac Donnchaidh and [Maurice] himself was taken prisoner.—Cathal,[4] son of the Liathanach [Grey-Ua Conchobair], abbot of the Trinity [Island, Loch Ce], was chosen to the bishopric of Oil-finn.—William de Burgh came to Oil-finn after [Aedh] Ua Concobuir was killed in Connacht and the Sil-Muiredhaigh gave lordship to [Ruaidhri] the son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and O'Flainn went on the Plain [of Connacht] and the son of Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was killed by them.—A meeting was held between William de Burgh and by the Connachtmen [on the one side] with [Ruaidhri] son of Cathal, [on the other] near Ath-slissen. The meeting was broken up between them[5] and defeat inflicted on the son of Cathal there. Some of his people were killed. William de Burgh [then] went to the Monastery of the Buill and the Clann-Muircertaigh came into Tir-Oilella. Much corn was burned and [much] destroyed by them. Mac William came down past Corr-sliabh. The son of Cathal was put out of his stronghold by him and Domnall O'Finachta and other persons were killed by the van of the host of Mac William.—A foray by Mac William in Clann-Fermuighe. Another foray by him to Benn-Gulbain and farther downwards.[6]—Concobur,[7] son of Brian Ua Briain the Red, was killed. [1309]

---

was deprived of the See and Malachy appointed thereto by Clement V., June 22, 1310 (Theiner, p. 180-1).

The *A. L. C.* state he enjoyed the revenue for three years and a half. The text is consequently four years predated in this place.

His death took place in [1343], *infra*.

[5] *Meeting-them.*—Literally, *breaking of meeting [took place] between them.*

[6] *Downwards.* — Towards the north, which is the reading of the *A. L. C.*

[7] *Concobur.*—See the first entry of the following year.

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ui.° [-x.°] Cončobur hUa Briain, mac riǯ rob' ferr do leiť Moǯa, do marbaď do na Gallaiḃ duba í meḃail.—Creča mora diǯla do denum le hAeď m-Breifneč 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ arcena ar Maelruanaiǯ Mac n-Diarmada 7 Donnčaď, mac Donnčaďa, d'argain 7 do gabail 7 a muinnter do marbaď 7 do ǯabail 7 do loscaď. Ocus a ben do marbaď, idon, ingen hUi Flannaga[i]n 7 mna 7 fir[b] imda aili fos.—Ferǯal Mag Dorčaid quieuit in [Christo].—Una, ingen Aeďa, mic Feidlimťe, d'ég.—Sluaiǯeď le Seffraiǯ O Ferǯail co Dun-Uaḃair, aít ar'marbaď Domnall, mac Aeďa oig [U]i Fherǯail 7 Aeď, mac Mail-Isu 7 Gaffraiǯ, mac Muircertaiǯ.—Caislen Bona-finne do loscaď 7 d'argain, eter cruačaiḃ 7 tiǯiḃ, le Ruaiďri, mac Cať ail 7 le hAeď, mac Maǯnusa 7 le muindtir Aeďa Breifníǯ arcena.—Finnǯuala, ingen Maǯnusa [U]í Choncobuir, d'eg.—Aeď Breifneč O Cončobuir, degaďbur airdriǯ Connačt 7 in mac riǯ is ferr tainíc o Murčaď, mac Briain [Boruma], anuas, a marbaď le Mac Uidílin (idon,[c] Seonag Mac Uiḃilin[c]), idon, buana do bi ar čongm̃ail aigi fein, i ṙeall 7 a meḃail ar cennaiďečt do ronaď.—Fici tunna fina do čur fo ťir í Maǯ-Cetne in tan sin.—Caislen Sligiď do ďenum leisin Iarla.—Feiďlimiď, mac Aeďa, mic Eoǯain,

A.D. 1306. [b] fer (i.e. f with siglum for er overhead), MS. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., MS.

[1310] [1] *1306* = 1310 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Black Foreigners.*—"Probably used to denote the English lately come over, who were black strangers in comparison with the English-Irish" (O'D. *F. M.* iii. 494).

[3] *Burned.*—From the burnings that took place on the occasion the incursion was called *Crech-in-toiten* (foray of the conflagration), according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *The castle, etc.*—This is copied by the *Four Masters.* A longer account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Killed.*—See the fuller description in the *A. L. C.* (*ad an.*) and in Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 496).

[6] *Mercenary.*—The *buana* was a soldier paid partly in money, partly in victuals. This system of payment was called *buanacht* (Anglo-Irish, bonaght). A proportion of "wages in money," "dietts in

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. [1310]
1306[1][-10]. Conchobur Ua Briain, the son of a king that was the best of the Half of Mogh was killed by the Black Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Large retaliatory forays were made by Aedh the Brefnian, and by the Clann-Muircertaigh also on Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh [Mac Diarmata] was despoiled and taken prisoner and his people were [either] killed or taken prisoners, or burned.[3] And his wife was killed, namely, the daughter of Ua Flannaga[i]n and many other women and men also [were killed].—Ferghal Mac Dorchaidh rested in Christ.—Una, daughter of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], died.—A hosting by Geoffrey O'Ferghail to Dun-Uabhair, a place where was killed Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Ferghail junior and Aedh, son of Mail-Isu and Godfrey, son of Muircertach [Ua Ferghail].—The castle[4] of Bun-finne was burned and despoiled, both [corn-]reeks and houses, by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] and by Aedh, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair] and by the people of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian besides. —Finnghuala, daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died. —Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, worthy heir of the arch-king of Connacht and the son of a king the best that came from Murchadh, son of Brian [Boruma], downwards, was killed[5] by Mac Uidilin (namely, Johnock Mac Uibhilin): that is, a mercenary[6] that was kept by himself [as a body-guard] did it in treachery and deceit for a price.—Twenty tons of wine were put [i.e., washed] ashore in Magh-Cedne that time.—The Castle of Sligech was built by the Earl.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of

money," and "dietts in victuells" "in the Bonaghte" is set forth in "The rate of the wages of the Galloglas," etc. (*Tracts relating to Ireland*, Ir. Arch. Soc., II. p. 87 sq.). For the two kinds of Bonaght, see Dymmok's *Treatise of Ireland* (*ib.* p. 8).

In a secondary sense, Bonaght signified the soldiery thus maintained.

A 67b

a n-inad a at̆ar fein.—Cormac O Flannaga[i]n, taisec̆ Tuait̆i-rat̆a, do marbad̆ le Henrí Mac Gille-|Fhinneín, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Peodac̆a[i]n, a feall.—Ma[c] Crait̆ Mag Uid̆ir, ridamna Fer-Manac̆ 7 Domnall Mac Gille-Míc̆il, taisec̆ Clainni-Conǯaile, do milliud̆ 7 do loscad̆ le Roolb̆ Mag Mhat̆gamna.—Am̀laim[d] Mag Uid̆ir, idon, mac Duinn carraiǯ, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Peodac̆a[i]n, mortuus est 14 Kal. Iulii, 1306.[d]

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° uii.° [-xi.°] Crec̆ mor do d̆enum le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ i Connac̆ta 7 Gilla-Crist, mac Muirgisa, mic Donnc̆ad̆a Mic Diarmata, do marbad̆ ann 7 Aed, mac Cormaic 7 Uilliam Mac Gille-arrait̆ 7 Donnc̆ad̆, mac Tomaltaiǯ 7 daine imd̆a aili.—Da Mac Uilliam leit̆ a Burc do marbad̆ do na macaib̆ riǯ Laiǯnec̆a[ib̆].—Sluaiǯed̆ mór le hUilliam Burc isin Mumain i n-aǯaid̆ in Claraid̆ 7 cat̆ do t̆abairt doib̆ 7 maidm do t̆abair tar in Clarac̆ ann 7 Uilliam Burc ar dered̆ a muinnteri ag lenmain in m̀ad̆ma. Ocus gid̆e ro gabad̆, is aigi do b̆i coscur in m̀adma. — Tad̆g O hAinlid̆e d̆o marbad̆ la Siurtan d'Eisetra.—Cagad̆ mor i Tuad̆-Mumain isin bliad̆ain si 7 cat̆ do t̆abairt do Dhonnc̆ad̆ Mac Conmara 7 d'a oirec̆t, idon, do Tric̆a-cet O-Caisin, í n-aiǯaid̆ h[U]i Briain 7 Fer Muman uile. Ocus Donnc̆ad̆ Mac Conmara do marbad̆ ann 7 mait̆i a oirec̆ta uile 7 Domnall O Grada, taisec̆ Cene[oi]l-Dunǯaile. Ocus ár diairmid̆e etorra, let̆ ar let̆.—Donnc̆ad̆ O Briain, ri Muman 7

A.D. 1306. [d-d] 67a, f. m., t. h., MS.

[1311] [1] *1307* = 1311 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Battle was given.*—At Bunratty, co. Clare, on Ascension Day, 1310 (Clyn); May 20, 1311 (Grace). These data supplement and correct each other, enabling the true year to be determined. In 1311 (I. C.), Easter fell on April 14; Ascension Day, on May 20. The text consequently anticipates by four years.

[3] *Killed.*—The *A. L. C.* state that

Eogan [Ua Conchobair, became king] instead of his own father.—Cormac O'Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, in treachery.—Ma[c] Craith Mag Uidhir, royal heir of Fir-Manach and Domnall Mac Gille-Michil, chief of Clann-Conghaile, were pillaged and burned by Ralph Mac Mathgamna.—Amhlaim Mag Uidhir, namely, son of Donn Carrach, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, died on the 14th of the Kalends of July [June 18], 1306.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1307[1][-11]. A great foray was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Connacht and Gilla-Crist, son of Maurice, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, was killed therein and Aedh, son of Cormac [Mac Diarmata] and William Mac Gille-Arraith and Donnchadh, son of Tomaltach [Mac Diarmata] and many other persons [were killed].—Two sons of William de Burgh the Grey were slain by the Leinster sons of kings.—A great hosting [was made] by William de Burgh into Munster against De Clare and battle was given[2] by them and defeat was inflicted on De Clare there. And William de Burgh was at the rere of his force in following up the defeat. And, though he was captured, it is with him the triumph of the defeat remained.—Tadhg O'hAinlidhe was killed[3] by Jordan de Exeter.—Great war in Thomond in this year and battle was given by Donnchadh Mac Conmara and by his sept, namely, by the Cantred of Ui-Caisin, against Ua Briain and all the Men of Munster. And Donnchadh Mac Conmara was killed therein and all the chiefs of his sept and Domnall O'Grada, chief of Cenel-Dunghaile [were killed]. And countless slaughter [took place] between them, side for side.— [1311]

O'Hanly was slain in pursuit of the party led by de Exeter into Magh Luirg (barony of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

Digitized by Google

adbur riξ Erenn, do marbad a mebail do Murčad, mac Mat̆gamna [U]i Briain.—Ločlainn riabač O Deaξad do marbad le Mat̆gamain, mac Domnaill Connačtaiξ [U]i Briain.—Seonaz Mac Uiξilin do marbad in Zruelaiξ i m-Baile-tobair-Briξde 7 a marbad fein ind. Ocus is do'n gerrṡa[m̆]t̆aiξ d'ar'marb̆ se Aed Breifneč O Concobuir, ri Connačt, do marbad e fein.—Creč do d̆enum le Feid̆limid̆ O Conč̆obuir, ri Connačt, ar Clainn-Muircertaiξ, ar bord Muiξi-Cetni. Ocus Mael-Sečlainn, mac Concobuir ruaid̆, risi raitea C e a n n i n m e i ξ i l, do marbad ann 7 daini eile.—Domnall hUa Ruairc, ri Breifne, mortuus est.—Diarmait Cleireč hUa Briain mortuus est.—Muircertač O Briain do riξad̆.—Domnall O Birn, taiseč Tire-Briuin, quieuit in [Christo].—Zilla-Isu O Dalaiξ, ollam dana, quieuit in [Christo].

A67c[Bis.] Kal Ian. [uii.ª f., l. xx.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° uiii.° [-x.° ii.°] Uilliam Mac Fheoraiz, airdespuc Tuama, in Christo quieuit.—Beinid̆ečt O Braga[i]n, espuc Luiξne. quieuit in [Christo].—Malaci Maz Aed̆a, espuc Oilfind, do t̆oξa[d̆] cum airdespucoide Tuama.

Kal. Ian. [ii.ª f., l. i.ª], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° ix.° [-x.iii.°] Clemens Papa mortuus est.—Rex Francı[a]e mortuus est.—Zilla-Isu Maz Dorcaid̆ do marbad̆ do

---

[4] *Gruelach.*—The name here intended has not been identified.

[5] *Baile-tobair-Brigde.—Town of the well of* [*St.*] *Brigit* (Balintober, co. Roscommon). The well "from which the place took its name is yet in existence here, but not regarded as a holy well" (O'D. iii. 500).

[6] *Killed.*—In [1311], *supra.*

[7] *Head of the Harvest-band.*—So called, in all probability, from having devoted himself to agriculture rather than to warfare.

[1312] [1] *1308* = 1312 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Malachy.*—On the death of Birmingham, the Chapter elected (per viam compromissi) Philip, dean of Tuam. He having refused to consent, the Chapter in the same manner chose Malachy of Elphin ([1309], note 4, *supra*). The bishop

Digitized by Google

Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster and one fit to be [1311]
king of Ireland, was killed in treachery by Murchadh, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain.—Lochlainn O'Deaghadh the Swarthy was killed by Mathgamain, son of Domnall Ua Briain the Connacian.—Johnock Mac Uighilin killed the Gruelach[4] in Baile-tobair-Brighde[5] and himself was killed [immediately] therefor. And it is with the short [handled-] axe wherewith he killed[6] Aedh O'Concobuir the Brefnian, he was killed himself.—A foray was made by Feidhlimidh O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht, on the Clann-Muircertaigh, on the verge of Magh-Cetne. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Concobur the Red, who was usually called Head of the harvest-band[7] and other persons were killed therein.—Domnall Ua Ruairc, king of Breifni, died. —Diarmait Ua Briain the Cleric died.—Muircertach Ua Briain was made king.—Domnall O'Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu O'Dalaigh, professor of poetry, rested in Christ.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. [1312Bis.]
1308[1][-12]. William Mac Feorais [Birmingham], archbishop of Tuaim, rested in Christ.—Benedict O'Braga[i]n, bishop of Luighni [Achonry], rested in Christ.—Malachy[2] Mac Aedha, bishop of Oil-finn, was chosen to the archbishopric of Tuaim.

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. [1313]
1309[1][-13]. Pope Clement [V.] died.[2]—The king of France died.[3]—Gilla-Isu Mag Dorchaidh was killed by

submitted himself in the matter to the decision of the Curia and proceeded to Avignon, in company with the capitular proctors. Having been questioned and approved by three examiners deputed ad hoc, he was transferred to Tuam by Clement V., December 19, 1312 (Theiner, p. 185-6). The text accordingly is antedated by four years.

[1313] [1] *1309* = 1313 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—This obit is five years antedated. Clement V. died April 20, 1314.

[3] *Died.*—A similar prolepsis of five years. Philip le Bel of France lived until 1314.

Digitized by Google

Conč̆obuṙ Caṙṙač̆ Mac Diaṙmata.—Tad̆g, Mac Annṙiaṙ, d'eg.—Cat̆al, mac Muṙč̆ad̆a Caṙṙaiǧ h[U]i Fheṙǧail, quieuit in [Chṙiṙto].

Kal. Ian. [iii.ª f., l. x.iiª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [-x.° iiii.°] Niall O Domnaill occiṙuṙ eṙt.—Maidm Muinnteṙi-Raiǧillaiǧ ic Dṙuim-let̆an le Ruaid̆ṙi, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Concobuiṙ.—Maǧnuṙ, mac Domnaill h[U]i Eaǧṙa, do maṙbad̆ le Maǧnuṙ, mac Uilliam [U]i Eaǧṙa, i feall.—Niall, mac Ḃṙiain hUi Neill, in t-aen mac ṙiǧ ṙo bo línmuiṙe 7 ṙob' feṙṙ mait̆[i]uṙ bo bí a n-Eṙinn i n-aen aimṙiṙ ṙiṙ fein, quieuit in [Chṙiṙto].

Kal. Ian. [iii.ª f., l. x.ii.,ª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° i.° [-x.° iiii.°] Mat̆a Maǧ Tiǧeṙna[i]n do maṙbad̆ do Chat̆al O Ruaiṙc.—Niall O Domnaill do maṙbad̆ le hAed̆ O n-Domnaill.—Mat̆a Maǧ [Dh]uib̆ne, eṙpuc na Ḃṙeifne, d'ég.—Roolb̆ Maǧ Mat̆ǧamna do maṙbad̆ d'a bṙait̆ṙib̆ fein.

Kal. Ian. [iiii.ª f., l. xx.iii,ª] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° ii.° [-x.° u.°] Sluaǧ-loinǧeṙ moṙ do t̆ečt a hAlbain le deṙbṙat̆aiṙ ṙiǧ Alban, le hEdub̆aṙd, i cṙič̆aib̆ Ulad̆. Cṙeč̆a moṙa do d̆enum dó aṙ muinntiṙ in Iaṙla 7 aṙ Ǧallaib̆ na Mid̆e. Sluaǧ moṙ do t̆inol do'n Iaṙla i n-aǧaid̆ na n-Albanač̆. Feid̆limid̆, mac Aed̆a hUi Choncobuiṙ, ṙi Connač̆t, do d̆ul leiṙin. Sluaǧ moṙ aile
A 67d do tinol | le Ruaid̆ṙi, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Chonč̆obuiṙ, i

[4] *Tadhg.*—According to the eulogistic account in the *A. L. C.*, he was grandson of Turlough Mor O'Conor, and died a monk in the abbey of Boyle.

[1314] [1] *1310* = 1314 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall.*—The entry in the *Four Masters* states that he was grandson of Turlough O'Donnell, who was slain [1303], *supra.*

[3] *1311* = 1314 of the *A. L. C.* From this to the textual year 1366 (=1369) inclusive, the dating is three years in advance.

[4] *Niall.*—A repetition (with the name of the slayer added) of the first entry of the textual year 1310 (=1314).

Digitized by Google

Conchobur Carrach Mac Diarmata.—Tadhg,[4] son of Andrew [Ua Conchobair], died.—Cathal, son of Murchadh Carrach Ua Ferghail, rested in Christ. [1313]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1310[1][-14]. Niall[2] O'Domnaill was slain.—Defeat of the Muinter-Raighillaigh [was inflicted] at Druim-lethan by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Eaghra, was killed by Maghnus, son of William Ua Eaghra, in treachery.—Niall, son of Brian Ua Neill, the one son of a king who was most bountiful and best in goodness that was in Ireland at the same time as himself, rested in Christ. [1314]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1311[3][-14]. Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n was killed by Cathal O'Ruairc.—Niall[4] O'Domnaill was killed by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Matthew Mag [Dh]uibhne, bishop of the Breifni [Kilmore], died.—Ralph Mag Mathgamna was killed by his own kinsmen.

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 23rd of the moon], A.D. 1312[1][-15]. A great fleet-host came from Scotland with the brother of the king of Scotland, that is, with Edward [Bruce],[2] into the territories of Ulidia. Great forays were made by it on the people of the Earl [de Burgh] and on the Foreigners of Meath. A great host was collected by the Earl against the Scotch. Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, went with that. Another great host was collected by Ruaidhri,[3] son of Cathal Ua [1315]

[1315] [1] *1312* = 1315 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Edward* [*Bruce*].—For the proceedings of the Bruces in Ireland, see Gilbert's *Viceroys*, p. 134 sq.

[3] *Ruaidhri.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, instead of employing the force to aid Bruce (the ostensible purpose for which it was raised), Ruaidhri marched unopposed through the province, in the absence of Feilim, and had himself inaugurated king of Connaught.

Digitized by Google

Connačta. Caislena do losgaď 7 do brisiuď.—Aeď, mac Magnusa [U]i Cončobuir, do marbaď le Cať al, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir. Maǧnus, mac Magnusa, in mac riǧ rob' ferr einеč 7 eǧnom do bí do Connačtaiḃ 7 Domnall, a derbraťair, do marbaď in la ar namarač lesin fer cetna. Diarmaiť, mac Simoin n a t r a ǧ a, do marbaď in la do marbaď Aeď, mac Maǧnusa [U]i Concobuir, lesin Clainn cetna a n-diǧail a n-ať ar.—Cať do'n Iarla d'on d-ara leť 7 d'Edubard co n-a ṡedain do'n leť aile, gur'maidm[eď] ar in Iarla 7 ar Gallaiḃ arčena. Ocus do gabaď ann Uilliam Búrc 7 da mac Mic-in-Mhilid.—Maťgamain Mag Raǧnaill, taisеč Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, do marbaď le Maelruanaiǧ Mac n-Diarmata, rí Muiǧe-Luirg 7 O Mailm̆iaďaiǧ, taisеč Muinnteri-Cearballa[i]n 7 moran do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s araen riu. Cončobur ruaď, mac Aeďa Breifníǧ, do marbaď ann.—Maelruanaiǧ Mac Diarmata 7 Gillebeard Mac Goisdelḃ do ťečt i Maǧ-Luirg 7 creača do denum doiḃ. Ocus rucadur ben Diarmata Ga[i]ll leo 7 do airgedar uile muin[n]tir Diarmata Ga[i]ll.—Taíníc Aeď O Domnaill fa čaislen Sligiď 7 do cuas fair leis. Ruaidri, mac Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, do marbaď le Derborgaill, ingen Magnusa [U]i Choncobuir, ar cennaiďečt do ceiťirn gallóglač.

---

[4] *Father.* — Domnall O'Conor, father of Cathal, was slain in an encounter with Hugh O'Conor the Brefnian [1307], *supra.* According to the *A. L. C.*, he was wounded in the contest by Dermod, son of Simon. Hence the vendetta here mentioned.

[5] *Was fought.*—At Connor, co. Antrim (*A. L. C.* and Grace).

[6] *William de Burgh.*—Probably, the son of the Earl.

[7] *Mathgamain, etc.* — See the *A. L. C., ad an.* (Rolls' ed., i. 175).

[8] *Maelruanaigh, etc.*—See the *A. L. C.* (*ib.* 577).

[9] *Derborgaill.* — According to Mageoghegan (O'D. iii. 509-10) and the *A. L. C.*, the reduction of Sligo and the assassination of Rory were to avenge the slaying of her father (second entry of this year) by Domnall, brother of Rory.

[10] *Was done.*—Given at 1216 in

Digitized by Google

Conchobuir, in Connacht. Castles were burned and broken down.—Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir. Maghnus, son of Maghnus, the son of a king who was best of hospitality and prowess that was of the Connachtmen and Domnall, his brother, were killed on the morrow by the same man. Diarmait, son of Simon of the Strand, was killed on the day on which was killed Aedh, son of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, by the same Clan, in revenge of their father.[4]—A battle [was fought][5] by the Earl on the one side and by Edward [Bruce] with his force on the other side, so that defeat was given to the Earl and to the Foreigners besides. And William de Burgh[6] and the two sons of Mac-in-Mhilidh were taken prisoners there.—Mathgamain[7] Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s and O'Mailmhiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n and many of Muinter-Eolu[i]s along with them were killed by Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata. Concobur the Red, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, was killed there.—Maelruanaigh[8] Mac Diarmata and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh came into Magh-Luirg and forays were made by them. And they took away with them the wife of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner and plundered all the people of Diarmait the Foreigner.—Aedh O'Domnaill came against the Castle of Sligech and it was reduced by him. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Derborgaill,[9] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir. [The deed was done[10]] for stipend by a band of gallowglasses. [1315]

---

the *A. L. C.*, according to which O'Donnell entered the country of Cairpre a second time, with a large force. On that occasion, Rory separated himself from his brothers, made peace with O'Donnell and received the lordship of Cairpre Nevertheless, "in violation of the relics of Tir-Conaill," he was slain as stated in the text.

Digitized by Google

B68a[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [u.ª f.°, l. iii.ª] Anno Domini M.° ccc. x.° iii.°ᵇ [-x.° ui.°] Sluaǯ mor do tinol le Feiðlimið O Concobuir 7 le Mac Fheoraiſ 7 le Gallaiḃ Iarṫair Connaċt. Teċt doib co Toċur Mona-Coinneða. Ruaiðri hUa[1] Concobuir do ðul 'n-a n-aǯaið 7ᶜ cumuſ[c] doiḃ ar a ceile. Ruaiðri hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connaċt, do marbað ann 7 Diarmait Gall Mac Diarmata, rí Muiǯi-Luirg 7 Cormac Mac Ceiṫernaiǯ, ri Ciaraiðe 7 galloglaċa uaiſli 7 daine imda aili.[2] Riǯe in Coicid[e] do gabail d'Fheiðlimið[3] arir. Ocuſ ſluaǯ mor leiſ d'innſaiǯið Aṫa-leṫain 7 in baile do loſgað leiſ. Ocuſ Sleimne d'Eiſetra, tiǯerna in baile, do marbað leo 7 in Goganaċ, in t-aen Barun ba ſaire[4] do bi a n-Erinn, do marbað leo 7 Goill imda aili.[2] Ocuſ edala mora d'ḟaǯbail doiḃ. Aᶠ nóſ 7 a n-allað do ðul fa Erinn, gur'ǯiallſat moran doiḃ.ᶠ—Sluaiǯeð mor doᵍ comoraðᵍ
A 68a leʰ Feiðlimiðʰ | mar aen re maiṫiḃ an coicidᵉ 7 Donnċað O Briain, ri Muman 7 O Mael-[Sh]eċlainn, ri Miðe 7 Ual[ǯ]arc O Ruairc, rí Breifne (Ual[ǯ]arcⁱ O Ruairc do ǯabail riǯi in iſto anno.ⁱ) 7 O Ferǯail, ri Muinnteri-hAngaile 7 Taðg O Cellaiǯ, ri O-Maine 7 Maǯnuſ, mac Domnaill hUi Concobuir, tanuſti Connaċt 7 Art O hEaǯra, ri Luiǯne 7 Brian O Dubða, rí O-Fiaċraċ. A n-dul ſin uile co hAṫ-na-riǯ. Goill Iarṫair Connaċt uile do ṫinol 'n-a n-aiǯið: idon, Uilliam Burc 7 in Barun Mac Feoraiſ, tiǯerna Aṫa-na-riǯ 7 Goill Leiṫi

A.D. 1313. [1] O, A. [2] ii., B; eile, A. [3] -lim, B. [4] ſaeire, A. [b] 1316 overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] om., A. [d] Opposite this place, Ruaiðri, ri Connaċt—*Ruaidhri, King of Connacht*—is placed, l. m., t. h., B. [e] .u. (the Latin equivalent for the Irish coic—*five*) with id overhead, A, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] docum omorað, which is meaningless, B. It can signify *against* (literally *unto*) [the] *Ui-Mordha*. But this sense is inapplicable here. The reading is a misconception of the A-text. [h-h] do—*by him* (Fedhlimid), A. [i-i] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1316] [1] *1313* = 1316 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Fidelmeus O Conghur interfecit Rororicum, filium Catholi O Conghur (Grace, *ad an.* 1315[= 1316]. His A.D. notation com-

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 4th of the moon], A.D. [1316 Bis.]
1313[1][-16]. A large host was mustered by Feidhlimidh Ua Concobair and by Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of the West of Connacht. They came to the Causeway of Moin-Coinnedha. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir went against them and they engaged with each other. Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was killed[2] there along with Diarmait Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, king of Magh-Luirg and Cormac Mac Ceithernaigh, king of Ciaraidhe and noble gallowglasses and many other persons. The kingship of the Fifth was assumed by Feidhlimidh again. And a large host was led by him to the assault of Ath-lethan and the place was burned by him. And Slevin de Exeter, lord of the town and de Cogan, the noblest baron that was in Ireland and many other Foreigners were killed by them. And many chattels were got by them. Their fame[3] and their renown went throughout Ireland, so that many submitted to them.—A great hosting was undertaken by Feidhlimidh, together with the nobles of the Fifth [of Connacht] and with Donnchadh O'Briain, king of Munster and O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn, king of Meath and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni (Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc took the kingship that year) and O'Ferghail, king of Muinter-hAnghaile and Tadhg O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Maghnus, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, tanist of Connacht and Art O'hEaghra, king of Luighni and Brian O'Dubhda, king of Ui-Fiachrach. They went, all those, to Ath-na-righ. The Foreigners of the West of Connacht all assembled against them: to wit, William de Burgh and the Baron Mac Feorais [Birmingham],[4] lord of Ath-na-righ and all the

mences on March 25; the change of the Dominical Letter, on the preceding Jan. 1).

[3] *Their fame, etc.*—A partisan exaggeration. How transient was O'Conor's pre-eminence, is shown in the following entry.

[4] *Birmingham.*—It is worthy of note that he was on the side of O'Conor in the previous expedition.

Cuinn[5] uile d'urm̃or. Cat̃ do comorad leo 7 maidm do t̃abairt ar Gaid̃elaib̃ ann. Feid̃limid̃ O Concobuir (mac[j] Aeda, mic Eoḡain[j]), ri Connact̃, do marbad̃ ann: in t-aen duine[k] is mo re[l] raibe aire Fer n-Erenn uile 7 rob' fer eineč 7 eḡnum. Tad̃g hUa[1] Ceallaiḡ, ri O-Maine, do marbad̃ ann 7 oč̃tar ar fič̃it d'ar'd̃ual riḡ[1] do Clainn-Cellaiḡ do marbad̃ ann. Art O hEaḡra, ri Luiḡne, do marbad̃ ann. Ač̃t aen ní, nír'marbad̃ 'sin aimsir si i n-Erinn in coimlín do marbad̃ ann[c] do macaib̃ riḡ 7 taiseč 7 do dainib̃ ímd̃a aili[2] osin amač. Ruaid̃ri, mac Donnč̃ad̃a, mic Eogain hUi Concobuir, do riḡad̃ do Connač̃taib̃.—Sluaḡ[f] le hUilliam Burc i Sil-Muired̃aiḡ.[f] O Concobuir 7 Connač̃ta do d̃enum sit̃a, ač̃t Mac Diarmata. Teč̃t[f] do Mac Uilliam i Maḡ-Luirg. Creč̃a mora do t̃abairt leó o At̃-in-č̃ip 7 o Uač̃tar-t̃ire 7 in tir uile do loscad̃ 7 do m̃illiud̃ doib̃. Imteč̃t doib̃ astir amač iar sin.[f] In Ruaid̃ri cetna do at̃riḡad̃ le Mac Diarmata iar sin.—Derborgaill,[f] ingen Maḡnusa hUi Concobuir, d'eg.[f]

B 68b Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. x.u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° iiii.°[b] [-x.° uii.°] Toirrdelbač, mac Aed̃a,[1] mic Eoḡain, do riḡad̃ le Connač̃ta.—Roibeat a Briuis, ri Alban, do t̃eč̃t a n-Erinn maille[c] re gallogla č̃aib̃ imd̃aib̃ i furtač̃t Edubaird, a brat̃ar fein, do d̃ič̃ur Gall a hErinn.—Mailir[d] d'Eisetra, tiḡerna At̃a-let̃ain, do marbad̃ le

[5] The MSS. have q for cu.—[6] 1316, overhead, n. t. h., B. From Sluaḡ to ann, inclusive, is translated in C at 1312, [*alias*] 1316. The next year is 1486. [j-j] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [k] Gaid̃el—*Gaidhel*, B. [l] risi (same in meaning as the word in A), B.

A.D. 1314. [1] Oaed̃a! B. [2] O, B. [b] 1317, overhead, n. t. h., B. [c] Faraaen (same signification as the A word), B. [d-d] om., B.

---

[5] *Battle, etc.*—On the feast of St. Lawrence (August 10), according to the *A. L. C.*, Clyn and Grace.

[6] *Made peace.*—Namely, with de Burgh.

[7] *Mac Diarmata.*—Who had not made peace with de Burgh.

[8] *Derborgaill.*—See [1315], note 9, *supra*.

Digitized by Google

Foreigners of the greater part of the Half of Conn. Battle[5] [1316 Bis] was engaged in by them and defeat inflicted on the Gaidhil there. Feidhlimidh O'Concobuir (son of Aedh, son of Eogan), king of Connacht, was slain there: the one person on whom the attention of the Men of all Ireland was most directed and who was best in generosity and prowess. Tadhg Ua Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was slain there and eight and twenty of the Clann-Cellaigh that had right to kingship [of Ui-Maine] were slain there. Art O'hEghra, king of Luighni was slain there. But [for] one thing, there was not slain in this time in Ireland the amount that was slain there of sons of kings and of chiefs and of many other persons in addition.—Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir, was [then] made king by the Connachtmen.—A hosting [was made after that] by William de Burgh into Sil-Muiredhaigh. O'Concobuir and the Connachtmen, with the exception of Mac Diarmata, made peace.[6] Mac William [de Burgh] came into Magh-Luirg. Great preys were brought by them from Ath-in-chip and from Uachtair-tire and the whole country was burned and pillaged by them. They went from out the country afterwards. The same Ruaidhri was deposed by Mac Diarmata[7] after that.—Derborgaill,[8] daughter of Maghnus Ua Concobuir, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. [1317]
1314[1][-17]. Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair] was made king by the Connachtmen.—Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, came to Ireland[2] along with many gallowglasses in aid of Edward, his brother, to expel the Foreigners from Ireland.—Meyler de Exeter, lord of Ath-

---

[1317] [1] *1314* = 1317 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Came to Ireland.*—Bruce, according to Clyn, came about Christmas, 1316. But, having regard to Clyn's A.D. notation ([1327], note 4, *infra*), this does not exclude the beginning of 1317.

Digitized by Google

Cat̆al, mac Domnaill hUi Concobuir, ar bord Dromacliab̆ 7 Domnall, mac Taid̆g, mic Domnaill Irraiſ, do marbad̆ ann 7 ceit̆ri fir déc aili.—Caiſlen Ad̆a-cliat̆-
A 68b in-c̆oraind do briſiud̆.[d]—Donnc̆ad̆ hUa[2] | Briain, ri Muman, occiſſuſ eſt.—Conc̆obur[d] buid̆e Mag Tiǯerna[i]n, taiſec̆ Tellaiǯ-Dunc̆ad̆a, occiſuſ eſt immaidm Cille-móire [7] Mat̆gamain Mag Tiǯerna[i]n 7 i n Gilla ruad̆, mac in Aircinniǯ 7 moran aile d'a ciniud̆ 7 Nicol Mac-in-Mhaiǯiſtir 7 moran d'a aicme. —Maidm Cille-moire ar mac Ruaid̆ri n-Gallogla c̆ 7 ar Feraib̆ Breifne 7 ar Mhuinntir-Peodaca[i]n, du[e] inar't̆uit moran do d̆ainib̆.[e]—Mael-Iſu ruad̆ Mac Aed̆uga[i]n d'eg.—Raǯnall[d] Mag Raǯnaill do ǯab̆ail 7 Seffraiǯ Mhag Raǯnaill, taiſec̆ do denum d̆e.[d]—Gorta mor iſin bliad̆ain ſi.[f]

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] xx.ui.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° u.°[c] [-u.° iii.°] Maidm[d] i n-Elib̆ ar Gallaib̆ leiſ O Cerb̆aill, dú ar'marbad̆ Adam Maireiſ 7 Goill imda eile.[d]—Sluaǯ mor do tinol le Maelruanaiǯ Mac n-Diarmata 7 iſ iat ſo: idon, Toirrdelbac̆ O Concobuir, ri Connac̆t 7 Concobur O Ceallaiǯ, ri O-Maine 7 Ual[ǯ]arc[1] O Ruairc, rí Breifne 7 Tomaltac̆ Mac Donnc̆aid̆, tiǯerna Thire-hOilella, d'innſaiǯid̆ Cat̆ail, mic Dom̆naill, co Fáſad̆-coille. Ocuſ targad[2] Cat̆al com̆ad̆a mora do Mac Diarmata do cinn gan teac̆t c̆uigi do'n[e] toiſc ſin.[e]

A.D. 1314 [c-c] om., A. [f] ſin—*that*, B.

A.D. 1315. [1]-g, A. [2]-gaid̆, B. [a-a] om., A. [b-b] Blank space, A, B. [c] 1318, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] om., A.

[3] *Conchobur, etc.*—This item should follow the next.

[4] *The Herenagh.*—Namely, Mag Tighernain.

[5] *Mac-in-maighistir.—Son of the master.* "This name is still extant in the co. Cavan, but generally anglicised Masterson" (O D. iii. 516).

[6] *Mac Aedhaga[i]n.*—"The best learned in Ireland in the Brehon Lawe, in Irish called Fenechus" (Mageoghegan). See the Introduction (p. x.) to the lithographed edition of the Lebar Breac (*Speckled Book* [of the Mac Egans]).

[7] *Great dearth.*—Frumenti magna caritas: cranocus valebat 24s,

Digitized by Google

lethan, was killed by Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobur, [1317]
on the border of Druim-cliabh and Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] of Irras and fourteen other persons were killed there.—The Castle of the Hurdle-ford of the Weir was broken down.—Donnchadh Ua Briain, king of Munster, was slain.—Conchobur[3] Mag Tigherna[i]n the Tawny, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, was slain in the defeat of Cell-mor and Mathgamain Mag Tigherna[i]n and the Red Gillie, son of the Herenagh[4] and many more of his tribe and Nicholas Mac-in-maighistir[5] and many of his sept [were slain].—The defeat of Cell-mor [was inflicted] on the Gallowglass, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Ruairc] and on the Men of Breifni and on the Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, wherein fell a great number of persons.—Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] the Red died.—Raghnall Mag Raghnaill was taken prisoner and Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill was made chieftain.—Great dearth[7] in this year.

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [26th of the moon], A.D. [1318]
1315[1][-18]. Defeat[2] [was inflicted] in Eili on the Foreigners by O'Cerbhaill, where Adam de Marisco and many other Foreigners were killed.—A great host was mustered by Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and these are [they who came]: to wit, Toirdelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and Concobur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, to attack Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair], to Fasadh-coille. And Cathal proffered large donatives to Mac Diarmata for the sake of

avenae 16s, vinum 8d. Universa enim regio devastata a Scotis et Ultoniis (Grace, A.D. 1317). Fames irrationabilis prevaluit, adeo quod mensura tritici de la Cronnock continens 4 galones solvebatur pro xxiii. s (Dowling's Annals, 1317).

[1318] [1] *1315.*—The ferial number (1) proves that the true year is 1318.

[2] *Defeat, etc.*—According to Clyn (1318), about two hundred of the force of Edmund Butler were slain by Donatus (Donough) O'Carroll.

Digitized by Google

Ocus níp'gabad uada, gup'innpaigedup na pocpaidheada pin co[3] lap a longpuipt 7 níp'time 7 nip'teicedh do Cathalim in toipc pin. Innpaigip[4] Cathal apna tigib amach 7 cumupcit ap a ceile. Acht en ní, marbthap[5] Conchobup O Ceallaigh, pi O-Maine 7 Bpian, mac Toippdelbaigh [U]i Conchobuip, adhbup pigh Connacht 7 daine imda aili, eter mapbad 7 leathad. Cathal cetna d'innpaighidh Connacht 7 do hathpigad Toippdelbach O Concobuip. Ocup do gab Cathal pige Connacht 7 do poine cpeca mopa ap Mac n-Diapmata.—Seán, mac Domnaill hUi Neill, do mapbad le hAedh O n-Domnaill.—Ricapd a Clapa do mapbad.—Eduhapd a Bpiuip, peap milti Epenn co[6] coitcenn, eter Ghallaibh 7 Ghaidhelaibh, do mapbad le Gallaibh Epenn tpe nept cathaigh[t]i ag Dun-Dealgan. Ocup do mapbad 'n-a pocaip Mac Ruaidhpi, pi Innpi-Gall 7 Mac Domnaill, pi Aep[t]ep-Ghaidhel,[7] map aen pe hap na n-Albanach uime. Ocup
B 68c ni dopnadh | o thup domain gnim buh pepp d'Eipinncaibh
ina'n[d] gnimh pin.[d] Uaip tainic gopta 7 dit daine
A 68c pe [a] linn a n-Epinn uile | co coitchenn pe[d] headh tpi m-
bliadhan co leth[d] 7 do itdip na daine a ceile gan amupup
ap put Epenn.—Seppraigh hUa[8] Pepgail, taipech na
hAnigaile, quieuit in [Chpipto].—Snechta mop ipin
bliadhain pin.[g]—Seann O Pepgail do mapbad d'aen upchup
poigde.

A.D. 1315. [3] gu, A. [4] -gup, A. [5] -tup, A. [6] go, B. [7] Oipip-gaidhil, B. [8] O, A. [f] no—*or*, B. [g] om., B.

[3] *There was not fear, etc.*—Meaning that it was not through dread of his foes, but to avoid bloodshed, the offer of Cathal had been made. Hence there is no warrant for Mageoghegan's: "which he seeing, having none other remedy, *he tooke heart anew.*"

[4] *Killed.*—In Derry, according to the *A. L. C.*

[5] *De Clare.*—The battle (for an account of which, see *Historical Memoir of the O'Briens* by J. O'Donoghue, p. 126–7), we learn from Clyn, was fought on the morning of Thursday, May 11. This concurrence denotes 1318. The text is thus three years predated.

[6] *Dun-Delgan.*—Dundalk. "The

Digitized by Google

not coming against him on that expedition. And they were not accepted from him and those forces penetrated to the centre of his camp. And there was not fear[3] and there was not flight for Cathal respecting that expedition Cathal sallied from the houses forth and they engage with each other. But [for] one thing, Conchobhur O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine and Brian, son of Toirdelbach Ua Conchobhuir, one fit to be king of Connacht, were killed and many other persons [were lost] both by killing and by wounding. The same Cathal invaded Connacht and Toirdelbach O'Concobhuir was deposed. And Cathal took the kingship of Connacht and made great forays on Mac Diarmata.—John, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed[4] by Aedh O'Domnaill.—Richard de Clare[5] was killed.—Edward Bruce, the destroyer of Ireland in general, both Foreigners and Gaidhil, was killed by the Foreigners of Ireland by dint of fighting at Dun-Delgan.[6] And there were killed in his company Mac Ruaidhri, king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides] and Mac Domnaill, king of Airthir-Gaidhil [Argyle], together with slaughter of the Men of Scotland around him. And there was not done[7] from the beginning of the world a deed that was better for the Men of Ireland than that deed. For there came dearth and loss of people during his time in all Ireland in general for the space of three years and a half and people undoubtedly used to eat each other throughout Ireland.—Geoffrey O'Ferghail, chief[8] of the Anghaile, rested in Christ.—Great snow in that year.—John O'Ferghail was killed by one shot of an arrow [by his own son[9]]. [1318]

battle was fought near the hill of Faughard, within two miles of Dundalk, and the natives still point out the spot where he [Edward Bruce] fell" (O'D. iii. 520).

The date is accurately determined by the criteria in Clyn: "1318 on the feast of blessed Calixtus, Pope and Martyr [Oct. 14], on the morning of Saturday."

[7] *There was not done, etc.*—For the opposite view, see Gilbert, *Viceroys*, p. 140 sq.

[8] *Chief.*—For six and thirty years, according to the *A. L. C.*

[9] *By—son.*—From the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° [b] ui.° [c] [-ix.°] Enri Mac-in-Crosain, espuc Rat̆a-bot̆, in Christo[d] quieuit.[d] Tomas, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, abb Essa-ruaid̆, do t̆oʒa[d̆] cum espucoide Rat̆a-bot̆.—Espuc Doire in Christo quieuit.—Espuc Cloc̆air in[d] Christo quieuit.[d]—Espuc Cluana-ferta-Brenainn quieuit[d] in [Christo[d]].—Aine,[e] ingen Mic Diarmata, ben Mic Con[8h]nama, quieuit in [Christo[e]].—Tomaltac̆[e] O Mael-Brenainn 7 Ec̆marcac̆ Mac Branain, taisec̆ Corco-Ac̆lann, do marbad̆ a c̆eile.[e]—O Bana[i]n, espuc Oirgiall, d'eg.[f]—Brian, Mac Domnaill h[U]i Neill, do marbad̆ le Cla[i]nn-Aed̆a-buid̆e.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° x.° uii.° [b] [-xx.°] Coinne[c] mór eter Cat̆al O Conc̆obuir 7 Maelruanaiʒ Mac Diarmata: sit̆ do d̆enum doib̆ 7 tainic Mac Diarmata astir iar sin.[c] Feall do d̆enum do['n] Cat̆al cetna[d] ar Mac n-Diarmata i[1] Mullac̆-Dorabruc̆ 7 a gab̆ail ann 7 Graine, ingen Mic Maʒnusa, a ben, do gabail 'sin lo cetna i[2] Port Calad-na-cairgi. Ocus do lomairged in tire uile. Ocus[e] fos[e] do gabad̆ Mael-Isu donn Mac Aed̆aga[i]n 7 a mac[f] 7[g] Tomaltac̆

A.D. 1316. [b] .x. was omitted at first and put overhead afterwards in paler ink, B. [c] 1319, overhead, n. t. h., B. [d-d] quieuit in [Christo], B. [e-e] om., B. [f] lection of d-d, B.

A.D. 1317. [1] a, B. [2] a, A. [a-a] Blank space, A; none left in B. [b] 1320, overhead, n. t. h. (The correction is made in this place, except at 1335, by the same hand at each year down to 1373(=1378), where the misdating ends.), B. [c-c] om., B. [d] O Conc̆obuir—*O Conchobuir*, B. The words were necessary (in consequence of the omission of the previous entry) to identify Cathal. [e-e] fos 7, B. [f-f] Placed (with ocus—*and*—prefixed) after Tire-hOilella, B. [g] om., B.

[1319] [1] *1316* = 1319 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Bishop of Doire.*—Hugh O'Neill, 1316-1319 (Ware, *Bishops*, p. 289).

[3] *Clochar.*—This obit is omitted in the *A. L. C* and *Four Masters.* It may have reference to the subject of the seventh entry of this year.

[4] *Cluain-ferta.*—Gregory O'Brogy, 1308-1319 (Ware, *ib.*, p. 639).

[5] *Echmarcach.*—He died of his

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 7th of the moon], A.D. [1319]
1316[1][-19]. Henry Mac-in-Crosain, bishop of Rath-both, rested in Christ. Thomas, son of Cormac Ua Domnaill, abbot of Ess-ruadh, was chosen to the bishopric of Rath-both.—The bishop of Doire[2] rested in Christ.—The bishop of Clochar[3] rested in Christ —The bishop of Cluain-ferta[4] of [St.] Brenann rested in Christ.—Aine, daughter of Mac Diarmata, wife of Mac Con[Sh]nama, rested in Christ.—Tomaltach O'Mael-Brenainn and Echmarcach[5] Mac Branain, chief of Corco-Achlann, killed each other.—O'Bana[i]n,[6] bishop of Oirghialla [Clogher], died.—Brian, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by the Clann-Aedha-buidhe.[7]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. [1320 Bis.]
1317[1][-20]. A great meeting between Cathal O'Conchobuir and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata: peace was made between them and Mac Diarmata came into the country after that. Deception was [nevertheless] practised by the same Cathal on Mac Diarmata in Mullach-Dorabruch and he was taken prisoner there and Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, his wife, was taken prisoner on the same day at the landing-place of the Ferry of the Rock. And the country was laid bare completely. And moreover Mael-Isu Mac Aedhaga[i]n the Brown and his son and Tomal-

---

wounds within three days (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *O'Bana[i]n.* — His Christian name, according to Ware, was Gelasius. If so, he may have been the Gelasius, elect of Clogher, whom the primate, Roland de Jorse, was charged with having confirmed and consecrated, whilst Roland lay under sentence of excommunication (Theiner, p. 223).

[7] *Clann-Aedha-buidhe.* — *Clan of Hugh [O'Neill] the Tawny*, anglicised Clannaboy.

[1320] [1] *1317* = 1320 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.* — "And also took Graine . . . whom he found staying for a boat, to pass over into the Island of Carrick Logha Ke [Rock of Lough Ce]," Mageoghegan.

Mac Donnčaiδ, tiξerna Tire-hOilella 7 fuaradur moran[h] d'ulc.—Mor, ingen Ui Baiξill,[3] ben h[U]i Ferξail, d'ec.[4]—Mat̆ξaṁain, tanusti O Briain, quieuit in [Christo].[c]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.ix.[a],] Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] x.[o] uiii.[o b] [-xx.[o] i.[o]] Graine, ingen Mic[1] Maξnusa, banriξan[c] Muiξi-Luirg,[c] ben Maelruanaiξ Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Ruaiδri, mac Donnčaδa, ri Connačt, do marbaδ le Cat̆al, mac Aeδa[2] hUi Concobuir.—Carracc[c] Loča-Cé do leagaδ le Cat̆al O Cončobuir.[c]—Maξnus O hAnluain do δallaδ la Niall O n-Anluain.—Niall O hAnluain,
A 68d ri Oirr|t̆er, do marbaδ do Ghallaiδ Duin-Dealgan i meδail.—Maidm[c] mor do t̆abairt do Andriú Mac Fheoraiss 7 do Gallaiδ na Miδe ar macaiδ riξ O-Failξi.[c]—Bodit̆ mor ar[c] fut[c] Erenn[d] uile co coitčenn.[d]

B 68d Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.,[a]] Anno Domini M[o] ccc.[o] x.[o] ix.[o b] [-xx.[o] ii.[o]] Cogaδ mór eter rí Saxan 7 a Iarlaδa.—Mat̆a O hEot̆aiξ, espuc Ard-ačaδ, quieuit in [Christo].—Murčaδ O Ferξail, t̆aiseč na hAnξaile, do marbaδ le Seoan O Ferξail, le mac a derbrat̆ar. Muircertač[c] hUa Ferξail do marbaδ le [a] brat̆air fein fos 'sin lo cetna.—Donnčaδ, mac Donnčaδa Mic Diarmata, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Gillibert O Ceallaiξ, ri O-Maine, d'eg (i[d] No[i]n Auguist[d]).—Enri Mac Gilli-

A.D. 1317. [3] Bui—, B. [4] -g, A. [h] mor, *much* (adjective used as substantive), B.

A.D. 1318. [1] Meg, A. [2] Aoδa, B. [a-a] bl. [blank space], A, B. [b] 1321, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] i n-Erinn in bliaδain si—*in Ireland this year*, B.

A.D. 1319. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1322, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] r. m., t. h., B; om., A.

[3] *Mathgamain.*—Son of Domnall, and grandson of the Domnall O'Brien who died 1194, *supra.*

[4] *Rested in Christ.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was slain by the Clan-Cuilen (Mac Namaras).

[1321] [1] *1318* = 1321 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Graine.*—Mentioned in the last entry but two of the preceding year.

[3] *The Rock.*—See 1187, note 1 *supra.*

[4] *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall. He was slain in [1324], *infra.*

Digitized by Google

tach Mac Donnchaidh, lord of Tir-Oilella, were captured and received much injury.—Mor, daughter of Ua Baighill, wife of Ua Fergail, died.—Mathgamain[3] O'Briain, tanist of the O'Briains, rested in Christ.[4] [1320]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 29th of the moon], A.D. 1318[1][-21]. Graine,[2] daughter of Mac Maghnusa, queen of Magh-Luirg, wife of Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, died. —Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir. —The Rock[3] of Loch-Ce was razed by Cathal[4] O'Conchobuir.—Maghnus O'hAnluain was blinded[5] by Niall O'hAnluain.—Niall O'hAnluain, king of the Oirrthir, was killed by the Foreigners of Dun-Delgan in treachery. —A great defeat[6] was given by Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] and by the Foreigners of Meath to the sons of the kings of Ui-Failghi.—Great cow destruction throughout all Ireland in general. [1321]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 10th of the moon], A.D. 1319[1][-22]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his Earls.—Matthew O'hEothaigh, bishop of Ardachadh, rested in Christ.—Murchadh O'Ferghail, chief of the Anghaile, was killed by John O'Ferghail, [namely] by the son of his brother. Muircertach O'Ferghail was killed by his own brother likewise on the same day.—Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, rested in Christ.—Gilbert O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, died on the None [5th] of August.—Henry Mac Gille-Finnein, [1322]

---

[5] *Blinded.*—On the Wednesday in Holy Week (*A. L. C.*).

[6] *Great Defeat.*—Circa festum Philippi et Jacobi [Ma. 1] occiduntur de O'Konchours circa 300 in confinio Midie et Lagenie per Andream de Brimegham (Clyn, A.D. 1321).

[1322] [1] *1319* = 1322 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—This belongs to 1322, when Edward II. crushed the barons by the capture and decapitation of Lancaster. Clyn says the Earl was beheaded on Monday [March 22], the morrow [of the

Phinnein, taiseč Muínnteri-Peodačа[i]n, do marbaď do clainn Amlaim Meg Uiďir.—Ďarun[c] Mac Feoraiſ d'eg.[c]—Uilliam liať, mac Uilliam móir, do[1] ecc.[1]

Kal. Ian. uii. f., [l.[a] xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.°[b] [-iii.°] Cairpri O Mael[-Sh]ečlainn[1] occisus est.—Seoinin[c] O Fergail do marbaď do clainn Sheoain [U]i Fergail.—O hEaξra do marbaď do hUa Connmaca[i]n in bliaďain sin.[c]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Uilliam Burc, mac Uilliam móir, mortuus est.—In boďiť cetna ar fut Erenn, idon,[c] Maeldomnaiξ.[1c]—Caťal, mac Domnaill, mic Taiďg, mic Briain, mic Annriaſ, mic Briain Luiξnič, mic Toirrďelbaiξ m̆oir, idon, ri Connačt, aen duine is[e] beoďa 7 buď[e] mó aiťius 7 turčur do bi i[2] n-aen aimsir ris, do[f] marbaď le Toirrďelbač O Cončobuir 7 le Connačtaiď arcena 7 Mael-Sečlainn, mac Toirrďelbaiξ hUi Domnaill 7 Gilla-Crist og Mac Donnčaiď do[g] marbaď ann[g] 7 daine ímda aili.[3] Toirrďelbač (mac[h] Aeďa, mic Eoξain[h]) hUa[4] Concobuir, do gabail riξi Connačt.—Raξnall[i] óg Mag Raξnaill, taiseč Muinnteri-hEolaiſ, do marbaď.[i]

A.D. 1319. [1-1] d'eg, A. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1320. [1] Maeil—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1323, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1321. [1] Mol—, A. [2] a, B. [3] ii., B; eile, A. [4] hUi (gen.), A; O, B. [a-a] bl., B; none left in A. [b] 1324, B. [c-c] r. m., t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d] om., A. [e] fa—(*that*) *was*, B. [f] a—*his*, B. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] om., B.

feast] of St. Benedict, 1321–2. For the others hanged and drawn, see *ib.*

[3] *Sons.*—By his brothers, Lochlainn and Robert, according to the *A. L. C.*

[4] *Died.*—In the beginning of Autumn (Clyn).

[1323] [1] *1320* = 1323 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cairpri.*—King of Meath; slain treacherously by O'Mulloy (chief of Fir-cell, King's co.), *Four Mast.*

[3] *Ua Connmaca[i]n.*—"The name is still extant in the district of Ballycroy, co. Mayo, and is now generally anglicised Conway" (O'D. iii. 528-9).

[1324] [1] *1321* = 1324 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *William, etc.*—A repetition of the final obit of [1322], *supra*.

Digitized by Google

chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n, was killed by the sons[3] of Amlam Mag Uidhir.—The Baron [Richard] Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died.[4]—William [de Burgh] the Grey, son of William Mor, died. [1322]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 21st of the moon], A.D. 1320[1][-3]. Cairpri[2] O'Mael[-Sh]eclainn was slain.—Jenkin O'Fergail was killed by the sons of John O'Fergail.—O'hEaghra was killed by Ua Connmaca[i]n[3] in that year. [1323]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria [2nd of the moon], A.D. 1321[1][-4]. William[2] de Burgh, son of William Mor, died.—The same[3] cow-destruction (namely, the Mael-domnaigh[4]) [prevailed] throughout Ireland.—Cathal, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian of Luighni, son of Toirdhelbach Mor [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht,[5] the person the most active and of most goodness and success that was in the same time with him, was killed by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir and by the Connachtmen likewise. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Domnaill and Gilla-Crist Mac Donnchaidh junior and many other persons were killed there. Toirdhelbach (son of Aedh, son of Eogan) Ua Concobuir took the kingship of Connacht.—Raghnall[6] Mag Raghnaill junior, chief of Muinter-Eolais, was killed. [1324Bis.]

Clyn states he died on Septuagesima [Sunday, Feb. 11], 1323-4: he true date, judging from the precision of the diurnal notation.

[3] *Same.*—Mentioned in the last entry of [1321], *supra*.

[4] *Mael-domnaigh.*—The meaning of this word in connection with a murrain is unknown to me. (The literal sense is *devotee of Sunday*.)

Item, hoc anno, scilicet 1324, fuit pestis gravis boum et vaccarum in multis locis Hibernie (Clyn).

Fuit pestis communis vaccarum et etiam aliorum animalium, quae dicebatur in Hibernia *Maldow-[naigh?]* (*Annal. Rossen.*, A.D. 1324).

It may accordingly be concluded that there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[5] *King of Connacht.*—Since [1318], *supra*.

[6] *Raghnall, etc.*—Omitted in the *A. L. C.*; given in the *Four Masters*.

Digitized by Google

A 69a Kal Ian. (iii.[a] f, l. x.iii.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Domnall, mac Briain hUi Neill, ri Tire-hEogain, quieuit in [Christo].—Gilla-Crist[c] cleirec Mac Diarmata d'eg.—Diarmait O Mail-Brenaind, taisec Clainne-Concobuir, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Cu-Ulad, mac Domnaill, mic Briain h[U]i Neill, dejadbur airdrig Erenn, do marbad le macaib Neill, mic Briain. Derbrat̃air sein a at̃ar sun.—In bodit̃ cedna i[1] n-Erinn arir.[d]—Brian[c] O Gadra quieuit in [Christo].[c]

B 69a Kal. Ian. [iiii. f.[a], l. xx.iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Risdard a Burc, Iarla Ulad (an[c] t-Iarla ruad[c]), aen raǧu[1] Gall 7 Gaidel Erenn, d'eg—Cogad[2] mor eter ri[d] Saxan 7 ri Franc.[d]—Luirint O Lac̃tna[i]n, espuc Oil-finn, quieuit in [Christo]. Maigister[e] Seoan O Finac̃ta do toǧa[d] cum na hespu-coide cetna.[e]

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. u.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° iiii.°[b] [-uii.°] Cogad[1] mor eter ri Saxan 7 a ben fein, ingen riǧ[2] Fraingc 7 ri Saxan d'at̃riǧad le 7 a mac fein do ǧabail a n-aǧaid a at̃ar tre forgall a mat̃ar, idon, na riǧna 7 coroin riǧ do t̃abairt do'n mac cetna tre

A.D. 1322. [1] a, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1325, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] beor—*still*, B.
A.D. 1323. [1] roǧa, B. [2] Ca—, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1326, B. [c-c] l. m., t h., B; om., A. [d-d] ri Frang 7 ri Saxan, B. [e-e] om., B.
A.D. 1324. [1] Ca—, A. [2] ri, B. [3] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1327, B.

[1325] [1] *1322* = 1325 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Rested in Christ.*—At Lough Laeghaire (bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone), according to the *Four Masters*.

[3] *One—arch-king.*—Literally, *excellent material of an arch-king.*

[4] *The same.*—Mentioned in the second entry of the previous year.

[1326] [1] *1323* = 1326 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *De Burgh.*—According to the eulogistic obit in Clyn, he died on the Tuesday [July 29] before St. Peter ad Vincula [Aug. 1], 1326. This is confirmed by the date, Aug. 5, *a. r.* Ed. II. 20, of the writs issued respecting the goods and chattels of the deceased Earl. (*Ib.* note, p. 102-3.) The textual date is thus three years too early.

[3] *War.*—Declared by Edward II. against Charles le Bel on account

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 13th of the moon], A.D. 1322[1][-5]. Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, king of Tir-Eogain, rested in Christ.[2]—Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata, the Cleric, died.—Diarmait O'Mael-Brenainn, chief of Clann-Concobuir, rested in Christ.—Cu-Uladh, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, one full worthy to be arch-king[3] of Ireland, was killed by the sons of Niall, son of Brian. That [man, Cu-Uladh, was] the brother of their father.—The same[4] cow-destruction [prevailed] in Ireland again.—Brian O'Gadhra rested in Christ. [1325]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 24th of the moon], A.D. 1323[1][-6]. Richard de Burgh,[2] Earl of Ulster (the Red Earl), unique choice of the Foreigners and Gaidhil of of Ireland, died.—Great war[3] between the king of the Saxons and the king of the French.—Lawrence O'Lachtna[i]n,[4] bishop of Oil-finn, rested in Christ. Master John O'Finachta was chosen to the same bishopric. [1326]

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 5th of the moon], A.D. 1324[1][-7]. Great war[2] between the king of the Saxons and his own wife,[3] the daughter of the king of the French and the king of the Saxons was deposed by her and her own son was accepted against his father through suggestion of his mother, namely, of the queen and the royal crown was given[4] to the same son through advice[5] of the [1327]

of the invasion of Guienne and detention of his queen and of the heir presumptive.

[4] *O'Lachtna[i]n.*—On the translation of Malachy to Tuam ([1312], note 2, *supra*), the Dean and Chapter of Elphin postulated Lawrence, priest and canon. He was appointed bishop by Clement V., (Avignon) Jan. 21, 1313. On Feb. 18, he was empowered to contract a loan of 1,000 gold florins and receive consecration from any archbishop or bishop he should choose, assisted by two or more bishops. (Theiner, p. 187.)

[1327] [1] *1324* = 1327 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Great war.*—The "war" (the invasion of the queen and the flight and capture of Edward) took place in 1326. It is mentioned to render what follows intelligible.

[3] *Wife.*—Isabella, daughter of Philip le Bel.

[4] *Was given.*—To Edward III.

Digitized by Google

comaiṛli Shaxan.—Gormlaiṫ,[c] inǯean Mic Diarmata, mortua est.—Flaiṫbertač Mag Uiḋir, ri Fer-Manač, mortuus est.—Mail[-Sh]ečlainn hUa[3] Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Tuaiṫi-raṫa, do marbaḋ le n-a braiṫriḃ fein.—Eduḃard, ri Saxan, ar m-buain a riǯe ḋe, mortuus est.—Teidm galair bric ar fut Erenn uile.—Fergal, mac Ual[ǯ]airg hUi Ruairc, d'eg.[d]—Cuilen hUa Dimasaiǯ d'eg.[d]—Saḋḃ,[e] ingen Mic Aeḋaga[i]n, d'eg.[e]

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° u.°[b][-uiii.°] Mael-Sečlainn O Raiǯillaiǯ, ri Muinnteri-Mailmorḋa, do gabail 7 do lot do Ghallaiḃ na Miḋe. Ocus a ḟuaslucuḋ[1] ar braiǯdiḃ 7 a eg 'n-a tiǯ fein d'a
A 69b ǯonaiḃ.—Brian, | mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Donnčaiḋ, do marbaḋ do Brian, mac Taiḋg.—Toirneč 7 teinnteč anḃail isin bliaḋain sin, gur'milledur toraḋ[c] 7 arbanna Erenn, co rabadur finna fas.—Teidm[d] galair coitčinn ar fut Erenn uile, risi n-abairṫea S l a e d a n, re heḋ tri lá no čeṫair ar gač neč, gur'ba tanaisti bais é.—Gilla-na-nainzel O Taičliǯ, airčinneč Dam-innsi, mortuus est.[d]—Imar Mag Raǯnaill, taiseč Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, occisus est.—Sar hEoan Mac Fheoraiṡ, Iarla Luǯbaiḋ, in t-aen Gall ro bo beoḋa 7 rob' ferr eineč[2] 7[d] egnom[d] do bi i n-Erinn, do marbaḋ ar[e] n-denum ḟeille d'a

A.D. 1324. [c] The order in B is: Eduḃard—Flaiṫbertač—Maeilečlainn—Gormlaiṫ. [d] mortuus est, B. [e-e] om., B.

A.D. 1325. [1]-gaḋ, A. [2]-eač, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1328, B. [c] tairṫi (pl. of the word in A), B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] dia muinntir fein a fell—*by his own people in treachery*, B.

He was crowned, according to Clyn, on Sunday [Feb. 1], the vigil of the Purification [Feb. 2], 1326(= 1327. The Dominical Letter was changed in Clyn's Annals on Jan. 1; the A.D. notation on the ensuing March 25).

[5] *Advice.*—This and the colourless obit of Edward II. (*infra*) would seem to show that the compiler was in favour of Isabella.

[6] *Gormlaith.*—Married (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan) first to Manus O'Conor, tanist of Connaught; next, to O'Kelly of Hy-Many; thirdly, to O'Hara (of Leyny, co. Sligo).

[7] *Died.*—According to Clyn (who employs the misleading *obiit*), on the feast of SS. Eustachius and Companions [Sept. 20] next following his deposition. That the death

Digitized by Google

Saxons.—Gormlaith,[6] daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.— [1327]
Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach, died.—
Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-ratha,
was killed by his own kinsmen.—Edward [II.], king of
the Saxons, after his kingship was taken from him, died.[7]
—A plague of small-pox[8] [prevailed] throughout all
Ireland.—Fergal, son of Ual[gh]arg Ua Ruairc, died.—
Cuilen Ua Dimasaigh died.—Sadhbh, daughter of Mac
Aedhaga[i]n, died.

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 16th of the moon], A.D. [1328 Bis.]
1325[1][-8]. Mael-Sechlainn O'Raighillaigh, king of
Muinter-Mailmordha, was taken prisoner and injured
by the Foreigners of Meath. And he was liberated for
hostages and died in his own house of his wounds.—Brian,
son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, was killed by Brian,
son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh].—Excessive thunder and
lightning in that year, so that they injured the fruit and
crops of Ireland, until[2] they were quite withered.—A
plague of general disease throughout all Ireland, which
was called a C o l d :[3] for the space of three days or four
[it continued] on each person, so that he was nigh unto
death.—Gilla-na-naingel O'Taichligh, herenagh of Daim-
inis, died.—Imar Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-
Eolu[i]s, was slain.—Sir John Mac Feorais [Birmingham[4]],
Earl of Lughbaidh, the one Gaidhel the [most] spirited
and best of generosity and prowess that was in Ireland,

---

was violent became known in Ireland at the time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise (Mageoghegan) state "he was pressed to death by pressing a great table on his belly . . with many other tortures."

[8] *Small-pox.*—Literally, *speckled disease* ("pied pox, or little pox," Mageoghegan). "Throughout the province of Connaught, galar breac means the small-pox; but in the south of Ireland, where bolgać is used to denote the small-pox, galar breac is used to denote the spotted fever" (O'D. iii. 537).

[1328] [1] *1325*=1328 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Until, etc.*—Literally, *until they were white* [*and*] *empty.*

[3] *Cold.*—Namely, the Influenza.

[4] *Birmingham.*—Slain, according

Digitized by Google

muinntir fein air.[e] Moran[f] do Gallaib 7 do Gaidelaib maiti[b][g] do marbad for[h] ar in latair cetna. In[f] Caec Mac Cerbaill, idon,[i] Maelruanaig,[i] aen raga timpanac Erenn 7 Alban 7 in domain uile 7[d] ni derbtar a leiteid do tect riam o tus domain risin eladain sin,[d] a[j] marbad fein[d] 7 derbratair mait eile do[d] ar in latair cetna.[k]—Muiris O Gibeala[i]n, ardmaigistir Erenn a n-dligid nua 7 a fein dligid, a Canoin 7 a Lex, fellsam fesa[d] 7[d] eolais,[l] sai[d] n-dana 7 n-ogmoracta 7 eladan imda aile,[d] Cananac corad i Tuaim-da-gualann 7 i n-Oil-finn 7 i n-Accad-Conaire 7 i Cill-alad 7 i n-Eanac-duin 7 i
B69 b Cluain-ferta; Oiffidsel 7 | breitim coitcenn na hairdesrucoide, quieuit in [Christo].—Tomas O Mellaig, esruc Eanaic-duin, mortuus est i Cuirt in[3] Phapa.—Tadg, mac Toirrdelbaig hUi Concobuir, occisus est la Diarmait O n-Gadra i mebail.—Coinde[d] mor eter Baiter a Burc 7 Gillibert Mac Goisdelb do'n d-ara leit 7 Maelruanaig Mac Diarmata 7 Tomaltac, a mac 7 Tomaltac Mac Donncaid 7 Muinnter-Mailruanaig arcena do'n let eile, fa At-cinn-Loca-Teiced.—Breisim madma ar Mac Uilliam d'ar'marbad Brian, mac Taidg, le [a] bratair fein a n-digail Briain, mic Tomaltaig Mic Donncaid, do marb in fer cetna.—Morrluaiged le hIarla Ulad 7 le Toirrdelbac O Concobuir, ri Connact 7 le Muircertac O m-Briain, ri Muman, i n-agaid Briain [U]i Briain. Maidm le Brian O m-Briain, du

[3] an, A. [f] Ocus—*and*—prefixed, B. [g] ailib—*other*—added, B. [h] om. B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., B. [j] do (the verbal particle), B. [k] Ocus derbratair mait aile do marbad i n-a focair— *and another good brother was killed along with him*—added, B. (The reading is a scribal alteration of the A text.) [l] ocus inntlecta—*and of intelligence*—added, B.

to Clyn, on the vigil of Pentecost and of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 1329. These criteria are accurate: Easter (XIX. A), April 23; Pentecost, June 11 (feast of St. Barnabas).

Two of his brothers, nine of his name and over 160 retainers fell on the occasion (*id.*).

[5] *Blind.*—Of an eye. Vocatus Cam O'Kyrwyll, quia luscus erat,

Digitized by Google

was killed by his own people practising treachery upon him. Many of the foreigners and of the Gaidhil were killed in the same place likewise. The Blind[5] Mac Cerbail, namely, Maelruanaigh, the most choice timpanist[6] of Ireland and of Scotland and of the whole world—and it is not verified that an equal to him in that art ever came from the beginning of the world—was killed, and another good brother of his [was killed] on the same spot.—Maurice O'Gibillain, arch-master of Ireland in new jurisprudence and in old jurisprudence, [i.e.] in the Canon and in the Civil Law, one eminent in wisdom and knowledge, professor of poetry and Ogmic and many other arts, canon chorister in Tuaim-da-ghualann and in Oil-finn and in Achad-Conaire and in Cell-aladh and in Enach-duin and in Cluian-ferta; Official and general judge of the archbishopric, rested in Christ.—Thomas O'Mellaigh, bishop of Enach-duin, died in the court of the Pope.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, was slain by Diarmait O'Gadhra in treachery.—A great meeting between Walter de Burgh and Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh of the one side and Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata and Tomaltach, his son and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh besides of the other side, near the Ford of the Head of Loch-Teiched.—Defeat was inflicted on Mac William, wherein was killed Brian, son of Tadhg [Mac Donnchaidh] by his own kinsman, in revenge of Brian, son of Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh, whom the same man[7] killed.—A great hosting by the Earl of Ulster and by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir, king of Connacht and by Muircertach O'Briain, king of Munster, against Brian Ua [1328]

---

nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens (Clyn, 1329).

[6] *Most choice timpanist.*—Literally, *unique choice of the timpanist.* Thus amplified by Clyn (*ib.*): Et si non fuerat artis musice cordalis primus inventor, omnium tamen predecessorum et precedentium ipsum et contemporaneorum corrector, doctor et director extitit.

[7] *Same man.*—That is, Brian, son of Tadhg.

ınar'marbad̆ Concobur O Ḃriaín, deǯad̆bur riǯ Erenn
ar d̆eilb̆ 7 ar t̆id̆nucal, maille re ceit̆ri fic̆tib̆, eter
A 69c mait̆ 7 rait̆.[d]—Aine, ingen[4] Fherǯail | hUi Raiǯilliǯ,
ben Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, mortua est.—Donnc̆ad̆[d]
Gall, mac Domnaill[m] hUi Concobuir, do marbad̆ la
hAed̆, mac Taid̆g, mic Maǯnusa.[d]

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. xx.uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xx.[o]
ui.[o b] [-ix.[o]] Cat̆al, mac Domnaill hUi Ruairc, tennad̆-
bur riǯ Ḃreifne, mac[c] riǯ is nosmuire 7 is gnimaic̆i do
bi do Ḃreifnec̆aib̆,[c] do marbad̆ do Ghallaib̆ i fell 7
daine aili.[1]—Muircertac̆, mac Domnaill, mic Taid̆g
hUi Concobuir, tiǯerna Cairpri 7 Calraiǯi, macaṁ na
mac riǯ, mortuus est.—Dabug[c] donn Mac Uilliam,
ridire morconaiǯ, quieuit in [Christo].—Cagad̆ eter
Toirrdelbac̆ hUa Concobuir 7 Muinntir-Mailruanaiǯ.
—Cat̆al, mac Aed̆a, mic Eogain, do d̆ic̆ur ar eigin asna
Fed̆aib̆ 7 a Tir-Maine tre forgoll Ḃaiter a Ḃurc ar
Clainn-Ceallaiǯ.—Tad̆g, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ Mic Mat̆-
gamna [mortuus est].—Augustin, ab Lesa-gab̆ail for
Loc̆-Eirni, mortuus est pridie Kalendas Nouembris.[c]

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f.,[a] l. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xx.[o]
uii.[o b] [-xxx.[o]] Maǯnus, mac Aed̆a Ḃreifníǯ hUi Conc̆o-
buir, do marbad̆ leisin[c] Cat̆al cetna sin[c] 7[d] Simon Mac-
an-ḟailgid̆ do marbad̆ ann fos, ar in lat̆air cetna.—

A.D. 1325. [4]-ean, B. [m] Diarmata was written after Mac, but deleted by dots placed underneath, A.

A.D. 1326. [1] ii., B; eile, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1329, B. [c-c] om., B.

A.D. 1327. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1330, B. [c-c] la Cat̆al, mac Aed̆a, mic Eogain—*by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan*, B. This was necessary in consequence of the omission of the *Cathal* entry (the last but two) of the previous year. [d-d] om., B.

---

[8] *Defeat, etc.*—Eodem anno (1329), 14 Kal. Aug., Breyn O'Breyn apud Urlef [Thurles], interfecit de exercitu Willelmi de Burgo, Comitis Ultonie, Walterum, filium Hillarii de Burgo, Konkur O'Breyn [fratrem Muircertachi], Nicholaum Mac Nemare, cum aliis nobilibus de Totmonia (Clyn).

[1329] [1] *1326* = 1329 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Foreigners.*—According to the

Briain [the Fair]. Defeat[3] [was inflicted upon them] by Brian O'Briain, wherein was killed Concobur O'Briain, well worthy to be king of Ireland for figure and bestowal, together with four score, both noble and base.—Aine, daughter of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, died.—Donnchadh the Foreigner, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Maghnus [Ua Conchobair]. [1328]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 27th of the moon], A.D. 1326[1][-9]. Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Ruairc, excellent material of a king of Breifni, the son of a king the best disposed and most accomplished that was of the Brefnians, was killed along with other persons by the Foreigners[2] in treachery.—Muircertach, son of Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Concobuir, lord of Cairpre and Calraighi, select son of the sons of kings, died.—Dabug Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown, a knight of great substance, rested in Christ. —War [arose] between Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and the Muinter-Mailruanaigh.—Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], was put by force from out the Fedha and from Tir-Maine, through injunction of Walter de Burgh [imposed] on the Clann-Ceallaigh.—Tadhg, son of Toirdelbach Mac Mathgamna [died].—Augustine, abbot of Lis-gabhail upon Loch-Erne, died on the 2nd of the Kalends of November [October 31]. [1329]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 9th of the moon], A.D. 1327[1][-30]. Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, was killed by that same Cathal[2] and Simon Mac-an-fhailgidh[3] was killed there likewise, on the same spot. [1330]

entry in the *F. M.* (A.D. 1329), he was treacherously slain [probably at a banquet] by the sons of John O'Farrell [of Annaly, co. Longford] and the English of Meath, in the house of Richard Tuite at the monastery of Fore [Westmeath].

[1330] [1] *1327* = 1330 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Same Cathal.* — Mentioned in the third entry of the preceding year.

[3] *Mac-an-fhailgidh.* — Anglicised Mac Anally, or Mac Nally. The

Amus longbuirt le Toirrdelbac O Concobuir ar Baiter Mac Uilliam a Burc 7 a ruágad ar fad Muiǯi. Ǯilli-bert Mac Ǯoisdelb do tect, fedan mor, d'furtact Mic Uilliam. Inntod do na sluaǯaib sin, leat ar let, ar O Cončobuir, no co rangadur at Disirt-Nuadat. Becan do muinntir [U]i Cončobuir do marbad annsin 7 O Cončobuir d'imtečt o'n At co beoda, nosmur isna Tuataib 7 longport do ǯabail le Mac Uilliam i Cill-Lomat. Sit cunnail, cairdemail de denum d'O Chon-čobuir 7 do Mac Diarmata.—Mael-Sečlainn Mac Carmaic, bruǯaid coitčenn, d'eǯ.[d]—Mael-Isu donn Mac Aedaǯain[1] d'eǯ.—Sluaiǯed le hUal[ǯ]arc[2] O Ruairc, ri
A 69d Breifne, co Fid-in-ata. Ǯoill in baile d'er|ǯi daib, ǯur'-marbad Art O Ruairc ann, adbur riǯ Breifne 7[e] moran aile.[e]—Beinidečt[d] O Flannaǯa[i]n, prioir Cille-moire Tire-Briuin, in Christo quieuit.[d]—Ǯilla-Isu hUa[3] Raiǯillaiǯ, ri Muinnteri-Mailmorda 7 na Breifne uile re moran d'aimsir, a eǯ i n-a ṡenoir[4] ratmur, iar m-breit buada o doman 7 o demon.—Maidm[d] mor le Concobur, mac Taidǯ, mic Briain, mic Annriaſ, mic Briain Luiǯniǯ, ar Dairtraiǯib, ǯur'marbad moran dib leis.[d]

(No[f] ǯumad air an Kallainn so bud čoir Maeileač-lainn hUa Raiǯilliǯ, in festo Natalis Domini, scilicet [A.D.] 1327.[f])

A.D. 1327. [1]-uǯan, A. [2]-ǯ, A. [3] O, A. [4] ṡean—, B. [e-e] et alii multi (the Latin equivalent of the A reading), B. [f-f] t. m., t. h., A; om., B.

meaning of *failgidh* has not been determined.

[4] *Desert-Nuadhat.—Desert* [hermitage] *of* [*St.*] *Nuadu.* He is the Nuadu, anchorite, commemorated in the Martyrology of Tallaght at Oct. 3 (L.L. 563d). One of the interpolations in the *Tripartite Life* (Part II.) is a prophecy attributed to St. Patrick respecting this saint. By the usual phonetic changes, *Athdesirt-Nuadhat* became Eastersnow (bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon). See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 546–7.

[5] *Cell-Lomat.—Church of* [*St.*] *Lomu* (Killumod, bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon: O'D., *ubi sup.*).

[6] *Mac Diarmata.*—He had joined

Digitized by Google

—A camp assault [was delivered] by Toirdhelbach O'Concobuir on Walter Mac William de Burgh and [Toirdhelbach] routed him throughout Magh[-Luirg]. Gilbert Mac Goisdelb came with a large force to aid Mac William. Those hosts turned, side by side, on O'Conchobuir, until they reached the Ford of Desert-Nuadhat.[4] A few of the force of Ua Conchobuir were killed there and O'Conchobbuir went from the Ford spiritedly, orderly into The Territories and camp was taken by Mac William in Cell-Lomat.[5] Peace, honorable [and] cordial, was made by O'Conchobuir and by Mac Diarmata.[6]—Mael-Sechlainn Mac Carmaic, a general entertainer, died. —Mael-Isu Mac Aedhagain the Brown, died.—A hosting by Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc, king of Breifni, to Fidh-in-atha.[7] The Foreigners of the town arose against them, so that Art O'Ruairc, material of a king of Breifni and many others were killed there.—Benedict O'Flannaga[i]n, prior of Cell-mor of Tir-Briuin,[8] rested in Christ.—Gilla-Isu Ua Raighillaigh, king of Muinter-Mailmordha and of all the Breifni for a long time, died a prosperous senior, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by Concobur, son of Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Andrew, son of Brian [Ua Conchobair] of Luighni, on the Dartraighi, so that many of them were killed by him. [1330]

(Or[1] perhaps it is on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] Maeileachlainn Ua Raighillaigh [to be], on the festival of the Nativity of the Lord, namely, [A.D.] 1327.) (1327)

Walter de Burgh against O'Conor on this occasion.

[7] *Fidh-in-atha.*—*Wood of the ford* (on the stream which connects Lough Sheelin and Lough Inny; anglicised Finae. O'D. iii. 544–5.)

[8] *Tir-Briuin.* — One of the Three Territories forming a deanery of ten parishes in Elphin diocese.

(1327) [1] *Or, etc.*—The suggested correction has reference to the first entry of the textual year 1325 (= 1328), *supra*.

Kal. Ian. (iii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]), Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° uiii.°[b] [-xxx.° i.°] Maelruanaiǯ Mac Diarmada, ri Muiǯi-Luirg, d'ṙagbail a riǯi 7 do ǯabail aibide manač[1] liat[1] i Mainistir na Buille. Tomaltač Mac Diarmata, a mac, do ǯabail na riǯi cetna, in[c] seissed[d] la iar m-Bealltaine.—Fergal, mac Mail[-8h]ečlainn Charraiǯ Mic Diarmata, do marbad le Tadg, mac Catail, mic Domnaill hUi Concobuir.—8luaǯ le Baiter Mac Uilliam i Maǯ-Luirg 7 in tir uile do loscad, ačt na cealla 7 tuc comuirce doibsein.[e]

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xx.° ix.°[b] [-xxx.° ii.°] Baiter Mac Uilliam do ǯabail lesin Iarla 7 a breit do leis co Caislen Innsi-hEogain 7 a eg isan prisun do ǯorta.—Maitī[c] Alban do marbad
B 69c leisin Aidelbač.[c]— | Maidm Berna-in-mil ar Tomaltač Mac n-Diarmata 7 ar Mac Uilliam, ait a[d] r'marbad moran do muinntir Mic Uilliam ann[c] [la] mac in Iarla 7 Tomaltač Mac Donnčaid.[e]

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a] f., l. x.ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.°[b] [-iii.°] Tomaltač, mac Donnčada Mic Diarmata,
A 70a mortuus est.—Uilliam a Burc, Iarla Ulad, | do

A.D. 1328. [1-1] manaiǯ leit (sg. of the A reading), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1331, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] .ui. (the Latin equivalent), with ed placed above. (A) MS.

A.D. 1329. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1332, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] i n-a—*in which*, B.

A.D. 1330. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1333, B.

[1331] [1] *1328* = 1331 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Took, etc.*—According to the Clonmacnoise Annals (Mageoghegan): "within a short while after died, after whose death his sonne," etc.

[3] *A host, etc.*—In retaliation for the defection of Mac Dermot ([1330], note 6, *supra*). The *A. L. C.* add that Mac Dermot attacked de Burgh, but was defeated with heavy loss; which, however, he did not suffer to remain unavenged (apparently, by making sudden attacks on the retiring force of de Burgh).

[1332] [1] *1329* = 1332 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Castle.*—Green Castle, at the western entrance to Lough Foyle, according to O'Donovan (*F. M.* iii.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1328[1][-31]. Maelruanaigh Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, abandoned his kingship and took the habit of the Grey [Cistercian] monks in the Monastery of the Buill. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, his son, took[2] the same kingship the sixth day after May-Day.—Fergal, son of Mael[-Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Dairmata, was killed by Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir.—A host[3] [was led] by Walter Mac William [de Burgh], into Magh-Luirg and the whole country was burned, except the churches and he gave protection to those. [1331]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 1st of the moon], A.D. 1329[1][-32]. Walter Mac William [de Burgh] was taken prisoner by the Earl [de Burgh] and carried by him to the castle[2] of Inis-Eogain and he died in that prison of want.—The nobles of Scotland were slain[3] by the Baliol. —The defeat of Berna-in-mil [was inflicted] on Tomaltach Mac Diarmata and on Mac William, where were killed many of the people of Mac William [by][4] the son of the Earl and Tomaltach Mac Donnchaidh. [1332 Bis.]

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 12th of the moon], A.D. 1330[1][-33]. Tomaltach, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata, died.—William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was killed[2] by [1333]

550). But the New Castle of the *A. L. C.* rather identifies it with the castle mentioned in the "Names of all the chiefe places in O'Dowghertie's Cuntry, that is called Eunsheun (Inishowen)" contained in the Munich MS. 68[a], fol. 60b: "First, on the south syde of the cuntry, at the coming in [to Lough Swilly], is an old castle called Newcastle." ([Unpublished] Report on Rymer's *Foedera*, p. 171. Cf. Suppl. to Ap., *ib.* p. 51.)

[3] *Slain.*—At Dupplin Moor, Pertshire, in 1332. Hence there is a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

[4] *By.*—Taken from the *A. L. C.*

[1333] [1] *1330* = 1333 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Killed.*—Clyn says on July [June] 6, the Octave of Trinity Sunday (Easter—IV. C—was Ap. 4; Trin. Sun., May 30. Hence July is a scribal error for June. The latest Octave in question is June 27.). There is accordingly a prolepsis of three years in the textual date.

Digitized by Google

marbad le Gallaib Ulad 7 na Goill sein do t̆oitim ann, eter croč̆ad 7 marbad 7 tarraing, do[c] muinntir riǧ Saxan.—Gillibert Mac Goisdelb do marbad le Cat̆al Mac Diarmata Gall, ar lar a caislein fein.—Aed, mac Domnaill hUi Domnaill, rí Thire-Conaill, aen duine fa[d] mo grain 7 coscur, feič̆ium coitč̆enn,[1] neoč rob' ferr smač̆t 7 riaǧail robi i[2] n-aen aimsir rir, ar m-breit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o d̆em̆an, ar n-gabail aibiti manaič̆ leit̆ uime, a eg i[3] n-a[3] longp̆ort fein 7 a ad̆nucal i tempall[e] Mainistreč̆[f] Esa-ruaid̆. Conč̆obur, mac Aed̆a cetna, do ǧabail riǧi Thire-Conaill ar[4] eis a at̆ar. Imcosnaṁ eter Art hUa[5] n-Domnaill 7[h] Concobur,[h] mac a at̆ur féin, im[i] an[i] riǧe 7 Art do ǧabail le Concobur 7 a marbad a cetoir leis.—Donnč̆ad,[h] mac Aed̆a hUi Cellaiǧ, do ǧabail le Toirrd̆elbač̆ O Conč̆obuir, ri Connač̆t.—Aed Mac Con[Sh]nama mortuus est.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, taisec̆ Muinnteri-Cinait̆, mortuus est.—M a c n a h a i d̆ c e Mag[Fh]lannč̆ad̆a, adbur taisiǧ Dartraiǧi, do marbad le Connač̆taib.

Kal. Ian. [uii.[a] f., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Sluagad le Connač̆taib, eter Gall 7 Gaid̆el, sa Mumain cum Ma[i]c Conmara. Braiǧde[1] 7 nert do ǧabail doib ar Mac Conmara. Tempoll do loscad le

A.D. 1330. [1]–c̆inn, B. [2] a, A. [3]-[3] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [4] tar, B. [5] O, A. [c] le—*by*, B. [d] is—(*who*) *is*, A. [e] om., B. [f] Mainistir—(*in*) *the Monastery*, B. [g] (eter) Concobur 7—(*between*) *Concobur and*, B. [h-h] om., B. By this and the preceding variant the order of the proper names in the Imcosnaṁ item, as given in A, is inverted. [i-i] 'mun (aphaeresis of i), B.

A.D. 1331. [1] braiǧdi, (pl. of A word), B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1334, B.

[3] *Fell, etc.*—According to Clyn, the slayers and more than 300 of their associates were slain by John de Mandeville on one day within two months after the slaying of de Burgh. On the other hand, Grace asserts (1333) that John Darcy, the justiciary, proceeded to Ulster, defeated the homicides, captured some and slew others.

Mageoghegan states the "king of England [by the justiciary?] caused the said Englishmen to be hanged, drawn and quartered."

[4] *Killed.*—Treacherously (*A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan).

Digitized by Google

the Foreigners of Ulidia and those Foreigners fell[3] therefor, either hanged, or slain, or drawn, by the people of the king of the Saxons.—Gilbert Mac Goisdelbh was killed[4] by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in the centre of his own castle.—Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill,[5] king of Tir-Conaill, the one person that caused most fear and triumph, general guarantor, the one of best sway and rule that was in the same time as he, after gaining victory from world and from demon, after taking the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk upon him, died in his own stronghold[6] and was buried in the church of the Monastery of Ess-ruadh. Conchobur, son of the same Aedh, took the kingship of Tir-Conaill after his father. Contention [arose] between Art Ua Domnaill and Concobur, the son of his [Art's] own father, respecting the kingship, and Art was taken prisoner by Concobur and killed immediately by him.—Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, king of Connacht.—Aedh Mac Con[Sh]nama died.—Domnall Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaith, died.—Son of the night Mag [Fh]lannchadha, material of a chief of Dartraighi, was killed by the Connachtmen. [1333]

Kalends of Jan. [on 7th feria, 23rd of the moon,] A.D. 1331[1][-4]. A hosting by the Connachtmen, both Foreigner and Gaidhel, into Munster, against Mac Conmara. Pledge and sway were gained by them on Mac Conmara. A church was burned by a party of the host, wherein were two score and one hundred[2] persons, both [1334]

[3] *Ua Domnaill.* — Died [1281], *supra.*

[4] *His own stronghold.*—Inis-saimer (*Four Masters*). "A small island in the river Erne, close to the cataract of Assaroe at Ballyshannon. It is to be distinguished from the monastery of Assaroe [in which O'Donnell was buried], which is situated on the north side of the river, about one mile to the west of the town of Ballyshannon" (O'D. iii. 552).

[1334] [1] *1331* = 1334 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Two score and one hundred.*—"Some of the said armie burnt a church, wherein 180 persons [the number given in the *A. L. C.*] with two priests were alltogether burnt and turnt to asshes" (Mageoghegan).

Digitized by Google

dreim do'n t-ṡluaġ ifrabadur da ṙiċit 7 cet do ḋainiḃ, eter uaral 7 ifel 7 diar do ġacarṫaiḃ dib ṙin 7 a[c] loṙcaḋ[e] ṙin uile.—Deiċnebur[d] do ṁuinntir Dhonnċaḋa ṙiabaiġ, mic Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Carraiġ Mic Diarmada do baṫuḋ ar Loċ-Teiċed.—Taḋg, mac Caṫail, mic Domnaill, quieuit in [Chriṙto].[d]

Kal. Ian. [i.[a] f., l. iiii.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Seaan[c] O'hEaġra do ġabail le mac in Iarla 7 ṙorġla a ṁuinntire d'arġain.—Creċ le clainn Domnaill ar Gallaiḃ, idon, ar Clainn Muirir Shugaiġ Mic Gearailt. Creċ mor le Clainn-Muirir ar a[n] clainn cetna. Iarṫar Chonnaċt do ṁilliuḋ uile le Uilliam Burc. Daine imda do marbaḋ 7 creaċa 7 loirġi 7 uilc diairmiḋe ar mac in Iarla 7 ar Chlainn-Ricaird a Burc do ḋenum ḋo. Siṫ eter na Burcaċaiḃ cetna.[e]

A70b[Bir.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. x.u.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iii.°[b] [-ui.°] Tomaltaċ Mac Diarmada, ri Muiġi-Luirġ,
B 69d ṙer ro bo mo | grain 7 coṙcur 7 ṙob'[c] ṙerr riṫ 7 cocaḋ,[1] derc[d] 7 daenaċt[d] ro[e] ḃi a[d] n-Erinn[d] i n-a aimṙir ṙein, a eg a[d] n-Domnaċ na Trinoide,[d] i n-a longṙort ṙein, i Calaḋ na Cairrġe[2] 7 a aḋnucal i[f] Mainirtir na Buille,[g]

A.D. 1331. [c-c] allorcaḋ, B. [d-d] om., B.
A.D. 1332. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1335, B. [c-c] om. (i.e. the year is blank), B.
A.D. 1333. [1] cagaḋ, A. [2] cairirġi (doubtless a scribal mistake for cairriġi), A. [b] 1336, B. [c] dob', B. [d-d] om., B. [e] do, B. [f] im, B. [g] 7 araile—*and the rest* (of the A text, which the compiler deemed it unnecessary to transcribe)—added, B.

[1335] [1] *1332* = 1335 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, the Red Earl, who died [1326], *supra.*

[3] *Domnall.*—O'Conor, mentioned in the final entry of the preceding year.

[4] *Gerald.*—Taken from Mageoghegan: "The sonns of Donnell O'Connor took a prey from the sonns [descendants] of Gerald Succkagh [Merry] and killed Mac Morishe himself. This is Mac Morish of the Bryes, he is of the Geraldines" (1335).

From this it may be concluded that the founder of the family of Mac Maurice of the Bryes (or Brees: a castle in the par. of Mayo, bar. of Clanmorris, co. Mayo, O'D.

Digitized by Google

noble and base and two priests were of them and those all were burned.—Ten of the people of Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mael[Sh]echlainn Carrach Mac Diarmata, were drowned on Loch-Teiched.—Tadhg, son of Cathal, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] rested in Christ. [1334]

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 4th of the moon,] A.D. 1332[1][-5]. John O'hEaghra was taken prisoner by the son of the Earl[2] and considerable part of his people were plundered.—A foray was made by the sons of Domnall[3] on the Foreigners, namely, on the Clan of [Gerald[4]] the Merry [Mac] Maurice Fitz Gerald. A great [retaliatory] foray [was made] by the Clann-Maurice on the same sons of Domnall.—The West of Connacht was all destroyed by William de Burgh.[5] Persons numerous were killed and preys and burnings and ills innumerable were done by him on the son[6] of the Earl and on the Clann-Ricaird[7] de Burgh. Peace [was made] between the same de Burghs. [1335]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 15th of the moon], A.D. 1333[1][-6]. Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, the man who wrought most fear and triumph and was the best for peace and war, charity and humanity that was in Ireland in his own time, died on the Sunday of the Trinity,[2] in his own stronghold, at the Strath of the Rock[3] and was buried in the Monastery of the Buill with an [1336 Bis]

---

iii. 638) was the Gerald the Merry who died in 1251 (*A. L. C.*).

[5] *William de Burgh.*—This should be Edmond Mac William de Burgh (*A. L. C.*). He was the eponymous head of Mac William Ichtar, or Lower.

[6] *Son.*—William, mentioned in the first entry of this year. He took the name of Mac William Uachtar, or Upper.

[7] *Clann-Ricaird.—Descendants of Richard* (de Burgh, the Red Earl); anglicised Clanrickard. The tribe was Mac William Upper.

[1336] [1] *1333* = 1336 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Sunday of the Trinity.*—May 26. May 24, *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan, but erroneously; Easter (VII. F) fell on March 31 in 1336.

Digitized by Google

co[d] ſoč̆raiđ onorač̆. Quicunque legerit oret.[d] Concobur, mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, do ǯabail riǯi ar[h] eiſ[h] a ať̆ar.—Teboit a Burc mortuuſ eſt.—Mailir[d] Mac Siurtan d'Exetra, quieuit in [Chriſto].—Maidm le hEogan hUa Maduǯa[i]n ar Clainn-Ricaird a Burc, du itroč̆air ſeiſſer 7 tri ſič̆it, eter maiť 7 ſaiť.[d]—Domnall, mac Seaa[i]n, mic Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, mortuuſ eſt.—Niall,[d] mac Concobuir Mic Taiđg, occiſuſ eſt d'aen urč̆ur ſoiǯdi.—Trinoit O Naa[i]n, maiǯiſter coitcenn i n-ealađnaiƀ exaṁlaiƀ, i n-Dliǯeđ č̆anonda 7 illex, mortuuſ eſt.—Creč̆ mor le macaiƀ Diarmad[a] Gall ar Clainn-nGoiſdelƀ 7 do marbađ Maiug, mac Bailtrin Mic [Gh]oiſdealb.—Creč̆ mor le hEmonn Mac Uilliam ar Clainn-Cať̆ail, du ar'hairged Conč̆obur O Flannaga[i]n 7 moran aile do luč̆t in tire. Ocuſ do marbađ Mael-Seč̆lainn, mac Aeđa hUi Fhlannaga[i]n, ar toraiđeč̆t na creiče 7 do gabađ leoſan mac Mic-in-Milid.—Cancobur Mac Diarmada, ri Muiǯiluirg 7 Aeđ, mac Aeđa 7 luč̆t tiǯe h[U]i Conč̆obuir 7 Clann-Donnč̆aiđ 7 glaſlať̆ Criče-Cairpri im Cormac, mac Ruaiđri, do đul ar creič̆ hi Tir-Fhiač̆rač̆, co rangadur Mullač̆-rať̆a. Ocuſ ba in tire do ť̆eič̆eđ rompa. Mairbedala mora 7 capaill imđa do ť̆abairt doiƀ leo 7 le Connač̆taiƀ arč̆ena.[d] Caiſlen mor Mic Goiſdelƀ do legađ[3] le Toirrdelbač̆ 7 le Connač̆taib arč̆ena.

Kal Ian. [iiii.[a] f., l. xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° iiii.° [b][-uii.°]. Siť[c] do đenum do mac in Iarla re Brian m-ban O m-Briain.—Siť do đenam d'Aeđ remur hUa Neill (idon,[d] Aeđ meiť[d]) re hOirǯiallaiƀ 7 re

A.D. 1333. [3] leagan, A. [h-h] d'eiſ (same in meaning as the A reading, B).

A.D. 1334 [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1337, A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

[3] *The Rock.*—Of Lough Ce. See O'Donovan, *F. M.*, iii. 556.

[4] *Son of Domnall.*—Son of Eogan, B; against the *A. L. C.*

[5] *Clann-Cathail—Descendants of Cathal*: the tribe name of the O'Flannagans (co. Roscommon).

[6] *Son of Aedh.*—Son of Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Eogan O'Conor, *A. L. C.*; son of Feidh-

Digitized by Google

honourable funeral. Whoso reads, let him pray. Concobur, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took the kingship after his father.—Theobald de Burgh died.—Meyler Mac Jordan de Exeter, rested in Christ.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Eogan Ua Madugha[i]n on the Clann-Ricaird de Burgh, wherein fell three score and six, both good and bad.—Domnall, son of John, son of Domnall[4] Ua Concobuir, died.—Niall, son of Concobur Mac Taidhg, was slain by one shot of an arrow.—Trinity O'Naa[i]n, general master in divers arts, in the Canon Law and [Civil] Law, died.—A great foray by the sons of Diarmait [Mac Diarmata] the Foreigner on the Clann-Goisdelbh and Maiug, son of Waltrim Mac [G]oisdelb, was killed.—A foray [was made] by Edmond Mac William [de Burgh] on the Clann-Cathail,[5] wherein Conchobur O'Flannaga[i]n and many more of the people of the country were plundered. And Mael-Sechlainn, son of Aedh Ua Flannaga[i]n, was killed in the pursuit of the foray and the son of Mac-in-Milidh was taken prisoner by them.—Concobur Mac Diarmada, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh, son of Aedh[6] and the household force of Ua Conchobuir and the Clann-Donnchaidh and the recruits of Crich-Cairpri under Cormac, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Conchobair] went on a foray into Tir-Fiachrach, until they reached Mullach-ratha. And the beeves of the country fled[7] before them. Large inanimate chattels and many horses were brought by them and by the Connachtmen also with them. The great castle of Mac Goistelb[8] was levelled [on that occasion] by Toirdhelbach and by the Connachtmen likewise. [1336]

Kalends of Jan. [on 4th feria, 26th of the moon], A.D. 1334[1][-7]. Peace was made by [William] the son of the Earl [de Burgh] with Brian O'Briain the Fair.—Peace was made by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout (that is, Aedh the [1337]

limidh, son of Aedh O'Conor, Mageoghegan.

[7] *Fled.*—That is, were driven off hastily.

[8] *Great castle of Mac Goistelb.*—Anglicised Castlemore - Costello (bar. of Costello, co. Mayo. O'D. iii. 558–9).

[1337] [1] *1334* = 1337 of the *A. L. C.*

Feraiḃ-Manač.—Faslongport do ḋenum le Toirrḋel-ḃač hUa Concobuir ig Aṫ-liacc i n-aḋaiǯ Emoind a Ḃurc.—Seoan O Fallamain, taiseč Clainni-hUadač, mortuus est.[c]—Taḋg Mag Flannčaiḋ, taiseč Dartraiǯi, do marbaḋ le Cormac, mac Ruaiḋri, mic Dom-
A 70c naill, maraen re sočraide aile,[1] | a[c] n-diǯail Seaain Mic Domnaill. Ocus creača mora do denum ar Dartraiǯiḃ 7 mac Muiris Meg Fhlannčaiḋ do marbaḋ an la cetna.[c]—Taḋg[c] 7 Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, da mac Iṁair Meg Raǯnaill, do ǯabail do Chaṫal Mág Raǯnaill. Uilliam, mac Matǯamna 7 in blaḋ aile do clainn Imair, idon, Concobur 7 Tomaltač, riǯaḋbuir Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, do tinol d'a tóraiḋečt 7 Caṫal Mac Raǯnaill 7 Maǯnus, mac Fergail, do marbaḋ doiḃ. Taiseč do ḋenum do Thaḋg Mag Raǯnaill.[c]—Domnall ruaḋ[2] O Maille 7 Cormac O Maille, a mac, do marbaḋ do Clainn-Meibric 7 do Ghallaiḃ ailiḃ maille friú, aḋaiǯ[c] feil Stefain in bliaḋain si.[c]—Tomás, mac Carmaic hUi Domnaill, espuc Tiri-Conaill, saí n-egna 7 crabaḋ coitcenn[c] fa biaḋ 7 fa ellač d'eigsiḃ 7 d'ollamnaiḃ in beṫa,[c] in Christo quieuit.

Kal. Ian. u. f., [L.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. u.°[b][-uiii.°]. Ruaiḋri (in[c] einiǯ, mac Flaiṫbertaiǯ, mic Dhuinn oig, alias Carraič[c]) Mag Uiiḋr, ri Fer-Manač 7 Lača-Eirne (per[c] quatuordecim annos; alias, per duos annos[c]), in fer is mo ro ṫidlaic d'airged 7 d'innmus, d'ečaiḃ 7 d'alṁaiḃ 7 d'innilib, do ḋul d'eg re haḋart,

A.D. 1334. [1] oile, A. [2] -ǯ, A.

A.D. 1335. —[a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1338, c. m., B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A; om. (except in einiǯ) B.

---

[2] *Edmond de Burgh.*—The Lower (or northern) Mac William.

[3] *In revenge, etc.*—From this it can be inferred that John O'Conor had been slain by the Mac Clancys (Maic Flannchadha).

[4] *Mathgamain, Fergal.*—Brothers The former treacherously slew the latter in 1306 (*A. L. C.*). Hence the feud between their sons.

[5] *Bishop.*—Since [1319], *supra*.

[1338] [1] *1335.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1338.

Fat) with the Oirghialla and with the Fir-Manach.—A fortress was made by Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir at Ath-liacc against Edmond de Burgh.[2]—John O'Fallamain, chief of Clann-hUadach, died.—Tadhg Mag Flannchaidh, chief of Dartraighi, was killed, together with a multitude besides, by Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair] in revenge[3] of John, son of Domnall [Ua Conchobair]. And great forays were made on Dartraighi and the son of Maurice Mag Flannchaidh was killed the same day.—Tadhg and Mael[-Sh]echlainn, two sons of Imhar Mag Raghnaill were taken prisoners by Cathal Mag Raghnaill. William, son of Mathgamain[4] [Mag Raghnaill] and the other part of the children of Imar, namely, Concobur and Tomaltach, royal heirs of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, assembled to pursue them and Cathal Mag Raghnaill and Maghnus, son of Fergall[4] [Mag Raghnaill], were killed by them. Tadhg Mag Raghnaill was [in consequence] made a chieftain of.—Domnall O'Maille the Red and Cormac O'Maille, his son, were killed by the Clann-Mebric and by other Foreigners along with them, the night of the feast of Stephen [Dec. 26] this year.—Thomas, son of Carmac Ua Domnaill, bishop[5] of Tir-Conaill [Raphoe], eminent in wisdom and in general benevolence in food and in cattle to the learned and the poets of the world, rested in Christ. [1337]

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. 1335[1][-8]. Ruaidhri (of the hospitality, son of Flaithbertach, son of Donn junior, otherwise Carrach) Mag Uidhir, king of Fir-Manach and of Loch-Eirne (for fourteen[2] years; otherwise, for two years), the man that most bestowed of money and of goods, of horses and of [1338]

---

[2] *Fourteen.—Recte*, eleven. Ruaidhri succeeded Flaithbertach in [1327], *supra*.

ıar m-buaıð[d] o[e] éıgsıb 7 o ollamnaıb.[e]—Mac Iarla Ulað do ǯabaıl d'Emonn a Burc 7 a čur ıllоč-Oırbsen. Uılc[e] mora 7 cagað coıtčenn ı Connačtaıb trıd sın.—Tað̆g mac Ruaıðrı, mıc Cat̆aıl hUı Conč̆obuır, do ǯabaıl do Tomas Mág Sam̆raðaın 7 moran d'a muínntır do marbað̆. Mag Sham̆raða[ı]n do dul do t̆ıǯ [U]ı Concobuır ın blıaðaın cetna 7 a t̆ečt arís ı n-a [ḟ]rıt̆eıng 7 aırcıs do t̆abort do Claınn-Muırcertaıǯ aır 7 do Muınntır-Eolu[ı]s 7 do coımt̆ınol na Breıfne, eter Gaıðel 7 Galloglač̆. Ocus Mag Sam̆raða[ı]n do ǯabaıl 7 moran d'a muınntır do marbað̆.[e]—Aeð ın č̆leıtıǯ, mac Ruaıðrı [U]ı Conč̆obuır, do lot ar dereð creıče 'sa Bolegan 7 a eg ðe.—Derb̆aıl,[e] ıngen Cat̆aıl Mıc Murchaıð, ben Donnč̆aða, mıc Aeða oíg, d'eg.[e]

Kal. Ian. uı. f., [l.[a] x.uıı.[a]] Anno Domını M.° ccc.° xxx.° uı.°[b][-ıx.°] Sluaǯ[1] mor la hAeð remar[2] hUa Neıll cum
A 70d Tíre-Conaıll, dar'marbað̆ mac | Seaaın hUı Neıll 7 Gaffraıǯ hUa Domnaıll la muínntır hUı Doč̆artaıǯ.—Ruaıðrı O Ceallaıǯ, rı hUa[3]-Maıne, do marbað̆ la Cat̆al, mac Aeða, mıc Eogaın, ar[c] n-dul a tıǯ Toırrdelbaıǯ hUı Concobuır d'a tıǯ feın. Sai Erenn gan ımreraın feın.[c]—Emonn Mac Uıllıam a Búrc d'ınnarba[ð] ın blıaðaın sı.[d]—Bean[c] mıc Iarla Ulað̆, ıdon, ıngen Toırrdelbaıǯ hUı Brıaın, do t̆abaırt do Toırrdelbač̆ hUa Concobuır, do rıǯ Connač̆t, ın blıaðaın sı 7 Derb̆aıl, ıngen Aeða [U]ı Domnaıll, do legan do.—Tomas Mag Samraða[ı]n, do bí ıllaım ı[c] Claınn-

A.D. 1335. [d] 7 araıle—*and so on*—added, B. [e-e] om., B.

A.D. 1336. [1]-ǯ7, B. [2] rea—, A. [3] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1339, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] om., B.

[3] *Put into.*—With a stone tied to his neck, according to the *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan.

[4] *Went to the house.*—See [1339], note 4, *infra*.

[5] *Of the Quill.*—Mageoghegan, according to O'Donovan (iii. 564), says the soubriquet was applied to Aedh, because his mother could weave.

[1339] [1] *1336.*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1339.

Digitized by Google

herds and of cattle, died on the pillow after victory [of praise] from learned and from poets.—[Edmond] son of the [red] Earl of Ulster was taken prisoner by Edmond de Burgh and put into[3] Loch-Oirbsen. Great evils and general war [arose] in Connacht through that.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Thomas Mag Samhradha[i]n and many of his people were killed. Mag Shamhradha[i]n went to the house[4] of Ua Concobuir the same year and he came back again and on his return an attack was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh and by Muinter-Eolu[i]s and by the muster of the Breifni, both Foreigner and Gallowglass, on him. And Mag Shamhradha[i]n was taken prisoner and many of his people were killed.—Aedh of the Quill,[5] son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir, was [mortally] injured in the rere of a foray in the Bolegan and he died thereof.—Derbhail, daughter of Cathal Mac Murchadha, wife of Donnchadh, son of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] junior, died. [1338]

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [18th of the moon], A.D. 1336[1][-9]. A great host [was led] by Aedh Ua Neill the Stout to Tir-Conaill, whereby were killed the son of John Ua Neill and Geoffrey Ua Domnaill by the people of Ua Dochartaigh.—Ruaidhri O'Ceallaigh, king of Ui-Maine, was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh, son of Eogan [Ua Conchobair], after going from the house of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir to his own. The most eminent in Ireland without dispute [was] that man.—Edmond Mac William de Burgh was expelled[2] this year.—The wife of the son of the Earl of Ulster, namely, the daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Briain, was taken [to wife] by Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, [that is,] by the king of Connacht, this year and Derbail, daughter of Aedh Ua Domnaill, was abandoned by him.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n, who [1339]

[2] *Expelled.*—This was the second expulsion. See the account of the first in the *A. L. C.* under 1338.

Muirceртaiȝ, do ḋul ar in bliaḋain sin, ar n-diultaḋ ḋ'ingin Donnčaḋa riabaiȝ rir 7 a da mac d'eloȝ isin bliaḋain sin for.[c]—Plaiȝ[4] mor do ṡnečta 7 do ṡic in[e] bliaḋain sin[e], o cenn caicidisi do ȝeiṁreḋ co tainic bloḋ d'errač, co n-deačaiḋ moran d'ellač Erenn d'eȝ[e] ann 7[e] ȝuirt ȝeṁair Erenn do ḋul a muȝuḋa in bliaḋain cetna.[e]

B 70a [Bir.] Kal. Ian. uii.[a] f.,[a] [l.[b] xx.ix.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° uii.°[c] [-xl.°] Comtóȝbail[d] mor caȝaiḋ eter Mainečaiḃ, idon, eter Taḋȝ, mac Taiḋȝ [U]i Cheallaiȝ 7 Uilliam, mac Donnčaḋa Muimníȝ [U]i Cheallaiȝ 7 Donnčaḋ, mac Aeḋa [U]i Chellaiȝ, d'a tuc Toirrdelbač O Concobuir urlaṁur O-Maine, do Taḋȝ 7 moran d'a cineḋ fein for, ȝur'ṫeilȝset Uilliam arṫir imač. Ocur rolenrat uile e, ȝur'impo Uilliam orra 7 ȝur'marbaḋ Donnčaḋ, mac Aeḋa [U]i Cellaiȝ 7 ȝur'ȝabaḋ Taḋȝ O Cellaiȝ 7 ȝur'loiteḋ 7 co n-deačaiḋ d'eȝ d'a loitiḃ.[d]—Mael-Sečlainn hUa[1] Ȝairmleaȝaiḋ, taireč Cene[oi]l-Moa[i]n, d'eȝ.—Toirc[d] dočódar meic Ual[ȝ]airc hUi Ruairc, idon, Domnall 7 Aeḋ 7 Ȝilla-Crisd 7 Ruaiḋri, ar creič cum Caṫail, mic Aeḋa Ḋreifniȝ 7 do rinneadur

A.D. 1336. [4]-ḋ, B. [e] om., A.
A.D. 1337. [1] O, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1340, B. [d-d] om., B.

[3] *Was set free.*—Literally, *went out of it* (the captivity, by consent of his custodians).

[4] *Donnchadh.*—Namely, O'Conor.

[5] *Was renounced.*—From this it appears that the "going to the house of O'Conor," mentioned in the previous year, was to contract a marriage alliance, the rescision of which was the condition of Magauran's release.

The *A. L. C.* and Mageoghegan merely state that he was set at liberty.

[6] *Snow, etc.*—"This year was very stormy and hurtful to men and animals; for from the feast of All Saints [Nov. 1, 1338] to Easter [March 28, 1339] for the most part there was rain, snow, or frost. From the feast of St. Andrew [Nov. 30, 1338] tillage operations ceased on account of the snow and frost, which at that time abounded almost continuously. . . . This year [1339] oxen and cows were dying, and sheep especially were almost destroyed: so that, according to common report, scarce a seventh part of the sheep escaped the

tized by Google

was in custody with the Clann-Muircertaigh, was set free[3] in that year, after the daughter of Donnchadh[4] the Swarthy was renounced[5] him and his two sons escaped that year likewise.—A great plague of snow[6] and of frost [prevailed] that year from the beginning of a fortnight of winter until a part of spring came, so that much of the cattle of Ireland suffered death and the green crops of Ireland went to nought the same year. [1339]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1340 Bis.] 1337[1][-40]. Great levy of war [took place] between the Ui-Maine, namely, between Tadhg, son of Tadhg[2] Ua Cellaigh and William, son of Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh the Momonian[3] and Donnchadh son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, to whom[4] Toirdelbach O'Concobuir gave the governance of Ui-Maine, [namely] to Tadhg[5], and [between] great part of their own tribe likewise, so that they cast William from the country forth. And they all followed him, until William turned upon them and Donnchadh, son of Aedh Ua Cellaigh, was killed and Tadhg O'Cellaigh was taken[6] prisoner and wounded and underwent death of his injuries. —Mael-Sechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh, chief of Cenel-Moen, died.—An expedition was gone upon by the sons of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, namely, Domnall and Aedh and Gilla-Crisd and Ruaidhri, on a foray against Cathal, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian and they made an

---

plague; but there was greater loss of lambs. Also in this year, in Lent, sallows produced roses in England, which were carried to different countries as a sight" (Clyn).

[1340] [1] *1337.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1340.

[2] *Tadhg.*—Slain in the battle of Athenry, co. Galway [1316], *supra.*

[3] *Donnchadh the Momonian* (reared in Munster).—King of Ui-Maine; died [1307], *supra.*

[4] *To whom—Tadhg.*—This clause should have been inserted after *son of Tadhg Ua Cellaigh.*

[5] *Gave to Tadhg.*—After the slaying of Ruaidhri in the preceding year.

[6] *Was taken, etc.*—"And at his taking was hurt grievously, of which hurt Teig died afterwards" (Mageoghegan).

cpeč adbal gan impesain 7 do ṁarbadur Concobur, mac Donnčaða piabaiǯ 7 moran aile. Do pinne Cať al doraið maiť, dar'ḟasto moran do'n cpeič 7 dar'marbað Domnall O Ruaipc, aen paga mac piǯ na Bpeiſne 7 moran d'a muinntip maraen pis 7 dar'gabað ann Gilla-Cpisd O Ruaipc 7 Mac Con[Sh]nama. Taðg, mac Ruaiðpi Ui Concobuip, do bi illaim ag O Ruaipc, do legan amač tpe comḟuaslugað Gilla-Cpisd [U]i Ruaipc. —Aeð, mac Feiðlimið Ui Concobuip, do ǯabail do Thoipṙðelbač O Cončobuip, do piǯ Connačt 7 cagað d'eipǯi tpid sin eter O Cončobuip 7 Concobur Mac n-
A 71a Diarmata, | pí Muiǯi-Luipg 7 gup'milleð moran etorpa. —Siuptan puað Mac Goisdelb do marbað do Cať al Mac Diarmata Gall.—Taðg Mac Donnčaið do ǯabail do Concobur Mac Diarmata in bliaðain sin.[d]—Cať al Mac Diarmata Gall, aen paǯu[2] mac piǯ Connačt ar[d] goil 7 ar gaisceð, ar tpeisi 7 ar aǯmuipe 7 ar innsaiǯið, ar cosnum Airtiǯ 7 Sleibe-Luǯa do ar tarað a laṁa laidipe,[d] do marbaḃ do Dhonnčað piabač, mac Mail [-Sh]ečlainn Charraiǯ, tpe fell ig Lis-selbaiǯ i Cloind-Cončobuip.—Maǯnus,[d] mac Cať ail, mic Annpiaſ, do marbað do Cať al, mac Aeða Bpeiſniǯ.[d]—Bpian og Mag Samraða[i]n do marbað do Thellač-Dunčaða.—Eogan[d] hUa hEiǯin, pi O-Fiačpač-Aiðne, do marbað d'a bpaiťpiḃ fein.—Eogan, mac Seſpaiǯ Meg Raǯnaill 7 Aeð O Mailmíaðaiǯ do marbað a čeile.—Aðaṁ Mag Theičeða[i]n d'eg.—Pilib O Duiḃgenna[i]n, sai gan ímpesain, d'eg.—Iníug, ingen Mic Goisdelb, ben Eogain

A.D. 1337. [2]-a, B.

[7] *Donnchadh.*—Grandson of Murtough O'Conor the Momonian, *A. L. C.* They add that this was the first rupture between the O'Rourkes and the descendants of Murtough the Momonian.

[8] *In custody.*—See the third entry of [1338], *supra.*

[9] *Aedh, etc.*—This entry is given with more detail in the *A. L. C.* and *F. M.* (Mageoghegan's version is quoted in the latter, iii. 569).

[10] *Son of Andrew.*—Son of Domnall, *A. L. C.* (apparently with more accuracy).

Digitized by Google

indisputably enormous foray and killed Concobur, son of [1340] Donnchadh[7] the Swarthy and many others. Cathal made good pursuit, whereby much of the prey was wrested and Domnall O'Ruairc, the choicest of the sons of the kings of the Breifni and many of his people along with him were killed and Gilla-Crisd O'Ruairc and Mac Con[Sh]nama were captured. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, who was in custody[8] with O'Ruairc, was left out for the co-liberation of Gilla-Crisd Ua Ruairc.—Aedh,[9] son of Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir, was taken prisoner by Toirdhelbach O'Conchobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And war arose through that between O'Conchobuir and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and much was destroyed between them.—Jordan Mac Goisdelb the Red was killed by Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh was taken prisoner by Concobur Mac Diarmata that year.—Cathal Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, the choicest of the sons of the kings of Connacht for spirit and for prowess, for excellence and for felicity and for attack, for defending Airtech and Sliabh-Lugha by virtue of his strong hand, was killed by Donnchadh the Swarthy, son of Mail[-Sh]cchlainn Carrach [Mac Diarmata], through treachery, at Lis-selbaig in Clann-Conchobuir.—Maghnus, son of Cathal, son of Andrew[10] [Ua Conchobair], was killed by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobair the Brefnian.—Brian Mag Samradha[i]n junior was killed by the Tellach-Dunchadha.—Eogan Ua hEighin, king of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by his own kinsmen.—Eogan, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill and Aedh O'Mailmiadhaigh killed each other.—Adam Mag Teichedha[i]n died.—Philip O'Duibhgenna[i]n, a sage[11] without question, died.—Iniug, daughter of Mac

---

[11] *Sage.*—O'Duigenan, according to the *A. L. C.*, was ollam (historian) of Conmaicni (i. e. the O'Rourkes, co. Leitrim).

Mic Fingin, d'eg.—Uilliam, mac Gillibert Mic Goisdelb, do marbad ar greis 'sa Breifne do Tellač-Eačač. —Ruaidri, mac Magnusa [U]i hEaξra, d'eg.—Mat̆a, mac Annaiξ hUi Raiξillaiξ, do marbad d'Annrias, mac Briain hUi Raiξillaiξ 7 creča mora do d̆enum 'sin Bolgan do'n toisc sin.[d]

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx. uiii.°[b][-xl.° i.°] Maidm mor do t̆abairt do Mac Uilliam Burc ar Clainn-Muiris, dú inar'marbad Tomas Mac Muiris, Muiris, mac Seonag ruaid 7 deičnebur 7 tri fičit ar aen riu.—Domnall[c] Mag Dhorčaid, taiseč Cene-[oi]l-Luača[i]n, d'eg.—Donnčad, mac M i c n a h a i d c e Meg [Fh]lannčada, do marbad d'Aed, mac Taidg Meg [Fh]lannčada.—O Gairmleaξaid d'eg.—Brian O Flaind, taiseč Sil-Mailruanaiξ, d'eg.—Cat̆al Mac Ceit̆eruaiξ do marbad d̆'esgur[c].—Caislen Rosa-Comain do gabail do Thoirrdelbač hUa[1] Conč̆obuir. Ocus Aed, mac Feidlimid, do bí illiam̆ 'sa č̆aislen, do treig d'O Choncobuir é.—Seaan Mag Mat̆gamna do č̆ur a hA[i]rξiallaib. —Cu-Chonnač̆t[c] O Cuind, taiseč Muinnteri-Gillga[i]n, mortuus est.[e]

(Muircertač[d] Mac-in-ξabann, abb Cločair, mortuus est Kalendis Februarii.[d])

A 71b Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. [xx.i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xxx.° ix.°[b][-xl.° ii.°] I n G i l l a d u b Mag Uidir do bat̆ud ar Loč-Eirne ar dered creiče.—Cagad[e] mor d'eirξi eter Thoirrdelbač O Concobur, ri Connač̆t 7 Concobur Mac

A.D. 1338. [1] O, B. [a].xx.° ii°, A, B. This epact does not occur in the Decemnovennal Cycle. [b] 1341, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A, om., B.
A.D. 1339. [a].xx.° iiii.° ! A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

---

[12] *Were made.* — By Andrew O'Reilly (*A. L. C.*)

[1341] [1] *1338.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1341.

[2] *Johnock.*—Mac Maurice.

[3] *Three score and ten.* — Seven score, *A. L. C.* The *Four Masters* adopt the textual number.

[4] *O'Gairmleghaidh.* — Chief of Cenel-Moen (the tribal name of the O'Gormleys), *A. L. C.*

Goisdelb, wife of Eogan Mac Fingin, died.—William, son of Gilbert Mac Goisdelb, was killed on a night-foray in the Breifni by the Tellach-Eachach.—Ruaidhri, son of Maghnus Ua hEaghra, died.—Matthew, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by Andrew, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh and great forays were made[12] in the Bolegan during that expedition. [1340]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [10th of the moon,] A.D. 1338[1][-41]. Great defeat was inflicted by Mac William de Burgh on the Clann-Maurice, wherein were killed Thomas Mac Maurice, son of Johnock[2] the Red and three score and ten[3] along with them.—Domnall Mag Dorchaidh, chief of Cenel-Luacain, died.—Donnchadh, son of Son of the Night Mag [F]lannchadha, was killed by Aedh, son of Tadhg Mag [F]lannchadha.—O'Gairmleghaidh[4] died.—Brian O'Flainn, chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Ceithernaigh was killed by a fall.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir. And Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], that was in custody[5] in the castle, betrayed it to O'Concobuir.—John Mag Mathgamna was put out of Airghialla.—Cu-Connacht O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died. [1341]

(Muircertach[1] Mac-in-ghabann,[2] abbot of Clochar, died on the Kalends [1st] of February.) (1338)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. 1339[1][-42]. The black Gillie Mag Uidhir was drowned on Loch-Eirne in the rere of a foray party.—Great war arose between Toirdelbach O'Conchobuir, king [1342]

---

[5] *In custody.* — See the fourth entry of the preceding year.

(1338) [1] *Muircertach, etc.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1341.

[2] *Mac-in-ghabann.—Son of the Smith;* "generally anglicised Mac Gowan in the north of Ireland, but in Meath and Leinster it is often translated Smith" (O'D. iii, 671).

[1342] [1] *1339.*—The ferial (3)

Digitized by Google

Diarmata, ri Muiǯe-Luirg. Emond a Burc d'eirǯi le Mac Diarmata 7 Aeð, mac Feiðlimte 7 Donnčað O Birn. Ocus in t-O Birn hisein do čur [U]i Cončobuir i tempoll Oil-find ar n-dul dó do ǯaðail gill creiče do rinnedur Muinnter-Birn ar Hoibert a Burc 7 ní d'a gallogläčaiðb do marbað fa'n Constabla, idon, fa Mac Ruaiðri. Puður mór 7 olc adbal 7 cagað coitčenn d'eirǯi trid sin i Connačtaiðb uile 7 Clann-Muircertaiǯ d'eirǯi le O Concobuir ar tus a n-aǯaið Mic Diarmata 7 impoð doiðb aris le Mac Uilliam 7 le Mac Diarmata. Feall do ðenum ar Clainn-Uilliam Burc tre urail [U]i Cončobuir, dar'marbað Tomas a Burc i fell granna 'n-a n-oirečtus fein, le Clainn-Muiris 7 Seoinin a Burc do marbað ar in lat̆air (no[d], ar in aisti[d]) cetna do Clainn-Ricaird. Cat̆al, mac Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata do marbað d'Fergal hUa Taiðg air in cagað cetna. Ferǯal, mac Gilla-Crist ṡind Mic Cormaic, do marbað ar in cagað cetna.—Breisim brog[ð]a do t̆abairt do Cončobur Mac Diarmata 7 d'a macaiðb riǯ ar O Concobuir fa Bhel-at̆a-sliren, dar'lingeð in t-at̆ co toǯða tairsiðb 7 d'ar'marbað ann Diarmait, mac Briain [U]í Fherǯail, in t-aen mac taisič na aesa dob'-ṡerr do bi 'n-a aimsir do Conmaicnib 7 mac Hoibert a Burc, míðač gan esbað 7 Concobur, mac Donnčaða duiðb [U]i Eiliðe.[c]—Seaan Mag Mat̆gamna, saí n-einiǯ 7

A.D. 1339. [d-d] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

---

proves that the true year is 1342.

[2] *O'Birn.*—Lord of Tir-Briuin, the O'Beirnes' country, in co. Roscommon.

[3] *To take.*—By force: "to distrain for a prey that O'Byrne tooke before from Hobert Burke," Mageoghegan, 1342.

[4] *Mac Ruaidhri.* — Mac Rory "was leader of a Scottish band of gallowglasses from the western islands of Scotland, who were at this period in the pay of the king of Connaught" (O'D. iii. 573).

[5] *Assembly.*—*Oirechtus* in the original: anglicised *Iraghte.* "Item, he shall not assemble the queen's

Digitized by Google

of Connacht and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh- [1342]
Luirg. Edmond de Burgh and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair] and Donnchadh O'Birn[2] rose out with Mac Diarmata. And that O'Birn forced Ua Conchobuir into the church of Oil-finn, on his having gone to take[3] a pledge for a foray committed by the Muinter-Birn on Hubert de Burgh and portion of his gallowglasses were killed under the Constable, namely, under Mac Ruaidhri.[4] Great loss and evil excessive and general war arose through that in all Connacht. And the Clann-Muircertaigh rose out with O'Concobuir in the beginning against Mac Diarmata and they turned again with Mac William and with Mac Diarmata. Treachery was practised on the Clann-William de Burgh, through instigation of O'Conchobuir, whereby Thomas de Burgh was killed in ugly treachery in their own assembly[5] by the Clann-Maurice and Jenkin de Burgh was killed in the same place (or, in the [same] transaction) by the Clann-Ricaird. Cathal, son of Gilla-Crist, Mac Diarmata, was killed by Fergal Ua Taidhg in the same war. Ferghal, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Cormaic the Fair, was killed in the same war.—A crushing defeat was inflicted by Conchobur Mac Diarmata and by his sons of kings on O'Concobuir near Bel-atha-slissen, whereby the Ford was crossed in a masterly manner[6] past them and Diarmait, son of Brian Ua Ferghail, the best son of a chief of the [same] age that was in his time of the Conmaicni and the son of Hubert de Burgh, [an] honourable [man] without defect and Concobur, son of Donnchadh Ua hEilidhe the Black, were killed there.—John Mag Mathgamna,[7] eminent for generosity and prowess

---

people upon hills, or use any *Iraghtes*, or parles, upon hills," Privy Council Book, 25 Eliz., quoted in Hardiman: *Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 159 (O'D. iii. 574).

[6] *In a masterly manner.*—Literally, *choicely*.

[7] *Mag Mathgamna.* — Namely, Mac Mahon, king of Oriel.

n-eǯnuma, a[e] ṁarbaď ar dereď creiče[1] co n-a gallogla-čaiḃ do lučt tiǯe[1] Aeďa, mic Rooilḃ 7 do Clainn-Ceallaiǯ i[c] toraiďečt.[c] Ocus is commor do marbaď 7 do baťaď iat.—Diarmait ruaď, mac Cormaic óig Mic Diarmata, d'eg i n-aibit manaič leiť í Mainistir na Buille, gan aen guť a n-diaiď a anma fa eineč, no fa crabaď.[c]—Concobur ruaď Mag Eočaga[i]n do marbaď do Gallaiḃ.—Cormac,[c] mac Ruaiďri, mic Domnaill [U]i Cončobuir, do gabail le Cončobur, mac Taiďg 7 le Ruaiďri, mac Caťail [U]i Cončobuir 7 Concobur do gabail le Brian, mac Ruaiďri 7 a tabairt illaim Concobuir Mic Diarmata 7 a cur do sen d'a coimed i Carraiǯ Lača-Cé.[c]—Domnall hUa Dočarraiǯ, ardtaiseč
A 71c Arda-Míďair 7 nočo[c] n-éď aṁain, uair is bec nač | raiḃi tiǯernus Innsi-hEoǯain 7 tiǯernus[c] Trička-cet Thiri-hEnna 7[c] ro bo terc a n-Erinn taiseč 'g ar' lia daine 7 ba mó marcsluaǯ 7 ba ferr goil 7 gaisceď, eineč 7 tiďnucal innás.[c] Ocus[f] a dul d'eg ar lar a tiǯe fein[f] 7 Seaan hUa[2] Dočarraiǯ do ǯabail a ínaiď.[g]—Sil-Muireďaiǯ,[c] eter deoin 7 aindeoin, do ďilsiuǯuď riǯ Connact, idon, Toirrdelbač, mac Aeďa, ma[i]c Eogain [U]i Concobuir. Ocus is iat is oireǯďa do eiriǯ do: Emond Mac Uilliam a Burc 7 Concobur Mac Diarmata, ri Muiǯi-Luirg, co n-a braiťriḃ 7 co n-a oirečt. Ocus Aed, mac Aeďa Breifníǯ, mic Caťail ruaiď 7 sočraide na Breifne 7 Conmaicní ar aen rú 7 Aeď, mac Feiďlimťe, rí Connačt. Ocus a innarba[ď] astir amač lesna cuibrennaiḃ sin. Ocus as i comuirle tucsat a cairde dó: dul do ťiǯ Mic Diarmata 'san aiďci. Ocus

A.D. 1339. [1]-i, B. [2] O, A. [e] do (verbal particle), B. [f-f] a eg i n-a tiǯ fein—*he died in his own house*, B. [g-g] a n' inaiď—*in his stead*, B.

[8] *Equal number, etc.*—Literally, it is equally great they were slain and they were drowned.

[9] *Without — name.* — Literally, without any voice [of reproach] after his name.

[10] *Some—constraint.* — Literally, between willingness and unwillingness.

was killed with his gallowglasses in the rere of a foray- [1342]
party by the household force of Aedh, son of Ralph [Mag Mathgamna] and by the Clann-Ceallaigh, in the pursuit. And an equal[8] number were slain as were drowned.—Diarmait the Red, son of Cormac Mac Diarmata junior, died in the habit of a Grey [Cistercian] monk in the Monastery of the Buill, without[9] leaving reproach to his name respecting hospitality or respecting piety.—Conchobur Mag Eochaga[i]n the Red was killed by Foreigners.—Cormac, son of Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Conchobuir, was taken prisoner by Conchobur, son of Tadhg and by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobuir and Concobur was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ruaidhri and given into the hand of Concobur Mac Diarmata and placed by him in keeping in the Rock of Loch-Ce.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh, arch-chief of Ard-Midhair—and it is not this alone, for there was little wanting from his having the lordship of Inis-Eogain and the lordship of the Cantred of Tir-hEnna and there was scarcely in Ireland a chief that had more people and a larger horse-host and better spirit and valour, hospitality and bestowal than he—and he died in the centre of his own house and John Ua Dochartaigh took his place.—The Sil-Muiredhaigh, some[10] willingly and some by constraint, disowned the king of Connacht, namely, Toirdelbach, son of Aedh, son of Eogan Ua Concobuir. And these are the chiefest that rose against him: Edmond Mac William de Burgh and Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, with their kinsmen and with their sept. And Aedh, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [Ua Conchobair] the Red and the muster of the Breifni and the Conmaicni along with them and Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh [Ua Conchobair], king of Connacht. And he was expelled from the country by those allies. And this is the advice his friends [then] gave him: to go to the house of Mac Diarmata by night. And the Clann-Muir-

fuarabur Clann-Muircertaig a ḟir fin 7 do innledur
fen ar fligtib 7 ar carannaib 7 ar bernadaib-beadail in
longpuirt. Ocur tainic tremfa fin 'fan aidci fé dorca.
diar no triur marcać. Ocur do eirgeḋ do ar tocur in
longpuirt 7 tainic uaitib ar tarad a lama laidire 7
do loit fé Cathal, mac Aeḋa Dreirníg. Ocur ní raibe a
ḟir fin ag Mac Diarmata no co cuala fe na comairc 7
in mallacad 'ga denum ar fut in longpuirt. O fin doib
co lá ar namarać 7 ar fagail a ḟera do Mac Diarmata,
do čuir daine tairiri cuigi d'a čur 'fa Charraig 7 do bí
forgla fečtmuine innti. Ocur do teigdir daine maiti in
tire fa feč gać lae cuígi. Ocur da n-dernta ar Mac
n-Diarmata,do genta fiṫ fir. Ocur o nać dernad, do
[ṫ]innlaic é co Cairlen Rora-Comain 7 roḟagaib annfin
é.—Simon, mac Concobuir, mic Simoin Mic Gille-
Arraiṫ, taireć do ṫairečaib Luigne, mortuus est.[c]—
Aeḋ, mac Aeḋa Dreirníg, do gabail rigi Connać Dia-
luain,[c] idon, in cet luan do geimreg.[c]—Concobur hUa[3]
Domnaill, ri Tire-Conaill 7 roiṫeć dingbala[3] d'airdrigi
n-Erenn gan amurur é ar cruṫ 7 ar ceill 7[c] ar cetraḋ,
ar uaill 7[c] ar eineć 7 ar oirrdercur, ar[c] menmnaigi 7
ar mor toirbertaigi, ar croḋać 7 ar cathirgail, ar
uairli 7 ar ailgine, ar daenać 7 ar deg crabaḋ,[c] a
marbaḋ la Niall hUa[2] n-Domnaill, la mac a athar fein,
ar tabairt amair[4] longpuirt fair. Ocur[c] teinnti 7
A 71d tennala do čur irin teć mór 7 O Domnaill | d'eirgi
amać 7 a toitim a n-dorur a tigi fein, ar m-breiṫ
buaḋa o doman 7 o deṁan. Ocur ir dilliuṫa an eigri,
7 an elaḋa gan fer a himočair, na a haltruim tareir

A.D. 1339. [3]-gnala, B. [4]amur (pl.), B.

[11] *And—fortress.*—This is a prolepsis; it should follow morrow of the next sentence.

[12] *Fortress.*—This, according to the entry in the *Four Masters*, was Murbhach (Murvagh), a place about three miles south-west of the town of Donegal (O'D. iii. 417, 578).

Digitized by Google

certaigh got tidings thereof and they lay in wait on the [1342]
roads and on the paths and on the gaps of danger of the fortress. And he came through those in the night, owing to the darkness, [with] two or three horsemen. And an attack was made on him on the causeway of the fortress and he came [safe] from them by virtue of his strong hand and he injured Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian. And[11] news thereof reached not Mac Diarmata, until he heard the frays and the execration a-doing throughout the fortress. Thus was it with them till the morrow. And on Mac Diarmata receiving tale thereof, he sent trusty persons to him to put him into the Rock. And he was the greater part of a week therein. And the noble persons of the country used to go secretly every day to him. And if it had been done for Mac Diarmata, peace would have been made with him. And, as it was not made, he [Mac Diarmata] escorted him to the castle of Ros-Comain and left him there.—Simon, son of Concobur, son of Simon Mac Gille-Arraith, a chief of the chiefs of Luighni, died. —Aedh, son of Aedh [Ua Conchobair] the Brefnian, took the kingship of Connacht on Monday, namely, the first Monday of Winter.—Conchobur Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill—and fitting vessel for the arch-kingship of Ireland [was] he without dispute, for shape and for sense and for intellect, for highmindedness and for generosity and for pre-eminence, for magnanimity and for great bestowal, for courage and for battle-vigour, for nobility and for gentleness, for humanity and good piety—was killed by Niall Ua Domnaill, [namely] by the son of his own father, after assaulting his fortress.[12] And [his death happened thus :] fires and brands were put into the palace. And O'Domnaill came out and fell in the door of his own house, after gaining victory from world and from demon. And orphaned are wisdom and science without a man to

The *A. L. C.* state it was in Finnros (*fair-wood*), which has not been

in ečta sin.[c]—Flann óg O Domnall[i]n, ollam̃ Connačt, in[h] Christo quieuit.[h]—Domnall O Coindlis, senčaiđ suađamail 7[c] taibleoir glan[ḟ]oclač na Gaiđilgi, do marbađ la h[U]ib-Diarmata, gairit[c] re Caisc.[c]—Brugaiđ coitcenn, ciall[c] conaiǯ,[c] do bi ar Loc-Eirne, gan diultađ do t̃ruaǯ, no do tren, idon Mat̃a Mac Magnusa, d'eg in bliađain sin[i] (14[cd] Kalendas Septimbris[cd]).—Tomas[c] Mac Gilli-Coisgli, sai n-egna, in Christo quieuit.—Tađg Mac Donnčaiđ, rí Tire-hOilella, d'innarba[đ] le Concobur Mac n-Diarmata, d'a tiǯerna 7 d'a brat̃air fein 7 Fergal, mac Tomaltaiǯ Mic Diarmata, do gabail Tire-hOilella ar a eis.[c]

B 70b Kal. Ian. iiii.f., l. ii[a]., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° [b][-xl.° iii.°] Slaine, ingen [U]i Briain, ben Toirrdelbaiǯ [U]i Concobuir 7 derbṡiur a mat̃ar fein fos, mortua est.—Derbail, ingen [U]i Domnaill, in aen bean rob' ferr tainic d'a cineđ fein riam, do t̃ečt[1] ar cuairt cum Conč̣obuir Mic Diarmata co hInis-Doiǯri 7 galar a hega d'a gabail 7 a hadnucal[2] í[3] Mainistir na Búille.—Dubčablač,[c] ingen Concobuir Mic Diarmata, ben [U]i Birn, saí mna gan ímresain, mortua est.[c]—Tómas Mag Samrađa[i]n, aen raǯu taiseč Erenn, mortuus est.—Muircertač O Briain, rí Tuađ-Muman,[4] d'eg 7 Diarmait hUa[5] Briain do riǯađ i[6] n-a inađ 7[c] a indarba[đ] sen le Brian O m-Briain 7 mait̃i Tuađ-Muman do creidium do.[c]—Uilliug, mac Ricaird, mic Uilliam leit̃, macam̃ Gall Erenn ar[c] eineč 7 ar egnum, mortuus est.—Cat̃al[c] O Maduǯa[i]n do marbađ le

A.D. 1339. [h-h] quieuit in [Christo], B. [i] si—*this*, B.

A.D. 1340. [1] t̃oc̃t, A. [2] hađlucađ, B. [3] a, B. [4] Tuaǯ—, A. [5] O, A. [6] om., A. [a] .u., A, B. Scribe mistook ii for u. [b] 1343, B. [c-c] om., B.

identified. It may be concluded that, like Murvagh, it was in Tir-Aedha (Tirhugh).

[1343] !*1340*.—The ferial (4) and amended epact (2) prove that the true year is 1343.

[2] *Slaine*. — Mentioned in the fourth entry of [1339] *supra*.

support or to foster them, after that deed.—Flann O'Domnalla[i]n junior, ollam of Connacht, rested in Christ.— Domnall O'Cuindlis, excellent historian and pure-worded exponent [?] of the Gaidhilic, was killed by the Ui-Diarmata, shortly before Easter.—A general entertainer, of considerable substance, that was on Loch-Erne, without refusal to powerful or to weak, namely, Matthew Mac Maghnusa, died this year (on the 14th of the Kalends of September [Aug. 19]).—Thomas Mac Gille-Coisgli, an eminent sage, rested in Christ.—Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, king of Tir-Oilella, was expelled by Concobur Mac Diarmata, [namely] by his own lord and by his own kinsman and Fergal, son of Tomaltach Mac Diarmata, took Tir-Oilella after him. [1342]

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, 2nd of the moon, A.D. 1340[1][-3]. Slaine,[2] daughter of Ua Briain, wife of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir and sister of his own mother likewise, died.—Derbail,[3] daughter of Ua Domnaill, the best woman that ever came of her own tribe, came on a visit to Conchobur Mac Diarmata to Inis-Doighri and the illness of her death seized her and she was buried in the Monastery of the Buill.—Dubchablach, daughter of Concobur Mac Diarmata, wife of Ua Birn, a choice woman without dispute, died.—Thomas Mag Samradha[i]n,[4] unique choice of the chiefs of Ireland, died.—Muircertach O'Briain, king of Thomond, died and Diarmait Ua Briain was made king in his stead. And he was expelled by Brian O'Briain, who was acknowledged by the nobles of Thomond.—Ulick, son of Richard, son of William [de Burgh] the Grey, the best Foreign youth of Ireland for generosity and for valour, died.—Cathal[5] O'Madugha[i]n was killed by the Clann- [1343]

[3] *Derbail.*—Repudiated wife of O'Conor. See the reference in note 2.

[4] *Mag Samradha[i]n.*—Lord of Tellach-Echach (bar. of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan).

[5] *Cathal.* — Chief of Sil-Anmchadha (O'Madden's country, com-

Digitized by Google

Clainn-Ricaird 7 ro bo do maitib Erenn dó.—Donnčad cleireč O Mail-Brenaind, canonač corad i n-Oil-finn, a marbad d'aen určur soiǯdi le muinntir Hoibert, mic Daibit duinn Mic Uilliam.—Catal Mac-in-Liatanaiǯ, ab na Trinoide, mortuus est.[c]—Maidm mor le Clainn-Fheoraiſ 7 le Clainn-Ricaird ar [U]ib-Maine, du inar'-marbad[7] en mac riǯ deg do Clainn-Cellaiǯ, fa Concobur cerrbač hUa[5] Ceallaiǯ.—Aengus hUa[5] Domnaill do riǯad leis hUa[5] n-Dočartaiǯ 7 le Domnall dub[8] hUa[5] m-Baiǯill 7 le nert Aeda ream̃air [U]i Neill 7 Niall hUa[5] Domnaill d'atriǯad leó. Gairit as a aitle sin
A 72a co tucsat | imresain d'a ceile 7 do marbad le hAengus 7 le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ Aindiles O Baiǯill, taiseč Tiri-hAinmireč 7 a mac 7 Eogan, mac Airt [U]i Domnaill 7 daine imda aili eturru, let ar let.—Iohannes[c] Ollaitim, espuc Cille-alad, in Christo quieuit.—Seoan Mac Eoaiǯ, macam suibespuc Erenn, idon, espuc Conmaicne, quieuit in [Christo][c].—Concobur Mac Diarmata, ri Muiǯi-Luirg, 7 Airtiǯ 7 Tiri-hOilella 7 Tiri-Tuatail 7 na Renn 7 sečt m-baile do Clainn-Catail 7 in fer ris nar'gabad gan urraim do buain do gač aen d'a tegmad ris—oir[c] do derbadur uǯdair no haimsiri si gur'b'e sin aen raǯa urriǯ na hErenn, ar crut 7 ar čeill, ar blad 7 ar buantidlucad, ar eineč 7 ar egnum, ar aǯ 7 ar ḟiruaisli[c], co[9] nar' b'inimarbaǯa neč ris do'n[c] fine Gaidelaiǯ[c] i[6] n-a aimsir fein[d]. Co[e] 'n-a derbad sin[e] adubert in[10] file an duain d'a dan fein :

A.D. 1340. [7] a r'm—, A. [8] n-d—, A. [9] gu, A. [10] an, A. [d] om., A. [c-e] Amail—*As*, B.

prising part of Galway co. and part of King's).

[6] *Cathal.*—See the fourth entry of [1309], *supra.* The omission of his election to the bishopric of Elphin is noteworthy.

[7] *Gave battle.*—At Achadh-mona [*bog-field*], according to the *Four Masters* (Aghawoney, a townland in par. and bar. of Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, O'D. iii. 582.)

[8] *Clann - Muircertaigh.* — They had been expelled shortly before from Breifny and had Tirhugh granted to them by Aenghus O'Donnell (*A. L. C.*)

Digitized by Google

Ricaird and he was one of the noble[st] persons in Ireland. [1343]
—Donnchadh O'Mail-Brenainn, the Cleric, canon chorister in Oil-finn, was killed by one shot of an arrow, by the people of Hubert, son of David Mac William [de Burgh] the Brown.—Cathal[6] Mac-in-Liathanaigh, abbot of the Trinity, died.—Great defeat [was inflicted] by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and the Clann-Ricaird on the Ui-Maine, where were killed eleven sons of kings of the Clann-Cellaigh, under Concobur Ua Ceallaigh the Long-haired. — Aengus Ua Domnaill was made king by Ua Dochartaigh and by Domnall Ua Baighill the Black and by the power of Aedh Ua Neill the Stout and Niall Ua Domnaill was deposed by them. A short time after that, they gave battle[7] to one another and there were killed by Aengus and by the Clann-Muircertaigh[8] Aindiles O'Baighill, chief of Tir-hAinmirech and his son and Eogan, son of Art Ua Domnaill and many other persons between them, side for side.—John O'[Fh]Laitim, bishop of Cell-aladh, rested in Christ.—John Mac Eoaigh, most distinguished of the learned bishops of Ireland, that is, the bishop of Conmaicni [Ardagh], rested in Christ.—Concobur Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Airtech and Tir-Oilella and Tir-Tuathail and the Renna and the seven towns of Clann-Cathail and a man with whom a contest was not entered upon without his wresting superiority from every one that engaged with him—for the authors of this time certified that he was the choicest of the sub-kings of Ireland for shape and for sense, for renown and for substantial bestowal, for generosity and for prowess, for disposition and for true nobleness, so that no one was to be vaunted of beside him of the Gaidhilic stock in his own time. Hence, to certify that, the poet said this poem in his own art:

---

[9] *Stanza.*—the metre is *Debide*, for which see *Todd Lectures*, Vol. iii. p. 102 sq.

[10] *Conn.*—Of the Hundred Battles; slain A.D. 187 (*Todd Lect.*, iii. 308.)

Rann[d]—Da n-dernainn imuirbaiǯ ar,
Mac Diarmata, 'r ni dernur,
Cennur Temṙa 7 Clainni Cuínn,
Do barr Berḃa do beraind.

Ni[c] ṙaicim a n-Inir-Fail
Fer coimera a g-cleiṫ imḋain;
Ní ṙuil co teč Cinn-čorad
Neč ar nar'cinn Concobur.

Imurbaiǯ ni denta dam
Re Feraiḃ Erenn arran,—
Gan imarbaid ṙuair an geall
Sluaiǯ ṙinnurlair na hErenn[e].—

a ég in urriǯ rin i taiǯ m̃ór na Cairrgi, ar[f] m-breiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o ḋem̃on, rečtmain[c] re Samain, Dia-Saṫairn do ṙonnruḋ 7 a aḋnacal i Maíniṙtir na Buille[c]. Ocur [d] Fergal Mac Diarmata, a derbraṫair ṙéin[g], do riǯaḋ 'n-a ínaḋ.

(No[h], gumaḋ ar in Kallainn ri buḋ coir Nícol Magraiṫ[h].)

[Bir.] Kal. Ian. u. f., l.[a] [x.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Erpuc Luiǯne[1] d'eg. Murčaḋ[c], mac Mailmuaḋ [U]í Eaǯra, ab na Buille 7 adbur erpuic Luiǯne, quieuit in [Chriṙto].—Maṫa, mac Gilla-Criṙt cleiriǯ Mic Diarmata, do marbaḋ le Muinntir-nEiliḋe ar in Coirr-ṙliaḃ.—Uilliam, mac Matgamna Meg Raǯnaill, do marbaḋ le macaiḃ Catail Meg Raǯnaill[c].

A.D. 1340. [f] iar—*after*, B. [g] om., B. [h-h] 71d, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.
A.D. 1341. [1] -ní, A. [a-a] bl., A; l., with blank for epact, B. [b] 1344, B. [c-c] om., B.

---

[11] *A week—Saturday.*—This concurrence is another proof that the text is three years antedated in this place. In 1343, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1 fell on Saturday (E); in 1340, on Wednesday (A).

Digitized by Google

Stanza :[9] If I had made a vaunt of him, [1343]
Mac Diarmata and I made [it] not,
Headship of Tara and of the Clan of Conn[10]
To the chief of Berbha I should give.

I see not in Inis-Fail
A man to be compared to him;
There is not as far as the house of Cenn-choradh
One whom Concobur surpassed not.

Vaunting shall not be done by me
Before the Men of Ireland out of that,—
Without vaunting he obtained the pledge
Of the host of the fair surface of Ireland.—

the death of that sub-king [took place] in the great house of the Rock, after gaining victory from world and from demon, a week[11] before November-Day, Saturday precisely, and he was buried in the Monastery of the Buill. And Fergal Mac Diarmata, his own brother, was made king in his stead.

(Or[1] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right [for (1340)
the death of] Nicholas Magraith [to be].

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. [1344Bis.]
1341[1][-4]. The bishop of Luighni[2] died.—Murchadh, son of Maelmuadh Ua Eaghra, abbot of the Buill and likely to be bishop[3] of Luighni, rested in Christ.—Matthew, son of Gilla-Crist Mac Diarmata the Cleric, was killed by the Muinter-Eilidhe on the Corr-sliabh.—William, son of Mathgamain Mag Raghnaill, was killed by the sons of Cathal Mag Raghnaill.—Aedh, son of Ralph Mag Math-

(1340) [1] *Or, etc.*—See the second additional entry under next year.

[1344] [1] *1341.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1344.

[2] *Luighni.*—That is, Achonry.

[3] *Likely to be bishop.*—The original expression (*material of a bishop*), in all probability, signifies that the character of the abbot would have ensured his election to the bishopric.

From this obit, Ware (*Bishops*, p. 659) erroneously infers that he was bishop.

Digitized by Google

Aeð, mac Rooilb Meg Mat̃gamna, ri Oirgiall, d'eg 7 Murčað óg Mhag Mat̃gamna do t̃oǯa[ð] i[2] n-a inað 7 a eg i[3] cinn ṡečtmaine. Maǯnus, mac Eačaða, Mac Rooilb̃ do ǯab̃ail riǯi n-Oirgiall.—Art hUa[4] Mail-[-Sh]ečlainn, ri Miðe, do marbað le Cormac m-ballač O Mail[-Sh]ečlainn 7 e fein do ríǯað i[2] n-a inað.

(Ḃrian, mac Ruaiǯri Mheg Uiðir, 15 Kalendas Februarii quieuit.—Nicol Magraiť, comarba Termuinn Dabeog, mortuus est Nonis Septimbris[d].)

A 72b B 70c Kal Ian. uii. f., [L.[a] xx.iiii[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ii.°[b][-u.°] Tomas[c], mac Cat̃ail riabaiǯ [U]i Ruairc, do marbað le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ is t-[ṡ]aṁrað[c].—Ṫoirrdelbač hUa[1] Concobuir, ri Connačt, 7 adbur rig[d] Erenn, neč[d] ro bo mó 7 rob' uaisli 7 rob' [ṡ]err eineč 7 egnum do bí i n-Erinn i n-aen aímsir ris, do dul do cungnum le Taðg Mag Raǯnaill, la taiseč Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, co Loč-Oirind a n-aiǯaið Clainni-Muircertaiǯ. Ocut Clann-Muircertaiǯ d'a innsaiǯið 7 bloð do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s leó 7 a lenmain doib̃ co Fið-Dorud̃a 7 aen určur soiǯdi d'a marbað ann 7 ní fes cia tuc. Ocus airmít ugdair na haimsiri si gurab' é sin gnim is mó do rinned le soigid a n-Erinn riam. Ocus bennačt na heigsi 7 na helaðna ar a anmain in airdriǯ sin; oír ní hímda aici fer a himcair na a haltruma ar a eis. Et in Aptumno est oc[c]isus[d].—

A.D. 1341. [2] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [3] a, B. [4] O, A. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1342. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1345, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] airdriǯ—*arch-king*, B. [d-d] do marbað le Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 le cuid do Muinntir-Eolu[i]s d'en určur soigðe—*was killed by the Clann-Murcertaigh and by a portion of Muinter-Eoluis with one shot of an arrow*, B.

(1341) [1] *Brian-Nicholas.*—Given in the *Four Masters* under 1344.

[2] *Mag Uidhir.*—King of Fermanagh; died [1338], *supra*.

[1345] [1] *1342.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1345.

[2] *Killed.*—Interlined in a Latin hand in B is: *13* [*15*] *Octobris. Vide Clinn.* The account in Clyn (1345) varies from that of the text: Item, die Sabbati, in crastino Calixti Pape, occiditur in parlia-

Digitized by Google

gamna, king of Oirghialla, died and Murchadh Mag Mathgamna junior was chosen in his stead and died at the end of a week. Maghnus, son of Echaidh, son of Ralph, took the kingship of Oirghialla.—Art Ua Mail[-Sh]ech-lainn, king of Meath, was killed by Cormac O'Mail-[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled and himself was made king in his stead. [1344]

(Brian,[1] son of Ruaighri Mag Uidhir,[2] rested on the 15th of the Kalends of February [Jan. 18].—Nicholas[1] Magraith, incumbent of the Termon of [St.] Dabeog, died on the Nones [5th] of September.) (1341)

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [24th of the moon], A.D. 1342[1][-5]. Thomas, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc the Grey, was killed by the Clann-Muircertaigh in the Summer.—Toirdhelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht and one fit to be king of Ireland and one who was of the greatest and noblest and best generosity and prowess that was in Ireland at the same time as he, went to assist Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, to Loch-Oirinn, against the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the Clann-Muircertaigh and part of Muinter-Eolu[i]s with them attacked him and he was pursued by them to Fidh-Dorudha and one shot of an arrow killed[2] him there and it is not known who discharged it. And the authors of this time narrate that this is the greatest deed that ever was done with an arrow in Ireland. And the blessing of wisdom and of science on the soul of that arch-king; for not many a man have they to support, or to foster them after him. And in Autumn was he slain.—Brian Ua Ferghail, material [1345]

---

mento [*Parle*: for which see [1342], note 5, *supra*] a suis consanguineis Tir Halwaht [Toirdelbach] O'Konkur, rex Conactie, ex discordia orta inter eos, una cum [*lege* cum una] sagitta, projecta ad interitum ad comunem populum, eum in genu percussit, statim interiit, aliis illesis omnibus permanentibus.

In 1345, the morrow (Oct. 15) of the feast of St. Calixtus (Oct. 14) fell on Saturday; in 1342, on Tues-

Digitized by Google

Brian hUa[1] Fergail, adbur[e] ardtaisiǯ[e] Conmaicne 7[f] aen raǯu mac taiseč Erenn i n-a aimsir fein, ar m-breit buada o domon 7 o deṁon [d'eg][f]. Ocus[c] rainic gan aen gut ačmosain o eigsib 7 o ollamnaib Erenn[c].

(Nualait[g], ingen Meg Mat̆gamna, mortua est 6 Kalendas Iuini[g].—Maiǯister[h] Tomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle do čur [A.D.] 1342[h].)

Kal. Ian. i. f., [l.[a] u.[a]], Anno[b] Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iii.°[b][-ui.°]

(A)

Cagad̆ mor eter Mac n-Diarmata 7 Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall in bliad̆ain sin 7 fell do d̆enaṁ do clainn Baillt̆rin Mic Goisdelb 'n-a tiǯ fein ar Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall 7 a marbad̆ ann 7 Cormac caeč Mac Fingin do marbad̆ ann.

(B)

Maǯnus Mac Diarmata Gall do marbad̆ a fell do clainn Baillt̆rin Mic Goisdelb 'n-a tiǯ fein 7 Corbmac caec Mac Finǯin do ṁarbad̆ ann beos.

Cagad̆[c] mor d'eirǯi eter Ual[ǯ]arc O Ruairc 7 Ruaid̆ri, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Conč̆obuir 7 troid do t̆abairt doib d'a č̆eile 7[c] maidm do t̆abairt ar hUa[1] Ruairc[d] do Ruaid̆ri, mac Cat̆ail[e] 7 gallógla č̆a hUi[2] Ruairc uile do marbad̆[f], idon Mag Buirrce 7 mac Neill caim 7 a muinnter uile d' forgla. Ocus O Ruairc fein do lenmuin 7 a marbad̆[f] do Maelruanaiǯ Mac Donnč̆aid̆.

A.D. 1342. [e-e] idon, taiseć—*namely, chief*, B. [f-f] mortuus est, B. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1343. [1] O, A. [2] hI, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b-b] Anno Domini 1343, in paler ink, on space originally left blank, t. h., A; t. h., B; 1346, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] idon, ar Ualarg hUa Ruairc—*namely, on Ualarg Ua Ruairc*, itl., t. h., B. [e] hUi Concobuir—*Ua Concobuir*, itl., t. h., B. Both these interlineations became necessary, in consequence of the omission of the opening portion of the entry as found in A. [f] ann—*therein*, added, B.

day. The textual date is accordingly three years in advance.

(1342) [1] *Nualaith.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Thomas.*—See the last item but one [1342], *supra*.

[1346] [1] *1343.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1346.

Digitized by Google

of an arch-chief of Conmaicni and the choicest of the sons of chiefs of Ireland in his own time, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died. And he passed without [incurring] any voice of reproach from the learned and from the poets of Ireland. [1345]

(Nualaith,[1] daughter of Mag Mathgamna, died on the 6th of the Kalends of June [May 27].—Master Thomas[2] Mac Gilla-Coisgle was buried [A.D.] 1342.) (1342)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [5th of the moon], A.D. 1343[3][-6]. [1346]

(A)[2]

Great war between [the] Mac Diarmata and Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner this year and treachery was committed by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goisdelb in his own house on Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner and he [Maghnus] was killed there and Cormac Blind[-eye] Mac Fingin was killed there.

(B)[2]

Maghnus Mac Diarmata the Foreigner was killed in treachery by the sons of Waltrin Mac Goistelb in his own house and Cormac Blind [-eye] Mac Finghin was killed there likewise.

Great war arose between Ual[gh]arc O'Ruairc and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair. And battle was given[3] by them to each other and defeat was inflicted on Ua Ruairc by Ruaidhri, son of Cathal and the gallow-glasses of Ua Ruairc were all slain, namely, Mag Buirrce and the son of Niall the Lame and all their people, [or] for the chief part. And O'Ruairc himself was pursued and slain by Maelruanaigh Mac Donnchaidh. And this

---

[2] *A, B.*—The A recension is given in the *A. L. C.* (1346); B is followed in substance by the *Four Masters.*

[3] *Was given.*—In Calry-Lough-Gill (bar. of Carbury, co. Sligo), *A. L. C.*

[4] *Cormac.*—King of Cashel; slain in the battle of Ballaghmoone, co. Kildare, 907 (-8), *supra.*

Digitized by Google

Ocus[c] is é sin gnim as mo do rinned o bas Cormaic, mic Cuilennain, anuas i n-Erinn[c].—Ceitri meic Catail, mic in[3] čaič[4] Meg Raǧnaill, do ǧabail ar Loč-in-sguir do Concobur Mag Raǧnaill 7 Tomaltač Mag Raǧnaill d'a m-breit leis co Caisel-Coscraiǧ 7 a marbad ann[g],
A 72c —sgel[c] is truaiǧi do rinned 'san aimsir sin[c].— | Comarba Padraig, idon, Daibid Mag Oirečtaiǧ, mortuus est.—Cu-Ulad Mac Catmail, ardtaisec Cene[oi]l-Feradaiǧ, do marbad do Domnall Mac Catmail.—Maidm la Brian Mag Mhatgamna ar Ghallaib, d'a rainic tri cet cenn co latair.—Niall[c] O Domnaill 7 Clann Muircertaiǧ 7 mac Feidlimte 7 Maǧnus Mac Diarmata do lenmuin Ruaidri, mic Catail, i Culmail 7 maidm imircec do tabairt fair 7 ar Clainn-Donnčaid 7 ár adbal do tabairt forro, eter batad 7 let[r]ad 7 foilleč 7 do crečaib mora[ib] leis[c].

Kal. Ian. ii. f., [l.[a] x.ui.[a],] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° iiii.°[b] [-uii.°] Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] Fergail, taisec Muinntiri-hAngaili,[c] an[d] duine is mó do rinne do

A.D. 1343. [3] an, B. [4] čaeič, A. [g] 7 araile—*and so on* (referring to the concluding statement in A), B.

A.D. 1344. [1] O, A, [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1347, B. [c] mortuus est, added, B. [d-d] om., B.

[5] *David.*—From the Bull of appointment (by John XXII., Avignon, July 4, 1334) we learn that, on the death (1333) of Stephen (Segrave), the Chapter unanimously chose David, canon and priest of Armagh. The elect and capitular proctors proceeded to the Curia to obtain confirmation of the postulation. After examination and approval by three deputed ad hoc, David was appointed to the See. On July 26, having received consecration in the meantime, he was empowered to proceed to his church. (Theiner, p. 263.)

The Nuncio in England, Pelegrini, having fulminated censures against the archbishop to recover 700 marks, fourteen arrears of fifty marks payable by the primate at his triennial visitation to the Apostolic See, Clement VI., on the petition of David, who pleaded inability to pay, directed (Avignon, August 3, 1344) security to be taken for the amount, the process to be discontinued and absolution imparted. (Theiner, p. 281–2.)

The words, nuper diem clausit extremum, of the Bull (July 31, 1346) appointing his successor (for

Digitized by Google

is the greatest deed that was done in Ireland from the death of Cormac,[4] son of Cuilennan, downwards.—Four sons of Cathal, son of Mag Raghnaill the Blind[-eye], were taken prisoners on Loch-in-sguir by Concobur Mag Raghnaill. And Tomaltach Mag Raghnaill took them with him to Caisel-Coscraigh and they were killed there,—the saddest tale that was done in that time.—The successor of [St.] Patrick, namely, David[5] Mag Oirechtaigh, died.—Cu-Uladh Mac Cathmail, arch-chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, was killed by Domnall Mac Cathmail. — Defeat[6] [was inflicted] by Brian Mag Mathgamna on the Foreigners, whence came[7] three hundred heads [of slain to be counted] at[8] the place.—Niall O'Domnaill and the Clann Muircertaigh and the son of Feidhlimidh[9] and Maghnus Mac Diarmata pursued Ruaidhri, son of Cathal,[9] into Culmhail and dispersing defeat was inflicted upon him and on the Clann-Donchaidh and slaughter enormous was inflicted upon them, both by drowning and lacerating and wounding. And large preys were carried off by him. [1346]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [16th of the moon] A.D. 1344[1][-7]. Gilla-na naem[2] Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-hAnghaile, the person that did most of good deeds for [1347]

---

whom see the seventh entry of [1360], *infra*) show that he died in the first half of 1346. The textual date is consequently three years in advance.

[6] *Defeat.*—This is probably the event mentioned by Clyn: Item, circa festum Baptiste [Jun. 24] occiduntur de hominibus [Anglis] Erglaie [Oriel] et Dundalk cccc. per Hibernicos (1346).

[7] *Came, etc.*—The idiomatic turn of phrase is intended to emphasize the obstinacy of the contest. The vanquished fell on the field, not in the flight.

[8] *At.*—Literally, *to.*

[9] *Feidhlimidh, Cathal.*—O'Conor.

[1347] [1] *1344.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1347.

[2] *Gilla-na-naem.*—Son of Jeffrey, who died [1318], *supra.* He and Cathal were grandsons of Gilla-na-naem, who died [1274], *supra.*

Digitized by Google

ꝫnimaꝛt̆aiƀ maiť i[ƀ] do Dia 7 do duine, d'eꝫ, aꝛ m-
bꝛeiť buaďa o doman 7 o deman do.[d] Caťal[e] mac Muꝛ-
čaďa [U]i Feꝛꝫail, do[d] ǯabail[d] a[f] ínaiď[f].—Muiꝛǯiꝛ
Mac Diaꝛmata, aen[d] ꝛaǯa[d] mic uꝛꝛiǯ Eꝛenn[g] 'n-a aimꝛiꝛ
ꝼein[g], do maꝛbaď la Seoan ꝛuaď[2] Mac Daibiť a Buꝛc.—
Taďꝫ[h] Maꝫ Raǯnaill taiꝛeč Muinntiꝛe-hEolu[i]ꝛ, do
ꝫabail do Clainn-Muiꝛceꝛtaiǯ in bliaďain ꝛin.—
Uilliam[d] Mac Daibiť Bimiliꝛ, do maꝛbaď do Thaďꝫ
ꝛuaď, mac Diaꝛmata Ꝫall, a m-Baile-in-tobaiꝛ in
bliaďain ꝛin.—Feꝛꝫal Mac Coꝛmaic do maꝛbaď 7 ni
ꝼeꝛ cia do maꝛƀ[d].—Tempall Cille-Ronain do denum
la Feꝛꝫal hUa[1] n-Duibꝫenna[i]n in bliaďain ꝛin.[i]—
Finnꝫuala, inꝫen Mic Fhinꝫin, ben Fheꝛꝫail [U]i
Duibꝫennain,[c] in[d] ben ꝛob' ꝼeꝛꝛ ꝛe [a] ceꝛd ꝼein do
mnai duine elaďna do bi i n-Eꝛinn, d'eꝫ in bliaďain
ꝛin[d].—Tomaꝛ Mac Aꝛta[i]n, (no[j] Maꝫ Caꝛtain[j]) ꝛí
O-nEať ač Ulaď, do cꝛočaď do[k] Ꝫhallaiƀ[l]. Ocuꝛ[d] niꝛ'
cꝛočaď o Dhia anuaꝛ ꝫnim buď mó[d] (do[j] ꝛꝫel[j]).—Finn-
ǯuala[d], inꝫen Mail[-Sh]ečlainn [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, d'eꝫ.—
In Ꝫilla duƀ Mac Ꝫilla-Cua d'eꝫ.[d]

[Biꝛ] Kal. Ian. iii. ꝼ., [l.[a] xx.uii.,[a]] Anno Domini M° ccc.°
xl.° u.° [-uiii..°] Caťal hUa[1] Feꝛꝫail, taiꝛeč Muinntiꝛ
hAnǯaile, d'eꝫ[c].—Caꝫaď[d] d'eiꝛǯi eteꝛ Feꝛꝫal Mac n-
A 72d Diaꝛmata 7 Ruaiďꝛi, mac Caťail, | mic Annꝛiaꝛ 7
lonꝫpoꝛt Mic Diaꝛmata do loꝛcaď do mac Caťail.

A.D. 1344. [2]-ǯ, A. [e] Ocuꝛ — *And* — prefixed, B. [f-f] i n-a inaď — [*was received*] *in his stead*, B. [g-g] ꝛob ꝼeꝛꝛ i n-a aimꝛiꝛ—*who was best in his time*, B. [h] This entry follows the Tomaꝛ item, and is, consequently, the last of the year, in B. [i] om., B. [j] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [k] le (same meaning as the A—reading), B. [l] in bliaďain ꝛi—*this year*—added, B.

A.D. 1345. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1348, B. [c] moꝛtuuꝛ eꝛt, B. [d-d] om., B.

---

[3] *Murchadh.*—Slain [1322], *supra.*

[4] *Bimilis.*—The meaning of this word is obscure.

[5] *MacCormaic.*—The editor of the *A. L. C.* says that the meaning may be *son of Cormac* (*Mac Dermot*).

[6] *The church, etc.*—This entry is omitted in the *A. L. C.*, which

Digitized by Google

God and for man, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon. Cathal, son of Murchadh,[3] Ua Ferghail took his place.—Maurice Mac Diarmata, unique choice of the son of a sub-king of Ireland in his own time, was killed by John Mac David de Burgh the Red.—Tadhg Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, was taken prisoner by the Clann-Muircertaigh that year.—William Mac David Bimilis[4] [de Burgh] was killed by Tadhg the Red, son of Mac Diarmata the Foreigner, in Baile-in-tobair that year. —Fergal Mac Cormaic[5] was killed and it is not known who killed him.—The church[6] of Cell-Ronain[7] was erected by Fergal Ua Duibgenna[i]n that year.—Finnguala, daughter of Mac Finghin, wife of Fergal Ua Duibgennain, the woman who was the best that was in Ireland in her own sphere as the the wife of a learned man, died that year.—Thomas Mac Arta[i]n (or, Mag Cartain), king of the Ui-nEathach of Ulidia, was hanged by the Foreigners. And there was not a hanging from [that of] God downwards that was a deed of more [pitiable] (tale).—Finnghuala, daughter of Mail[-Sh]echlaim Ua Raighillaigh, died.—The Black Gillie Mac Gilla-Cua[8] died. [1347]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [27th of the moon], A.D. 1345[1][-8]. Cathal Ua Fergail, chief of Muinnter-hAnghaile, died.—War arose between Fergal Mac Diarmata and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Andrew,[2] and the fortress[3] of Mac Diarmata was burned by the son of [1348 Bis.]

---

state that the church was built by O'Duigenan (who was the hereditary herenagh) in 1339, and burned in 1340. The re-building is consequently here intended.

[7] *Cell-Ronain.—Church of (St.) Ronan.* See 1218, note 1, *supra.*

[8] *Cua.—Mo-Chua* (the devotional form of the name; *cf.* 1246, note 1, *supra*) in the *A. L. C.* The person in question thus apparently belonged to Mayo.

[1348] [1] *1345.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1348.

[2] *Son of Andrew.*—This should be *son of Domnall* (O'Conor), *A. L. C.* (1348), Magooghegan (1347).

[3] *Fortress.*—Not the rock of Lough Ce, but a fortification situated on Longford Hill. (O'D. iii. 593.)

Digitized by Google

Mac Diarmata do tinol Connačt 7 gluassad doib a n-diaiǯ mic Cat̆ail 7 nir' lam̆ad cenn do togbail doib co rangadur longport mic Cat̆ail, idon, Baile-in-muta. Ocus do luat̆loisced eter cloič 7 teč 7 tucadur i raibe do braiǯdib ann leó, fa mac [U]i Ruairc 7 do cuadur
B 70d fein slan d'a tiǯib[d].— | Niall hUa[1] Domnaill do marbad la Maǯnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Mail[-8h]ečlainn Mag Oirečtaiǯ, taisec Muinntire-Raduib, imper in einiǯ[e] 7[d] feit̆meoir na feile 7 didneoir na daennačta, quieuit in [Christo]. Ocus dabris craidi na heigsi 7 na helad̆na do cumaid̆ in caemtaisiǯ sin, co nač insibail, idon, d'a eis[d].—Donnčad Mag Bradaiǯ, taisec Cuile-Briǯdin, d'eg[c].—Gilla-na-naem[f] hUa Ciana[i]n, ab Leasa-gab̆ail, mortuus est i Prid id August.[f]

Kal. Ian. u. f., [L.[a] ix.,[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl°. ui.°[b][-ix.°] Eoin dub̆ Mac Domnaill do marbad la Maǯnus, mac Ečad̆a Meg Mhat̆gamna.—Gilla-na-naem hUa[1] hUigind,[2] in[c] file gribd̆a, glanḟoclač is coitčinne do bi i cerdib̆ na filid̆ečta i n-Erinn, a eg caicid̆is re Caisc, ar m-breit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o deṁon[c].—Maidm do tabairt la Aed̆ hUa Ruairc ar Flait̆-bert̆ač hUa[1] Ruairc 7 ar Donnčad̆ hUa[1] n-Domnaill 7 ar Dartraiǯib̆ 7 Aed̆ Mag [Fh]lannčad̆a, taisec Dartraiǯe, do marbad̆ ar aen ris 7 Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannčad̆a 7 Lačlainn, mac Aindilis [U]i Baiǯill,

A.D. 1345. [e] mortuus est, added, B. [f-f] 72 c., f. m., t. h., A; 70 c, f. m., t. h., B.

A.D. 1346. [1] O, A. [2] =1345[e]. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1342, B. [c-c] om., B.

---

[4] *No attempt—them.*—Literally, It was not attempted to raise a head to [=against] them.

[5] *Son of Ua Ruairc.*—Hence it may be inferred that he was made prisoner in the defeat mentioned in the second entry of [1346], *supra.*

[6] *Niall, Maghnus.*—Respectively called *Garbh* (Rough) and *Meblach* (Guileful).

[7] *Slain.*—A detailed account is given in the *Four Masters* (1348).

[8] *Died.*—The obit occurs in the *F. M.* at 1345 and 1348.

Cathal. Mac Diarmata mustered Connacht and they pro- [1348]
ceeded after the son of Cathal, and no attempt[4] was made to oppose them until they reached the fortress of the son of Cathal, namely, Baile-in-muta. And it was quickly burned, both stone [structure] and [wooden] house, and they took what was there of hostages with them, including the son of Ua Ruairc,[5] and they went themselves safe to their houses.—Niall[6] Ua Domnaill was slain[7] by Maghnus[6] Ua Domnaill.—Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Oirechtaigh, chief of Muinter-Radhuibh, emperor of generosity and guarantor of hospitality and protector of benevolence, rested in Christ. And the heart of wisdom and learning broke of grief for the fair chieftain, so that it cannot progress after [the loss of] him.—Donnchadh Mag Bradaigh, chief of Cuil-Brighdin, died.—Gilla-na-naem Ua Ciana[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died[8] on the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of August.

Kalends of Jan. on 5th feria, [9th of the moon], A.D. [1349]
1346[1][-9]. John Mac Domnaill the Black was killed by Maghnus, son of Echaidh Mag Mathgamna.—Gilla-na-naem Ua hUiginn, a poet the readiest, most pure-worded and most general in the arts of poetry that was in Ireland, died a fortnight before Easter[2], after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Flaithbertach Ua Ruairc and on Donnchadh Ua Domnaill and on the Dartraighi and Aedh Mag [Fh]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain along with him,[3] and Gilla-Crist Mag [Fh]lannchadha and Lachlainn, son of Aindiles Ua Baighill, were slain

---

[1349] [1] *1346.*—The ferial (5) proves that the true year is 1349.

[2] *A fortnight before Easter.*—Namely, on Sunday, March 29; Easter (I. D) falling on April 12.

[3] *Him.*—That is, Flaithbertach (anglicised Flaherty).

do marbad ann fos 7 daine imda aili[2] nač[c] airmitер.—Mac mic in Iarla do ťečt i Connačtaiḃ 7 creč do ǯabail do 7 Mac Uilliam 7 Mac Fheoraiſ do breiť air 7 maidm adḃal do ťabairt air 7 mac mic an Iarla do ǯabail ann 7 moran do Clainn-Ricaird do ǯabail 7 do marbad ann fos.—Cagad mor d'eirǯi eter Ruaiďri, mac Cať ail 7 Ferǯal Mac Diarmata, gur'ťinoil Mac Diarmata Goill 7 Gaiďil Connačt uile 7 Cenel-Conaill 7 Clann-Muircertaiǯ, gur'cureď mac Cať ail i Clainn-Ferṁuiǯe. Ocus nir'ḟetsat Goill na Gaiďil ni do, gur'inntodur uile uaďa gan giall, gan eidere, gur'loisc siun 7 gur'mill 7 gur'airg urmor Maiǯi-Luirg d'a eisi.—In plaiď mor in galair coitcenn do bi ar fud Erenn a Muiǯ-Luirg in bliaďain sin, co tucaď ar mor daine innti. Mať a, mac Cať ail [U]i Ruairc, d'eg de.—Donnčaď riabač Mac Diarmata do gabail do Cormac boďor Mac Diarmata 7 a breiť do leis a n-Airteč 7 a marbaď i dunať aiť do lučt Airtiǯ[c].—Risderd hUa[1] Raiǯilliǯ, ri Breifne, d'eg in[d] bliaďain si[d].—Gillebert hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Tuaiťi-Rať a, do[c] marbaď[c]
A 73a do macaiḃ Briain [U]i Flannaga[i]n.— | Muircertač Riaganač Mag Aenǯusa do marbaď d'a braiťriḃ fein in [d] bliaďain si[d].—Donn[e] hUa Daimin, taiseč Tire-Cennfota, mortuus est.[e]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° -uii.°[b][-l.°] Ferǯal, mac Ual[ǯ]airc [U]i Ruairc, do marbaď do mac Cať ail cleiriǯ Mic Donnčaiď.—Brian Mac Diarmata, adbur riǯ Muiǯi-Luirg, do marbaď a

A.D. 1346. [2] eile, A. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] 72 d, f. m., t. b., A; om., B.
A.D. 1347. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1350, B.

[4] *Earl.*—Richard de Burgh, who died [1326], *supra*.

[5] *Or.*—Literally, *and*. Some were made prisoners and others slain.

[6] *Cathal.*—Son of Domnall O'Conor.

[7] *Plague.*—See the vivid account of Clyn (who himself fell a victim to the pestilence), A.D. 1348-9, and

Digitized by Google

there also, and many other persons that are not numbered. [1349]
—The grandson of the Earl[4] came into Connacht and a prey was seized by him, and Mac William and Mac Feorais overtook him and inflicted enormous defeat on him, and the grandson of the Earl was taken prisoner there, and many of the Clann-Ricaird were taken prisoners or[5] slain there likewise.—Great war arose between Ruaidhri, son of Cathal[6] and Fergal Mac Diarmata, whereupon Mac Diarmata assembled the Foreigners and Gaidhil of all Connacht and the Cenel-Conaill and Clann-Muircertaigh, so that the son of Cathal was forced into Clann-Fermhuighe. And the Foreigners or the Gaidhil could do nothing to him, whence they all turned away from him without pledge or hostage. And he burned and pillaged and harried the greater part of Magh-Luirg after them.—The great plague[7] of the general disease that was throughout Ireland [prevailed] in Magh-Luirg this year, so that geat destruction of people was inflicted therein. Matthew, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, died thereof.—Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Swarthy was taken prisoner by Cormac Diarmata the Deaf and brought with him to Airtech and killed secretly by the people of Airtech.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, king of [East] Breifni, died this year.—Gilbert Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Tuath-Ratha, was killed by the sons of Brian Ua Flannaga[i]n. Muircertach Riaganach Mag Aenghusa was killed by his own kinsmen this year.—Donn Ua Daimin, chief of Tir-Cennfota, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [20th of the moon], A.D. [1350]
1347[1][-50]. Ferghal son of Ual[gh]arc Ua Ruairc, was killed by the son of Cathal Mac Donnchaidh the Cleric.—Brian Mac Diarmata, one fit to be king of Magh-Luirg,

---

the notes in the Ir. Arch. Soc. edition (pp. 33, 65).

[1350] [1] *1347.*—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1350.

Digitized by Google

m-baile Rosa-Comain leisin espuc hUa[1] Finačta d'aen[2] určur soiǯde. Ocus in[3] t-é[4] ar ar'cuired in t-určur do cirrbad 7 do marbad ann, idon, Ruaidri in t-ṡeomra h[U]a[1] Donnčada.—Brian hUa[1] Briain do marbad a feall do mačaid Me[c] Ceo[ť]ač.—Aed, mac Aeda Breifniǯ hUi[c] Concobuir,[c] ri Connačt, do marbad la hAed hUa[1] Ruairc ar Muiǯ-Enǯaide. Aenǯus hUa[1] hEoǯusa, sai coitčenn, coimdes a cerdaib na filidačta, d'eg.—Aengus ruad[5] hUa[1] Dalaiǯ (idon,[d] mac Donnčada, mic Aengusa, mic Donnčada moir[d]), sai gan uiresbaid, mortuus est.—Ruaidri, mac Cať ail, mic Domnaill [U]i Concobuir, do marbad do macaib Ferǯail Mic Donnčaid.—Aed, mac Aṁlaim Meg Uidir, mortu[u]s est.

Kal. Ian. uii. f., [L.[a] i.,[a]] Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] xl.[o] uiii.[o b] [-L.[o] i.[o]] Pilib Mag Uidir (idon[c], taisec Muinntiri-Peódača[i]n[c]) mortuus est.—Enna hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taisec eile, mortuus est.— | Eoǯan Mac Suibne do marbad la Maǯnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Aed[d] O Ruairc do gabail ic tečt o Cruaič-Patraic do mac Pilbin Mic Uilliam 7 Fergal Mac Diarmata d'eirǯi trid 7 cagad coitcenn i Connačtaib 7 Maǯ-Luirg uile do lomargain trid[d].—Mať gamain Mac Con[-Sh]nama do marbad do clainn Donnčada Mic Con[-Sh]nama.—Fuagra[c] coitcenn O Uilliam hUa[1] Cellaiǯ ar damaib

B 71a

A.D. 1347. [1] O, A. [2] d'aon, B. [3] an, B. [4] t-i, B. [5] -ǯ, B. [c-c] om., A. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1348. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1351, B. [c-c] itl., t. h., A, B. [d-d] om., B. In B, Aed is written with dots underneath, showing the compiler omitted the entry designedly. [e] gairm—*invitation*, B.

[2] *With the bishop.*—The *A. L. C.* (1350) state that he was slain by mischance by the bishop's people.

[3] *Ua Finachta.*—Bishop of Elphin [1326], *supra*; 1354, *infra*.

[4] *To whom—home.*—Literally, on whom was placed the shot.

[5] *Brian.*—Grandson (son of Domnall) of Brian the Red, who was murdered by Thomas de Clare, [1277], *supra*.

Digitized by Google

was killed in the town of Ros-Comain, [whilst he was] with the bishop[2] Ua Finachta,[3] with one shot of an arrow. And the person to whom[4] [the discharge of] the shot was brought home[4] was mangled and killed therefor, namely, Ruaidhri Ua Donnchadha of the Chamber.—Brian[5] Ua Briain was killed in treachery by the sons of Mac Ceo[th]ach.—Aedh, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir the Brefnian, king of Connacht, was killed by Aedh Ua Ruairc on Magh-Enghaide.—Aenghus Ua hEoghusa, a general, expert proficient in the arts of poetry, died.—Aengus Ua Dalaigh the Red (namely, son of Donnchadh, son of Aengus, son of Donnchadh Mor), a sage[6] without defect, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Cathal, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, was killed by the sons of Ferghal Mac Donnchaidh. —Aedh, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died. [1350]

Kalends of Jan. on 7th feria, [1st of the moon], A.D. 1348[1][-51]. Philip Mag Uidhir (namely, chief of Muinter-Peodacha[i]n) died.—Enna Ua Flannagain, another chief,[2] died.—Eoghan Mac Suibhne was killed by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Aedh O'Ruairc was taken prisoner by the son of Philpin Mac William [de Burgh], in coming from Cruach-Patraic[3] and Fergal Mac Diarmata rose out on account of that, and there was general war in Connacht and Magh-Luirg was all laid bare through it.—Mathgamain Mac Con[Sh]nama was killed by the sons of Donnchadh Mac Con[Sh]nama.—A general invitation[4] [was issued] from William Ua Cellaigh to the learned of [1351]

---

[6] *Sage.*—The most eminent poet of Ireland, accor ling to the *A. L. C.*

[1351] [1] *1348.*—The ferial (7) proves that the true year is 1351.

[2] *Another chief.*—Of Fermanagh. O'Flanagan was lord of Tuath-ratha (Tooraah: bar. of Maghera-boy), which adjoined Muinter-Peodachain (bar. of Clanawley).

[3] *From Cruach-Patraic.*—See 1115, note 1, *supra.*

[4] *Invitation.*—See Mageoghegan's account, quoted in the *F. M.* iii. 600-1.

Digitized by Google

Erenn, 7 tangadur co m-buiðeč uaða.—Cristinus[f] hUa Leanna[i]n, ab Lesa-gabail, mortuus est . . Idus[d] Aprilis.[d f]

(Iohannes[g] Andree, excellentissimus doctor, qui[h] propria Sexti, Clementis, atque Nouellas, Hieronymi Laudes, Speculique iura peregit,[h] obiit hoc anno, die 7mo mensis Iulii, perdirae pestis fato, et sepultus est in ecclesia Sancti Dominici in ciuitate Bononiensi.[g])

[bis.] Kal. Ian. i. f., l. [x. ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° xl.° ix.° [b][-l.° ii.°] Aeð, mac Toirrdealbaiξ, do ξabail riξe Connačt[c] ar eigin tar Gallaiƀ 7 tar Ghaiðelaiƀ.—Nualaiť, ingen Mic Diarmata, d'eg.—Aeð[d] O Maelbrenainn 7 a ða mac do marbað d'Aeð, mac Fheiðlimið hUi Cončobuir.—Taðg, mac Secusa hUi Cellaiξ, d'eg[d].—Aeð hUa[1] Ruairc do marbað la Clainn-Muir-

[f-f] f. m., t. h., A; text, B. The numeral before Idus is illegible. [g-g] n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] Slightly altered from the second and third of the four hexameters forming the epitaph:

Primus qui Sextum Clementis, quique Nouellas,
Hieronymi laudes, Speculi quoque iura peregit.

A.D. 1349. [a] .x.° iii.°, A, B. [b] 1352, B. [c] om., B. [d-d] om., B.

(1348) [1] *John Andreae.*—A Florentine, doctor of Civil and Canon Law, and professor at Bologna. In a *Notice and Commendation* of him appended to the *Sixth*, it is said (inter alia): qui, contra consuetudinem hominum nostri temporis, quamvis uxoris esset vinculis alligatus, incredibile tamen studium literis impendit.

[2] *Sixth.*—A collection of Decretals issued by Boniface VIII., A.D. 1296, to supplement the Five Books (whence the title) promulgated by Gregory IX. in 1234. The work of Andreae here referred to is the *Mercuriales*, or Commentary on the (eighty-eight) legal Rules (*Regulae Juris*), which form the final Title (V. 13) of the *Sixth*.

[3] *Clement[ine].* — Constitutions made public by John XXII. about 1416, and so called as consisting mainly of the Decrees of Clement V. (1305–14). One of the items in the printed title is: *vna cum profundo apparatu domini Ioannis Andreae.* The quotation given Vol. I., p. 13, *supra*, belongs to a gloss of Andreae on the title, *De Magistris* (Clem. V. 1), the Decretal of Clement V. in the Council of Vienne, A.D. 1312, respecting the teaching of Hebrew, Arabic and

Digitized by Google

Ireland, and they came gratefully from him.—Christian Ua Leanna[i]n, abbot of Lis-gabhail, died on the . . Ides [13th] of April. [1351]

(John Andreae,[1] most excellent doctor, who explained the peculiar Rules of the *Sixth*,[2] the Laws of the *Clemen-t[ine]*,[3] and composed the *Novellae*,[4] the *Praises of* [*St.*] *Jerome*,[5] and explained the enactments of the *Speculum*,[6] died this year,[7] on the seventh day of the month of July, of the very dire pestilence, and was buried in the church of St. Dominic in the city of Bologna). (1348)

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [12th] of the moon, A.D. 1349[1][-52]. Aedh, son of Toirdelbach,[2] took the kingship of Connacht by force against the Foreigners and against the Gaidhil.—Nualaith, daughter of Mac Diarmata, died.—Aedh O'Mael-Brenainn and his two sons were slain by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuirr.—Tadhg son Jacques Ua Cellaigh, died.—Aedh Ua Ruairc was [1352 Bis.]

Chaldaic in the Curia, and in the Universities of Paris, Oxford, Bologna and Salamanca.

[4] *Novellae.*—Most of the summaries and glosses of the *Sixth* were written by Andreae. (His well known Tree of Consanguinity is inserted at the end of the Fourth Book. Two of the laudatory lines at foot run :

Ioanni celebres Andreae dentur honores ;
Arboreos fructus quo mediante legis.)

These he styled *Novellae*, in honour of his daughter, Novella, who sometimes, it is said, supplied her father's place in the lecture chair.

[5] *Praises of St. Jerome.*—One of the works of Andreae. In the prologue of the *Novellae* he calls St. Jerome *patrinus meus*.

[6] *Speculum.*—*The Speculum Juris* was edited with additions by Andreae. It was the work of Durandus (thence called *Speculator*), a canonist of Provence, who died at Rome in 1296. The *Rationale divinorum officiorum* of the same author is better known.

[7] *This year.*—The *Notice* agrees with the present obit as to the year, but omits the day of the month.

[1352] [1] *1349.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1352.

[2] *Toirdelbach.* — Turlough O'Conor.

cerṫaiǯ. — Aenǯus hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaḋ la Maǯnus hUa[1] n-Domnaill.—Tomas Mag Ragnaill mortuus est.—Commač Baile-in-duin la hAeḋ, mac
A 73b | Toirrḋelbaiǯ hUi Conč̆obuir 7 dit̆ bó 7 caerač ann.—Concobur, mac Muirǯisa Mic Donnč̆aiḋ, sai[d] coitč̆enn im ellač 7 im biaḋ[d], d'ég[1].—Dabug Dilmain, mac Uillíug Umaill, cenn ceit̆ern[2] 7[d] Dilmaineč Connač̆t[d], mortuus[e] est[e].—Daibit̆[f] hUa hEogain, aircinneč Innsicain for Loč-hErne, mortuus est 12 Kalendas Iuini.[f]

Kal. Ian. iii. f., l. xx[iii.], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°[a] [-l.° iii.°] Gormlait̆, ingen [U]i Domnaill, ben[1] [U]i Neill, quieuit[b] in [Christo][b].—Aeḋ, mac Ruaiḋri h[U]í Neill, d'eg.—Taḋg Mag Raǯnaill, ardtaiseč Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, macam̆[c] taiseč Erenn,[c] do marbaḋ do clainn t-Sheffraiǯ Meg Raǯnaill.

(Eoin[d] hUa Cairbri, comorba Tigernaiǯ i Cluain-Eois, d'heg in bliaḋain [si] Kalendis Februarii.[d])

Kal. Ian. iiii. f., l. [iiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° i.°[b] [-iiii.°] Brian hUa[1] Duḃda, ri Tire-Fiač̆rač, mortuus est.—Sitriug Mag Samraḋa[i]n d'eg.—Derḃorgaill, ingen[1] [U]i Concobuir, mortua est.—Taḋg Mac Senlaič[2] d'eg.[c]—Cat̆al, mac Neill [U]i Ruairc, d'eg[c].—Ruaiḋri hUa[1] Morḋa, ri Laiǯeis, do marbaḋ d'a brai-

A.D. 1349. [1] O, A. [2] ceitirne (sg. of the A reading), B. [c-c] om., A. [f-f] 73 a, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1350. [1] bean, A. [a] 1353, B. [b-b] d'heg, with 14 Aprilis overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1351. [1] O, A. [2] Seann—, A. [a] .uii., A, B. The first two ii were mistaken for u. [b] 1354, B. [c] mortuus est, B.

[3] *Slain.*—The *A. L. C.* add that great slaughter was inflicted on the gallowglasses of the Mac Sweeneys on the occasion.

[4] *Slain.* — A fuller account is given in the *F. M.* (1352).

[5] *Breaking down.* — *Commach* = *combach*, for which see the Stowe Missal, 64a (Tr. R. I. A., xxvii. 250).

[6] *Baile-in-duin.* — *Town of the moated fort* (Cf. O'Curry: *Man. and*

Digitized by Google

slain[3] by the Clann-Muircertaigh.—Aenghus Ua Domnaill was slain[4] by Maghnus Ua Domnaill.—Thomas Mag Ragnaill died.—The breaking down[5] of Baile-in-duin[6] [was effected] by Aedh, son of Toirdhelbach Ua Conchobuir and destruction of cows and sheep [was wrought] there.—Concobur, son of Maurice Mac Donnchaidh, general benefactor respecting cattle and food, died.—Dabug Dillon, son of Ulick of Umall, head of the kerns and of the Dillons of Connacht, died.—David Ua hEogain, herenagh of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 12th of the Kalends of June [May 21]. [1352]

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [23rd] of the moon, A.D. 1350[1][-3]. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Domnaill, wife of Ua Neill,[2] rested in Christ.—Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Neill, died.—Tadhg Mag Raghnall, arch-chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, the choicest of the chiefs of Ireland, was slain by the sons of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill. [1353]

(John[1] Ua Cairbri,[2] successor of [St.] Tigernach in Cluain-Eois, died this year on the Kalends [1st] of February).

Kalends of Jan. on 4th feria, [4th] of the moon, A.D. 1351[1][-4]. Brian Ua Dubhda, king of Tir-Fiachrach, died.—Sitric Mag Samradha[i]n died.—Cathal, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, died.—Ruaidhri Ua Mordha, king of Laighis, was killed by his own kinsmen and by the folk [1354]

Cust. s. v. Dun): Ballindoon, near Lough Arrow, bar. of Tirerrill, co. Sligo (O'D. iii. 602).

[1353] [1] *1350.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1353.

[2] *Ua Neill.*—Aedh, or Hugh, king of Ulster.

(1350) [1] *John, etc.*—The obit is given in the *Four Masters* at 1353, which most probably is the true date.

[2] *Ua Cairbri.*—The Domhnach Airgid (for an account of which reliquary see Petrie, Tr. R. I. A., xviii. 16 sq., O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 322 sq.) perpetuates his name in one of its two inscriptions: JOHANNES O KARBRI, COMORBANUS SANCTI TIGERNACII, PERMISIT [OPERIMENTUM FIERI].

[1354] [1] *1351.* — The ferial (4) proves that the true year is 1354.

Digitized by Google

t̆rib̆ fein 7 d'a luc̆t tiǯi.—Esruc Sil-Muireb̆aiǯ, idon, Maigistep Seoan hUa[1] Finec̆ta, d'ec[d].—Fergal Mág Eoc̆aga[i]n d'eg, idon,[e] taisec̆ Ceniuil-Fiac̆aiǯ[e].—Esruc Connac̆t, hUa[1] Lac̆tna[i]n, quieuit in[f] [Christo][f].—Sefraiǯ Mag Raǯnaill d'eg.—Sef[f]raiǯ hUa[1] Raiǯillaiǯ d'eg (nono[g] die mensis Marcii).—Mac Murc̆ab̆a do t̆arraing do Ghallaib̆ 7 cagab̆ mor eter Ghallaib 7 Gaib̆elaib̆ trid sin.—Aeb̆ Mag Samrab̆a[i]n d'eg d'a loitib̆, ar n-a ǯuin d'hUa[3] Phala[i]n.—Ferǯal[f] Mag Eoc̆aga[i]n, taisec̆ Cene[oi]l-Fiac̆aiǯ, d'ec[f].—Brian, mac Aeb̆a moir hUi Neill, d'éc, sai coitc̆enn.—Ruaib̆ri, mac Seoain Meg Mhat̆gamna, do marbab̆ illongport Meg Mat̆gamna.—Ab[b] Srut̆ra, mac[f] Cat̆ail, d'eg[f]: idon, Murc̆ab̆, mac Cat̆ail [U]i Ferǯail, d'eg.

(Pilib[h] Mag Uib̆ir, taiseac̆ Muintire-Feodac̆an, d'hec inNoin Fheab̆ra.[h])

B 71b Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xu.[a]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° ii.°[b] [-u.°] Muiris, mac Tomais (Iarla[c] De[s]-Muman[c]),
A 73c | Giustis na hErenn, d'eg.—Niall Mag Mat̆gamna do marbab̆ do clainn Seoain Meg Mhat̆gamna.—Domnall, mac Seaain hUi Fergail, taisec̆ Muinntire-hAngaile,

A.D. 1351. [3] d'O, A. [d] d'heg, mortuus est! B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1352. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1355, B. [c-c] r. m. (which is partly cut off), t. h., B; om., A.

---

[2] *Ua Finachta.* — Shortly before the demise of Clement VI. (Dec. 1352), a report reached Avignon that Rodulph, bishop of Down, was dead. That pope not having acted upon it, his successor, Innocent VI., nominated (Jan. 29, 1353) Gregory, priest and provost of Killala, and had him consecrated at the Curia. (Theiner, p. 302–3.) Though the rumour proved unfounded, Rodulph died soon after. The Chapter elected Richard, prior of the Benedictine House of Down, and he was confirmed by Innocent, Dec. 4, 1353 (*ib.* p. 305). Having received consecration, he was directed (Dec. 23) to proceed to the church (*ib.* p. 305–6). Though the collation had been reserved to the Pontiff, to impose a selection made before the vacancy arose would have

Digitized by Google

of his house.—The bishop of Sil-Muiredhaigh [Elphin], namely, Master John Ua Finachta,[2] died.—Fergal Mag Eochaga[i]n, namely, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—The bishop of Connacht,[3] Ua Lachtna[i]n, rested in Christ.—Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill died.—Geoffrey Ua Raighillaigh died (on the 9th day of the month of March).—Mac Murchadha was drawn [asunder] by the Foreigners and a great war [arose] between the Foreigners and Gaidhil through that.—Aedh Mag Samradha[i]n died of his injuries on being wounded by Ua Fala[i]n.—Fergal[4] Mag Eochaga[i]n, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, died.—Brian, son of Aedh Mor Ua Neill, a general sage, died.—Ruaidhri, son of John Mag Mathgamna, was killed in the fortress of Mag Mathgamna.—The abbot of Sruthair, the son of Cathal, died: that is, Murchadh, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail, died. [1354]

(Philip Mag Uidhir, chief of Muinter-Feodachan, died on the None [5th] of February).

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1352[1][-5]. Maurice[2] Fitz Thomas (Earl of Desmond), Justiciary of Ireland, died.—Niall Mag Mathgamma was slain by the sons of John Mag Mathgama.—Domnall, son of John Ua Fergail, chief of Muinter-Anghaile, died.— [1355]

---

appeared too arbitrary. Hence, doubtless, the silence of the second Bull respecting the existence of the first.

Gregory thus remained (evidently at the Papal Court) bishop of no church, until he was appointed to succeed John in the diocese of Elphin, Feb. 27, 1357 (*ib.* p. 310-1). Whence it may be inferred that the death of O'Finaghty took place towards the close of 1354.

[3] *Connacht.*—Perhaps the same as Richard O'Loughlain, bishop of Kilfenora (Ware, p. 624).

[4] *Fergal, etc.*—A repetition of the sixth entry.

(1351) [1]*Philip, etc.*—The first obit of [1351] *supra*+the day of the month.

[1355] [1]*1352*=1355 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Maurice.*—Grace states that he became Justiciary in 1355 (July 8, note, p. 145) and died soon after. One item in his encomium of Desmond is that he well chastised the Irish.

d'eg.—Concobur Mac Con[8]nama, espuc na Breifne o[d] Druimcliab co[e] Cenannus[1], d'ég[f].—Diarmait[g] O Mailmiadaiǯ, taisec Muinntire-Cerballa[i]n, do marbad do Muinntir-Birn 7 moran do Muinntir-Eolais ar aen ris[g].—Prioir na Trinoide, Mac Gall-Gaidil, mortuus[h] est[h].—Catal[g] O Cuind, taisec Muinntire-Gillga[i]n, do marbad 7 coicer d'a braitrib do clainn Aeda 7 do clainn t-Seoain[g].—Adug Mac Uidilin[2] do marbad d'Oirrteraib.—Cormac Mag Raǯnaill, taisec Muinntire-Eolu[i]s, do marbad do clainn Imair Meg Raiǯnaill 7 Conn, mac Tomaltaiǯ, do marbad ann.—Borgaill,[g] ingen [U]i Fherǯail, d'eg[g].

(A)

Donnčad O Domnaill do marbad (idon[i], le Donn Mac Murčada i longport Aeda ruaid[i]) ic tabairt ingine Meg Uidir ar eigin leis, idon, (Gormlait) ingen Aeda ruaid.

(B)

Donnčad hUa Domnaill do marbad ic tabairt inǯine Meg Uidir leis ar eigin, idon, ingen Aeda ruaid Meg Uidir (idon Gormlait). Ocus le Donn Mac Murčada do marbad e illongport Meg Uidir, 7 araile.

Tadg Mac Aédaga[i]n d'eg.

[Bis]. Kal. Ian. [u]i. f., l. x[x.ui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iii.°[a] [-ui.°] Mor, ingen [U]i Concobuir, ben [U]i Ferǯail, d'eg.—Ruaidri, mac Aeda [U]i Concobuir, d'éc.—

A.D. 1352. [1]-ntus, B. [2] Uib—, B. [d] a (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] usque ad (the Latin rendering) overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [f] quieuit in Christo, B. [g-g] om., B. [h-h] om., A. [i-] itl., t. h., (A) MS.

A.D. 1353. [a] 1356, B.

[3] *Breifni.*—That is, the diocese of Kilmore.

[4] *Mac Gall-Gaidhil.* — There is little likelihood that a native of Galloway (Vol. I., p. 365-6, *supra*) was a member of the Trinity Community, Lough Ce, at this time. Mac Gall-Gaidhil (*son of a Foreign-Gaidhel*), we may thus conclude, was a patronymic. The prior, in

Digitized by Google

Concobur Mac Con[Sh]nama, bishop of the Breifni[3] from Druim-cliabh to Cenannus, died.—Diarmait O'Mailmiadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, was slain by the Muinter-Birn, and many of the Muinter-Eolais [were slain] along with him.—The Prior of the Trinity, Mac Gall-Gaidhil,[4] died.—Cathal O'Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gilgain, and five of his kinsmen were slain by the sons of Aedh[5] and the sons of John[5].—Adug Mac Uidhilin was slain by the Oirthir.—Cormac Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eoluis, was slain by the sons of Imar Mag Raghnaill and Conn, son of Tomaltach [Mag Ragnaill], was slain there.—Borgaill, daughter of Ua Ferghail, died. [1355]

(A)

Donnchadh O'Domnaill was slain (namely, by Donn, Mac Murchadha, in the fortress of Aedh [Mag Uidhir] the Red) in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidher by force with him; that is, (Gormlaith) the daughter of Aedh the Red.

(B)

Donnchadh Ua Domnaill was slain in carrying the daughter of Mag Uidhir with him by force; that is, the daughter (namely, Gormlaith) of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red. And by Donn Mac Murchadha was he killed in the fortress of Mag Uidhir, and so on.

Tadhg Mac Aedhaga[i]n[6] died.

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [26th] of the moon, A.D. 1353[1][-6]. Mor, daughter of Ua Concobuir, wife of Ua Ferghail, died.—Ruaidhri, son of Aedh Ua Concobuir, [1356 Bis.]

all probability, descended from the Toibeard mentioned 1211, *supra*.

[5] *Aedh, John.*—From these the two branches of the O'Farrells derive their respective tribe-names, *Clann-Aedha* (Clann-Hugh) and *Clann-Seain* (Clann-Shane).

[6] *Mac Aedhagain.*—According to the obit in the *F. M.*, Mac Egan was a proficient in the Feinechas (inter-tribal law).

[1356] [1] *1353*=1356 of the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Muircertač, mac Seaain, mic Domnaill, mic Briain hUi Neill, do marbaď (quinto[b] Nonis Marcii[b]) do Philib Mag Uiďir.—Diarmait, mac Diarmata Meg Carrťaiǯ 7 a mac, Donnčaď, do marbaď do mac hUi Shuilleďa[i]n[1]. — Giustis[c] Aťa-cliať d'eg[c]. — Mac Fheórais do marbaď do Ghallaiď.—Toirrďelbač, mac Aeďa hUi Cončobuir, do marbaď la Clainn-Donnčaiď.—Aeď, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ hUi Concobuir, ri Connačt, do marbaď do macaiď hUi Cheallaiǯ tre ed.—Dubǯall[c] Mac Suibne do marbaď la Domnall O Concobuir[c].—Donnčaď Mac Conmara do marbaď la Sil-mBriain.—Domnall, mac Aeď Breifníǯ, mortuus est.—Nicol Mac Caťusaiǯ, espuc Oirgiall, mortuus est (isin[d] Foǯmar[d]) 7 Brian Mac Caťmail do ťoǯa[ď] i[e] n-a inaď.—Solam̃ hUa[2] Mella[i]n, maer Cluig in Uďačt[a], feičem̃ coitčenn, quieuit in [Christo].—Donnčaď[c] Proistec do marbaď do ďis d'a muinntir fein.—Gearoidin Tribel do ťarraing do Saxanaiď ar faiťči Aťa-cliať[c].—Feiďlim[f], mac Aeďa, mic Domnaill hUi Domnaill, ri Tiri-Conaill, do marbaď le mac a derbraťar fein, idon, Seaan, mac Concobuir, mic Aeďa, mic Domnaill [hUi Domnaill], i cosnum rigi frisf.—Murčaď, mac Briain
A 73d hUi | Neill, d'eg.—Brian[f], mac Maǯnusa, mortuus est sexto Idus Aprilis[f].

A.D. 1353. [1]Shuilduďan, A. [2]O, A. [b-b] itl., t. h., A. B; quarto, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A, B. Espoc Cloćair—*bishop of Clochar*—is placed on r. m., t. h., B. *In Autumno* (the Latin equivalent), overhead, n. t. (Latin) h., B. [e] om. (by aphaeresis), A. [f-f] om., A

---

[2] *Justiciary.*—Thomas de Rokeby. He became justiciary for the second time in 1356 and died the same year in Kilkea castle (co. Kildare), Grace.

[3] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Donough, in revenge for the abduction of whose wife Aedh (Hugh) O'Conor was slain, *A. L. C.*

[4] *Sil-Briain.*—*Seed of Brian* (Boruma): the O'Briens of Thomond.

[5] *Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[6] *Oirgialla* (Oriel). — Clogher diocese. Mac Casey succeeded on

Digitized by Google

died.—Muircertach, son of John, son of Domnall, son of Brian Ua Neill, was slain (on the 5th of the Nones [3rd] of March) by Philip Mag Uidhir.—Diarmait, son of Diarmait Mag Carthaigh and his son, Donnchadh, were slain by the son of Ua Suillebha[i]n.—The Justiciary[2] of Ath-cliath died.—Mac Feorais was slain by the Foreigners. —Toirdhelbach, son of Aedh Ua Conchbuir, was slain by the Clann-Donnchaidh.—Aedh, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, king of Connacht, was slain by the sons of Ua Cellaigh[3] through jealousy.—Dubghall Mac Suibne was slain by Domnall O'Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mac Conmara was slain by the Sil-Briain.[4]—Domnall, son of Aedh[5] the Brefnian, died.—Nicholas Mac Cathusaigh, bishop of Oirgialla,[6] died (in the Harvest), and Brian Mac Cathmail was chosen in his stead.—Solomon Ua Mella[i]n, keeper of the Bell of the Testament,[7] general protector,[8] rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Proistech was slain by two of his own people.—Gerodin Tyrrell was drawn [asunder] by the Saxons on the green of Ath-cliath.—Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh, son of Domnall Ua Domnaill, king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by the son of his own brother, namely, John, son of Concobur, son of Aedh, son of Domnall,[9] in contesting the kingship with him.—Murchadh, son of Brian Ua Neill, died.—Brian, son of Maghnus,[10] died on the 6th of the Ides [8th] of April. [1356]

---

the death of O'Banan, [1319], *supra*. Nicholaus Clokerensis was one of the bishops present in the church of Armagh, when the Bull of John XXII. against Louis of Bavaria was published by the primate, Stephen (Segrave), June 25, 1325. (Theiner, p. 230).

[7] *Bell of the Testament.*—See 552 (-3), *supra*; O'Donovan, *F. M.* iii. 609; Reeves, *Columba*, 323-6. A bequest of a bell by St. Patrick is not mentioned in the Tripartite Life, or the Book of Armagh.

[8] *Protector.*—Of poets and learned men.

[9] *Domnall.*—O'Donnell]

[10] *Maghnus.*—Maguire. Perhaps the reading is Mac Maghnusa (Maguire).

Digitized by Google

Kal Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [uii.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iiii.° [c][-uii.°]. Maǯnus (mac[d] Eačaďa[d]) Mag Mhať-gamna, ri Oirǯiall, d'eg (isin[d] Errač[d]).—Ločlainn[e], mac Muircertaiǯ hUi Concobuir, d'eg[e].—Seaan, mac Briain hUi Raiǯillaiǯ, do marbaď do Ghallaiď.—Mať[e], mac Tomais hUi Ruairc, cenn gaiscid na Breifne d'eg[e].—Niall hUa[1] Fairceallaiǯ do marbaď d'en určur soiǯde le Cenel-Luačain. Ocus da maired, ro bo comarba ar nam̃arač.—Fergal hUa[1] Duiďgenna[i]n, ollam na Breifne[f] [re dan], d'eg.

O[e] Duiďgenna[i[n, tren a tres,
A bronnaď nočo breigmes;
Calma re conaď a cnes,
Aďďa ollam̃ is éiges.

Fergal, fer dana nar'ďaer,
Senčaiď muirneč is mac caem;
Cač soluď reťur 'n-a ťeč,
Ollam̃ ur is oircinneč[e].

Siť[e] coitcenn eter da Cať[e]al, idon, Cať[e]al, mac Cať[e]ail 7 Cať[e]al, mac Aeďa Breifníǯ[e].—Donnsleiďe Mac Cerbaill, saer maiǯister na senma, d'éc, in[e] t-aen duine rob' ferr re [a] ealaďain fein i n-Erinn[e].—Brian, mac Gilla-Crist [U]i Ruairc, d'eg[g].—Maǯnus buide Mag Samraaďa[i]n do marbaď a Rút Mic Uiďilin le hAeď
B 71c hUa[1] Néill.— | Clemint hUa[1] Duibgenna[i]n (idon,[h] sagart na Sinnač[h]), bicair Cille-Ronain, quieuit in [Christo].—Mail-Sečlainn Mac Domnaill, taiseč Clainni-Ceallaiǯ, d'ég.

A.D. 1354. [1] O, A. [a] .ii., A, B. [b] .xx.i, A, B. [c] 1357, B. [d-d] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [e-e] om., B. [f] After this word a space = 6 letters is left blank, A. The context suggests the bracketted words. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., A, B.

[1357] [1] *1354*=1357 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Eachaidh.*—Mac Mahon, king of Oriel, who died [1273], *supra.*

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [7th] of the moon, A.D. 1354[1][-7]. Maghnus (son of Eachaidh[2]) Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirghialla, died (in the Spring).—Lochlainn, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—John, son of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, was slain by the Foreigners.—Matthew, son of Thomas Ua Ruairc, head[3] of the prowess of the Breifni, died.—Niall Ua Fairceallaigh was killed by one shot of an arrow by the Cenel-Luachain. And had he lived, he would have been Superior[4] on the morrow.—Fergal Ua Duibhgenna[i]n, ollam of the Breifni, died: [1357]

O'Duibhgennain,[5] strong his prowess,
To grant [this] is not a false decision;
Excellent
Abode of ollams and of learned.

Fergal [was] a poet that was not bitter,
A historian impartial and a bounteous person,
Every comfort is supplied in his house,
A perfect ollam and herenagh.

General peace [was made] between the two Cathals: namely, Cathal, son of Cathal[6] and Cathal, son of Aedh[6] the Brefnian.—Donnsleibhe Mac Cerbaill, noble master of melody, the person that was best in his own art in Ireland, died.—Brian, son of Cilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, died.—Maghnus Mag Samradha[i]n the Tawny was killed in the Route of Mac Uidhilin by Aedh Ua Neill.—Clement Ua Duibgenna[i]n (namely, the priest of the Foxes[7]), vicar of Cell-Ronain, rested in Christ.—Mail-Sechlainn Mac Domnaill, chief of Clann-Cellaigh, died.

---

[3] *Head, etc.*—"Chief man for hardiness and vallour of his hands of the Bre[f]nie," Mageoghegan (1357).

[4] *Superior.*—Namely, abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan.

[5] *Ua Duibhgennain, etc.*—The metre is Debide.

[6] *Cathal, Aedh.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Priest of the Foxes.*—"It is not easy to determine why he was so called, as he does not appear to

Kal. Ian. ii. f., l. [x.ui]ii., Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° u.°[a][-uiii.°] Domnall hUa[1] hEgra, ri Luigne, d'eg im[b] Chaisc[b]. — Magnus Mag Uidir (idon, mac Aeda ruaid[c]) do marbad (12[d] Kalendas Mai[d]), do Claínn-Catmail.—Concobur hUa[1] hAinlide, taiseč Ceniuil-Dobta, d'éc.—Maidm mor do tabairt d'Aed hUa[1] Neill ar Oirgiallaib [7] ar Feraib-Manač.—Aed Mac Caba do marbad ann 7 mac in esbuic [U]i Dubda 7 daine imda aili[2].—Maidm mor do tabairt do[3] hUa[3] Morda ar Ghallaib Atta-cliat 7 da ficit déc do marbad dib.—Cit mór do tect isin Samrad sin a Cairbri 7 nír' lug-u na[4] fiaduball anabaid gač aen[5] mell dib.—Brian Mac Catmail, espuc Oirgiall, quieuit in Christo[e].—Seinícin Mac Uidilin, adbur Constabla Coicid Ulad, d'ec.—Mac[b] Aindriu Mic Fheorais d'ec[b].—Toirrdel-bač[f], mac Aeda na Fidbaidi hUi Neill, occisus est quinto Kalendas Iuini[f].

(Crecsluaiged[g] mor do denum do hUa Neill (idon[h], d'Aod mor, mac Toirdelbaig. .[h]) i Tir-Conaill, d'ar'-comairmed sect cata deg do bočrud, a n-fegmus caerač 7 gabar 7 muc 7 tri ficit groid do groidib. Ocus a m-braigdi a n-diaig na creac, [A.D.] 1355.[g])

A.D. 1355. [1] O, A. [2] eile, A. [3,3] d'O, A. [4] ina, B. [5] ein, B. [a] 1358, B. [b-b] om., B. [c-c] itl., n. t. h., A; itl., t. h., B. [d-d] itl., n. t. h., A; om., B. [e] om., B. [f-f] n. t. h., A. For Iuini, B reads Ianuarii. [g-g] 74 a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B. [h-h] Placed overhead; portion being cut away in trimming the edge, (A) MS.

---

have had any connexion with the Sinnachs, or Foxes, chiefs of Teffia, in Westmeath" (O'D. iii. 611).

[1358] [1] *1355*=1358 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Bishop Ua Dubda.*—William of Killala. By a rare exception, the patronymic is given in the Bull of his appointment. After the death of O'Lahiff ([1343], *supra*), one portion of the Chapter chose James Birmingham, canon and priest; the other, William O'Dowda, canon and acolyte. The former assented to his election; the latter, holding himself indifferent and reasonably anticipating, what the event verified, that James would get himself consecrated by Malachy (Mac

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [18th] of the moon, A.D. 1355[1][-8]. Domnall Ua hEghra, king of Luighni, died about Easter.—Maghnus Mag Uidhir (namely, son of Aedh the Red) was killed (on the 12th of the Kalends of May [April 20]) by the Clann-Cathmhail.—Concobur Ua hAinlidhe, chief of Cenel-Dobtha died.—Great defeat was inflicted by Aedh Ua Neill on the Oirgialla and on the Fir-Manach. Aedh Mac Caba was killed therein, and the son of the bishop Ua Dubda[2] and many other persons [were slain therein].—Great defeat was inflicted by Ua Mordha on the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, and twelve score were slain of them.—A great shower came in that Summer in Cairbre and not less[3] than a very ripe [full-grown] apple was every stone of them.—Brian Mac Cathmail,[4] bishop of Oirgialla, rested in Christ.—Jenkin Mac Uidhilin, one fit to be Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, died.—The son of Andrew Mac Feorais [Birmingham] died. — Toirdelbach, son of Aedh Ua Neill of the Wood, was slain on the 5th of the Kalends of June [May 28]. [1358]

(A great[1] foray-hosting was made by Ua Neill (namely, by Aodh Mor, son of Toirdelbach) into Tir-Conaill, whereby were reckoned [to be driven off] seventeen herds of cattle chattel, besides sheep and goats and swine and three score choice steeds of their steeds. And their hostages [came] in the rear of the preys, A.D. 1355). (1355)

Hugh), the metropolitan of Tuam, referred the matter to the Curia.

During the proceedings that ensued, bishop Birmingham died in attendance, and O'Dowda, himself likewise present and promoted to the diaconate in the interim, was appointed to the see by Clement VI., June 26, 1346. (Theiner, p. 285.) He died in 1350 (*A. L. C.*)

[3] *Not less, etc.*—"Every stone thereof was not less than a crabb," Mageoghegan (1358).

[4] *Mac Cathmail.*—He succeeded Mac Casey as bishop of Clogher, [1356] note 6, *supra*.

(1355) [1] *A great, etc.*—Not given in the *A. L. C.*, Mageoghegan, or the *Four Masters*.

Digitized by Google

A 71a Kal. Ian. [iii.[a]] f., l. [xxix.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° iii.°[c] [ix.°]. Cormac Mac Carthaig, ri Der-Muman, d'ec[d].—Domnall, mac Taidhg [U]i Mathghamhna, mortuus est.—Aedh, mac Concobuir Mic Aedhagha[i]n, adbur fuadh[1] fe breithemhnus, d'éc.—Maidm mor (Maidm[e] Ath-seanaigh[e]) do thabairt do Chathal óg, mac Cathail [U]i Concobair, fa Ath-senaigh ar Conallchaibh (idon[f], ar Seaan, mac Concobair hUi Domnaill 7[f]) Seaan hUa[2] Dochartaigh, tairech Arda-Mídhair 7 Eoghan Connachtach 7 Toirrdelbach Mac Suibhne do ghabail le mac [U]i Con[c]obuir. Matha Mag Samradha[i]n, adbur tairigh Tellcha-Eathach, do lot in la rin 7 a ég 'g a tigh fein. Rigi Tire-Conaill do ghabail do mac [U]i Concobuir.—Domnchadh Mag Uidhir do marbadh le mac Duind[3] (idon[g], Aedgal og[g]), mic Flaithbertaigh Meg Uidhir (7[h] la hArt, mac Flaithbertaigh[h]).—Magnus[i] Meblach hUa Domnaill do gabail Tire-Conaill in[4] bliadhain ri 7 gan gairm righ fair[i].—Cathal[k] bodhur, mac Cathail [U]i Ruairc, do marbadh ar a cagadh cetna. Ocus [e fein 7] Mael-Sechlainn hUa[2] Gairmleghaidh[5] [do] comthuitim fe ceile.—Muircertach, mac Tomair [U]i Fhloind, adbur righ hUa[2]-Tuirtri, do marbadh a fell d'Aedh, mac Briain, mic Aedha buidhe [U]i Neill.—Murchadh óg Mac Mathghamna, adbur righ Corco-Baiscinn, do marbadh le Sil-mB[r]iain.—Brian Mac Donnchaid,
B 71d adbur righ hUa[2]-nOilella, | do marbadh do Mac Senchadh d'oirecht [U]i Gadhra[1]. — Haenri,[m] mac Uilliug, mic Ricaird, d'eg.[m]

A.D. 1356. [1]-ġ, A. [2] O, A. [3] n-Duinn, A. [4] an, B. [5]-leadhaigh (metathesis of ġ and ḋ), B. [a] .iii., A, B. [b] xiii., A, B. [c] 1359, B. [d] After this word, Aedh (the first word of the third entry) was placed, but deleted afterwards, B. [e-e] l. m. t. h., A, B. Some of the letters are cut away in B. [f-f] itl., t. h., A. In B, the text is: fa Ath-seanaigh, idon, ar Sheaan, mac Concobuir hUi Domnaill 7 ar Conallaibh. Seaan, . . *Close to Ath-seanaigh, that is, on John, son of Concobur Ua Domnaill and on the Conailli. John,* etc. [g-g] itl., t. h., A; in text, after Meg Uidhir, B. [h-h] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [i-i] l. m., t. h., A; text, B. [j] om., B. [k] The order in B is: Cathal-Donnchadh-Magnus. [l] idon, in bliadhain ri—*namely, this year*—added, B. [m-m] om., B.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on [3rd] feria, [29th] of the moon, A.D. 1356[1][-9]. Cormac Mag Carthaigh, king of Desmond, died.—Domnall, son of Tadhg Ua Mathgamna, died.—Aedh son of Concobur Mac Aedhaga[i]n, who was[2] to be chief professor of jurisprudence, died. A great defeat (the defeat of Ath-seanaigh) was inflicted by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobhuir, near Ath-senaigh on the Conailli: (namely, on John, son of Concobar Ua Domnaill and) John Ua Dochartaigh, chief of Ard-Midhair and Eogan[3] the Connacian and Toirdelbach Mac Suibhne were taken prisoners by the son of Ua Concobuir. Matthew Mag Samradha[i]n, who was to be chief of Tellach-Eachach, was [mortally] injured that day and died at his own house. The kingship[4] of Tir-Connaill was taken by the son of Ua Concobuir.—Donnchadh Mag Uidhir was killed by the son of Donn (namely, Ardgal junior), son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir (and by Art, son of Flaithbertach).—Maghnus Ua Domnaill the Guileful took the kingship of Tir-Conaill this year, but without the title of king [being bestowed] upon him.—Cathal the Deaf, son of Cathal Ua Ruairc, was slain in the same war. And[5] he and Mail-Shechlainn Ua Gairmleghaidh fell by one another.—Muircertach, son of Thomas Ua Floinn, who was to be king of Ui-Tuirtri, was slain in treachery by Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny.—Murchadh Mac Mathgamna junior, who was to be king of Corco-Baiscinn, was killed by the Sil-Briain.—Brian Mac Donnchaidh, who was to be king of Ui-Oillella, was killed by Mac Sencha of the sept[6] of O'Gadhra.—Henry, son of Ulick, son of Richard [de Burgh], died. [1359]

[1359] [1] *1356* = 1359 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Who was, etc.*—Literally, *material of a chief professor.* For the *suadh*, see O'Curry, *Man. and Cust.* iii. 510.

[3] *Eogan.*—Mac Sweeney. He was called the Connacian from having been fostered in Connaught.

[4] *The kingship—Ua Concobuir.*—"The Four Masters, who had the Annals of Ulster before them, have suppressed this passage, thinking that it would derogate from the glory of the O'Donnells!" (O'D. iii. 616).

[5] *And.*—Supply: his death took place thus:

[6] *Sept.* — *Oirecht*: whence the

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] f., l. [x.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uii.°[c][-lx.°] Maelruanaiǯ,[1] mac Gille muinelaiǯh [U]i Baiǯill, d'éc.—Sar Roibert Sabaiſ d'eg.—Amlaim,[d] mac Seffraiǯ Meg Raǯnaill, do marbad[d].—Loiſcti[2] mora iſin[3] aimſir cetna, idon, baile Roſa-Comain 7 Daimíniſ 7 Sligeč 7 Mainiſtir Leſa-gabail 7 Fiǯnač 7 Druím-liaſ.—Seaan, mac Gilla-Criſt [U]i Ruairc, do marbad la hAed Mac Dorčaid.—Diarmait O hAinlide, d'éc.—Primaiť[4] Arda-Mača, fer-inait[d] Patraig[d], quieuit in [Chriſto].—Ferǯal,[d] mac Seffraiǯ Meg Raǯnaill; Caťal, mac in caič, do marbad.—Seaan, mac Simug Mic Uidilin, do marbad[d].—Naemug hUa[5] Duibgenna[i]n d'eg.—Diarmait,[d] mac Donnčada riabaiǯ Mic Diarmata, do marbad le Caťal og, mac Caťail [U]i Concobuir[d].—Ingen Toirrdelbaiǯ [U]i Concobuir, ben Ferǯail [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, do marbad d'eſgur.—Mac riǯ Saxan do ťečt i[6] n-Erinn.—Gilla-na-naem O Connmaid, ollam Tuad-Muman, idon[e], re timpanačt,[e] d'ég.—Maťgamain Gallta Mag Uidir, idon,[d] mac . . .[df] mortuuſ eſt ſeptimo[d] Kalendaſ Aprilis[d].

A 74b Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., l. [xx.i.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.° uiii.°[c][-lx.° i.°] Beinidečt[d] O Moča[i]n, oircinneč Cille-

A.D. 1357. [1] Maol-d, B. [2] -ſce, A. [3] 'ſan, B. [4] —mfait, B. [5] O, A. [6] a, A.— [a] .ui., A, B. [b] .xuii., A, B. [c] 1360, B. [d-d] om., B. [e-e] l. m., t. h., A; text, with idon—*namely*—om., B. [f] A blank= space for 14 letters left by scribe, A; no lacuna in B.

A.D. 1358. [a] .uii., A, B. [b] .u., A, B. [c] 1361. B. [d] The order of this and the following entry is reversed in B.

Hiberno-Latin, *de Iraghto suo* (of their sept), in the Patent Roll of 32 Ed. III. (Grace, p. 148, note n.)

[1360][1] *1357* = 1360 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Savage.*—Grace gives his obit and eulogium at 1360. He was buried in the Dominican House of Coleraine. The textual A.D. is thus three years in advance.

[3] *Slain.*—O'Donovan, by an oversight, has "died" (iii. 617).

[4] *Happened.*—Accidentally.

[5] *Primate.*—Richard Fitz Ralph. On the death of David Mageraghty in [1346], *supra*, being then dean of Lichfield, he was unanimously nominated by the Chapter of Armagh and appointed by Clement VI., July 31, 1346. (Theiner, p. 286). He died in the Curia (at Avignon), Dec. 16, 1360. For a summary of his energetic life and

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria [10th] of the moon, A.D. [1360 Bis.]
1357[1][-60]. Maelruanaigh, son of the [Wry-]necked Gillie Ua Baighill, died.—Sir Robert Savage[2] died.—Amlaim, son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill, was slain.[3]—Great burnings [happened[4]] at the same time, namely, [those of] the town of Ros-Comain and Daim-inis and Sligech and the Monastery of Lis-gabail and Fighnach and Druim-lias.—John, son of Gilla-Crist Ua Ruairc, was slain by Aedh Mac Dorchaidh. — Diarmait O'hAinlidhe died.—The Primate[5] of Ard-Macha, vicar of [St.] Patrick, rested in Christ.—Ferghal[6] son of Geoffrey Mag Raghnaill; Cathal, son of the Blind [Mag Raghnaill], were slain.—John, son of Simug Mac Uidhilin, was killed.—Naemug Ua Duibgenne[i]n died. — Diarmait, son of Donnchadh Mac Diarmata the Grey, was killed by Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—The daughter of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, wife of Ferghal Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by a fall.—The son[7] of the king of the Saxons came into Ireland.—Gilla-na-naem O'Conmaidh, ollam of Thomond, namely, in timpan[8]-playing, died.—Mathgamain Mag Uidhir the Foreigner, namely, son . . , died on the 7th of the Kalends of April [March 26].

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [21st] of the moon, A.D. [1361]
1358[1][-61]. Benedict O'Mocha[i]n, herenagh of Cell-

---

memorable controversy with the Mendicant Orders, see Bellesheim: *Geschichte der Kathol. Kirche in Irland*, I. 520 sq.

[6] *Ferghal.*—The *A. L. C.* state he died a natural death. This, in all probability, is correct. Had he been slain, his name would have been included with that of his brother in the third obit of this year.

[7] *Son.*—Lionel, duke of Clarence, third son of Edward III. According to Grace, he landed, Sept. 15, 1361, with his wife, Elizabeth (only child of William de Burgh, who was slain [1333], *supra*).

[8] *Timpan.*—See 1177, note 7, *supra*.

[1361] [1] *1358*=1361 of the *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Ať̆rač̆t, in Christo quieuit[e].—Art Mac Murč̆ad̆a, ri
A 74b Laiǯen | 7 Domnall riabač̆, ad̆bur riǯ Laiǯen, a n-
gabail a fell do mac rig Saxan 'n-a ť̆iǯ fein 7 a[f] tesdail
aige[f].—Cormac ballač̆ hUa[1] Mail[-Sh]ečlainn, rí Mid̆e,
d'ég.—Donnč̆ad̆ hUa[1] Ločlainn, rí Corcumruad̆[2], d'eg.—
Nicol[g] O Fínač̆ta d'éc.—Tomaltač̆ Mac Neill do
marbad̆[g].—Sar Remunn a Búrc d'eg.—Dubóg, ingen
Aed̆a Meg Uid̆ir, ben Con-Chonnač̆t, mic Pilib Meg
Mhať̆gamna, d'eg in[g] bliad̆ain si[g].—Cluiče in riǯ do
beiť̆ co tiuǯ isin[h] bliad̆ain sin[h] i[3] n-Erinn. Risderd
Sab̆ais d'ec d̆é.—Cať̆al 7 Muircertač̆, da mac Aed̆a,
mic Eogain, d'éc.—Remunn, mac Burcaid̆ in Muine,
d'éc.—Uaiter Sdondun d'eg.—Gilliberť,[g] mac Mailír,
d'eg.[g]—Tomas Mag Tigerna[i]n, taiseč̆ Tellaiǯ-Dun-
č̆ad̆a, d'eg.—Tuatal hUa[3] Maille d'eg.

(Oengus[i] hUa Cairpri mortuus est Nonis Marcii.[i])

Kal. Ian. [ui]i. f., l. [ii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° l.°
ix.°[b] [-lx.° ii.°] Eogan fínn hUa[1] Conč̆obuir, mac riǯ
Connač̆t [d'heg].—Tomaltač̆ hUa[1] Birn d'ec.—Eogan
hUa[1] Maille 7 Diarmait, a mac, d'ec.—Maelruanaiǯ
O Dubda d'eg.—Ingen hUi Maille, ben Domnaill [U]i
Dub̆da [d'ec].—Domnall, mac Ruaid̆ri [U]i Chellaiǯ,

A.D. 1358. [1] O, A. [2] —aġ, A. [3] a, B. [e] om. A. [f-f] a n-eg isin laim sin—*they died* (lit.: *their death* [*took place*]) *in that captivity*, B, [g-g] om., B. [h-h] Placed after n-Erinn (with si—*this*, for sin—*that*), B. [i-i] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1359. [1] O, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b] 1362, B.

---

[2] *Cell-Athracht*[*a*]. — *Church of* [*St.*] *Athracht*: founded by St. Patrick for the patron saint (*Tripartite Life*, Part II.), who received the veil from his hand (*ib.* and the Book of Armagh, fol. 13a). It is now called Killaraght, "a parish in the bar. of Coolavin, in the south of co. Sligo, where the memory of this virgin is still held in great veneration" (O'D. iii. 619).

[3] *Domnall.* — Mac Murchadha (Mac Murrough). "Being sinisterly taken by the king of England's son in his house, died prisoners with him," Mageoghegan (1361).

[4] *King's Game.*—An epidemic, the

Digitized by Google

Athracht[a][2], rested in Christ.—Art Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster and Domnall[3] the Swarthy, who was to be king of Leinster, were captured in treachery by the son of the king of the Saxons in his own house, and they perished with him.—Cormac Ua Mail[-Sh]echlainn the Freckled, king of Meath, died.—Donnchadh Ua Lochlainn, king of Corcumruadh, died.—Nicholas O'Finachta died.—Tomaltach Mac Neill was killed.—Sir Redmond de Burgh died.—Dubog, daughter of Aedh Mag Uidhir, wife of Cu-Connacht, son of Philip Mag Mathgamna, died this year.—The King's Game[4] was rife[5] in this year in Ireland. Richard Savage died thereof.—Cathal and Muircertach, two sons of Aedh, son of Eogan,[6] died.—Redmond, son of de Burgh of the Muine, died.—Walter Stanton died.—Gilbert, son of Meyler,[7] died.—Thomas Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died.—Tuathal Ua Maille died. [1361]

(Oengus[1] Ua Cairpri died on the Nones [7th] of March.) (1358)

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [2nd] of the moon, A.D. 1359[1][-62]. Eogan Ua Conchobuir the Fair, son of the king of Connacht, died.—Tomaltach Ua Birn died.—Eogan Ua Maille and his son died.—Maelruanaigh O'Dubda died.[2]—The daughter of Ua Maille, wife of Domnall Ua Dubhda, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri [1362]

---

nature of which is unknown. The native name apparently arose from the common belief that, like the king's evil, the disease was curable by royal touch.

[5] *Rife.*—Literally, *thickly.*

[6] *Eogan.*—O'Conor.

[7] *Meyler.*—Probably, as the editor of the *A. L. C.* suggests (ii. 22), Meyler Mac Goisdelbh, or Mac Costelloe, in which family Gilbert and Meyler were names frequently employed.

(1358) [1] *Oengus, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

[1362] [1] *1359*=1362 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Died.*—His wife, the daughter of Mac Donough, died this year likewise, *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

d'eg.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, tairech Tellaigh-Eathach, d'eg.—Aengus[c] Mac-in-Oglaich, oircinnech Cille-oiridh, quieuit in [Christo][c].—Cathal óg, mac Cathail [U]i Concobuir, in[e] trer la iar Samain[e] d'ég.—Murchadh[c] Manach Mac Taidhg quieuit in [Christo].—Bricair Imtha, idon, O Ferghusa, d'eg[c].—Diarmait, mac Seadain, tairech Muinntiri-hAngaile, d'éc.—Cairbri hUa[1] Cuind, tairech Muinntiri-Gillga[i]n, d'eg.—Tadhg, mac Concobuir U[i]
B 72a Briain, do marbadh do Clainn-Cuilen.— | Pilib[d], mac Roulb moir Meg Mathgamna, ri Oirghiall, d'heg[d].

Kal. Ian. [i.[a]] f., l. [x.iii.,[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.°[-iii.°] Muircertach ruadh, mac Domnaill Irrair, do marbadh le mac Maghnusa.—Magnus Eoganach hUa[1] Domnaill d'ec.—Aedh (ruadh[d]) Mag Uidhir, ri Fermanach, d'eg in[e] bliadhain si[e].—Maghnus, mac Aedha [U]i Domnaill, adbur righ Cene[oi]l-Conaill, do marbadh le Maghnus, mac Cathail [U]i Choncobuir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, tairech Muinntiri-Cinaedha, do[f] lot 7 do ghabail[f] le Cathal, mac Aedha Breifnigh h[U]i[e] Concobuir[e] 7[g] a éc isin laim sin[g].—Caitherina, inghen [U]i Pheirgail,
A 74c | ben [U]i Raighillaigh, d'ec.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh do marbadh la Lucht Muigi-Luirg.—Gaedh mor isin bliadhain sin[h] dobrir tighi 7 tempaill, dobaith longa 7 airtraighi imda.

A.D. 1359. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] r. m., t. h., A; text, B.

A.D. 1360. [1] O, A. [a] .ii., A, B. [b] .xx.uii., A, B. [c] 1363, B. [d] itl., n. t. h., A; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] do marbadh—*was killed*, B. [g-g] om., B. [h] om., B.

---

[3] *Mac-in-oglaich.—Son of the young warrior.*—From two other entries in the *Four Masters* [1333, 1416], it may be concluded that the herenachy of Cell-oiridh (Killerry, bar. Tirerrill, co. Sligo) was hereditary in the family of Mac-in-Ogley.

[4] *Died.*—In Sligo, of the plague (doubtless that mentioned under the previous year), *A. L. C.*

Digitized by Google

Ua Cellaigh, died.—Niall Mag Samradha[i]n, chief of Tellach-Eathach, died.—Aengus Mac-in-oglaich,[3] herenagh of Cell-oiridh, rested in Christ.—Cathal junior, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir, died[4] the third day after November-Day.—Murchadh Mac Taidhg, the monk, rested in Christ.—The Vicar of Imaidh,[5] namely, O'Ferghusa, died.—Diarmait, son of John,[6] chief of the Muinter-hAnghaile, died.—Cormac Ua Cuinn, chief of Muinter-Gillga[i]n, died.—Tadhg, son of Concobur[7] Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Cuilen.—Philip, son of Ralph Mor Mag Mathgamna, king of Oirgialla, died. [1362]

Kalends of Jan. on [1st] feria, [13th] of the moon, A.D. 1360[1][-3]. Muircertach the Red, son of Domnall[2] of Irras, was slain by the son of Maghnus.[2]—Maghnus Ua Domnaill of [Tir-]Eoga[i]n[3] died.—Aedh Mag Uidhir (the Red), king of Fir-Manach, died this year.—Maghnus, son of Aedh Ua Domnaill, one who was to be king of Tir-Conaill, was slain by Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir.—Tadhg Mac Con[Sh]nama, chief of Muinter-Cinaetha, was injured and taken prisoner by Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir the Brefnian, and he died in that custody.—Catherine, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Cathal Mac Donnchaidh was slain by the people of Magh-Luirg.—Great wind in that year that broke houses and churches [and] sank[4] many craft and barks. [1363]

---

[3] *Imaidh.*—The island of Omey off Connemara. See O'Donovan's note (iii. 622).

[4] *John.*—O'Farrell.

[7] *Concobur.*—Conor, son of Turlough, king of Thomond, who died [1306], *supra.*

[1363] [1] *1360*=1363 of the *A.L.C.*

[2] *Domnall, Maghnus* —O'Conor.

[3] [*Tir-*]*Eoga*[*i*]*n.*—An adjective in the original. O'Donnell was so called from having been fostered in Tyrone.

[4] *Sank.*—Literally, *drowned.*

Digitized by Google

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ii.[a]] F., L. [xx.iiii.[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.°[c] lx.° i.° [-iiii.°] Diarmait hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuaδ-Muman, d'ec.—Mael[-Sh]ečlainn hUa[1] Fergail, taiseč Muinntire-hAngaile, d'éc.—Domnall, mac Ruaiδri [U]i Chellaiξ, adbur riξ hUa[1]-Maine, d'ec.—Ingin Baiter a Burc, ben Aeδa, mic Feiδlimiδ, d'éc.—Derbail, ingen in espoic [U]i Domnaill, ben Meg Uiδir (idon[d], Aeδa ruaiδ Meg Uiδir[d]), d'ég.—Aeδ hUa[1] Neill, in t-aen ri is ferr tainic[2] do Leť Cuinn isin aimsir n-deiξenaiξ i n-airdriξi Coicid Ulaδ, d'écc in[e] bliaδain [si][e].—Domnall Mag Uiδir, tiξerna Clainni-Fergaile, mortuus est.—Gilla-na-naem O Duiδdaboirenn, ollam breiťeman Corcumruaδ [U]i Ločlainn, d'éc[2].—Bran hUa[1] Brain, saí timpanaiξ[3], d'eg.—Diarmait hUa[1] Sginginn, sgelaiξi maiť 7 senčaiδ, d'eg[f].—Aiffric, ingen Briain [U]i Raiξillaiξ, ben Briain Meg Tigernain, d'eg sečtmuin[g] re Caisc. Ocus nírr'oindeδ ar a maiť[i]us co haimsir a hoiδeδa[g].

Kal. Ian. [iiii.[a]] F., L. [u.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° ii.°[c] [-u.°] Ruaiδri, mac Domnaill [U]í Neill do marbaδ do Mael[-Sh]ečlainn, mac i[n][1] ξirr, d'aen určur soiξdi.—Tomaltač, mac Murčaδa[2] [U]i Fherξail, d'eg.—Cogaδ mór isin bliaδain si[3] eter Clainn-Goisdelb 7 Luiξníξ 7[d] innsaiξiδ do δenam̃ do Clainn-Goisdelb ar

A.D. 1361. [1] O, A. [2]—ig, B. [3] tem—, A. [a] iiii., A, B. [b] uiii., A, B. This epact is not found in the Decemnovennal cycle. [c] 1364, B. [d-d] itl, t. h., B; om., A. [e-e] om., A. [f] mortuus est, B. [g-g] om., B.

A.D. 1362. [1] a[n], B. [2] -čaiδ, A. [3] om., B. [a] u., A, B. [b] xix. (obtained by adding 11 to the previous textual epact and not found in the Cycle of Nineteen), A, B. [c] 1365, B. [d-d] om., B.

[1364] [1] *1361*=1364 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Diarmait.*—Son of Turlough, who died in [1306], *supra*. He succeeded Brian (sl. [1350] *supra*) in the kingship of Thomond.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on [2nd] feria, [24th] of the moon, [1364 Bis.]
A.D. 1361[1][-4.] Diarmait [2]Ua Briain, king of Thomond, died.—Mael[-Sh]echlainn Ua Ferghail, chief of Muinter-bAngaile, died.—Domnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cellaigh, one who was to be king of Ui-Maine, died.—The daughter of Walter de Burgh, wife of Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh,[3] died.—Derbail, daughter of the bishop Ua Domnaill,[4] wife of Mag Uidhir (namely, of Aedh Mag Uidhir the Red), died.—Aedh Ua Neill, the best king of the Half of Conn that came in the late time into the kingship of the Fifth of Ulster, died this year.—Domnall Mag Uidhir, lord of Clann-Fergaile, died.—Gilla-na-naem O'Duibhdaboirenn, chief judge of Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn,[5] died.—Bran Ua Brain, an eminent timpanist, died.—Diarmait Ua Sgingin, a good historian and antiquary, died.—Aiffric, daughter of Brian Ua Raighillaigh, wife of Brian Mag Tigernain, died a week before Easter.[6] And there was no stint to her goodness up to the time of her decease.

Kalends of Jan. on [4th] feria, [5th] of the moon, [1365]
A.D. 1362[1][-5]. Ruaidhri, son of Domnall Ua Neill, was killed by Mael[-Sh]echlainn, son of the Dwarf,[2] with one shot of an arrow.—Tomaltach, son of Murchadh Ua Ferghail, died.—Great war in this year between the Clann-Goisdelb and the Luighni and an attack was made

---

[3] *Feidhlimidh.*—O'Conor.

[4] *Bishop Ua Domnaill.*—Thomas of Raphoe, who died in [1337], *supra.*

[5] *Corcumruadh of Ua Lochlainn.*—The barony of Burren, so called to distinguish it from the Corcumruadh of O'Conor, bar. of Corcumroe, co. Clare. (See *Book of Rights*, p. 65, note z.) The brehon of the latter was O'Daly.

[6] *Week before Easter.*—Sunday, March 17, Easter (XVI. F) falling on March 24.

[1365] [1] *1362* = 1365 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Son of the Dwarf.*—According to the *A. L. C.*, he belonged to the family of Mac Cathmail (Mac Cawell, chiefs of Cenel-Feradaigh, bar. of Clogher, co. Tyrone).

Digitized by Google

Luiġnecaiḃ[d]. Erbaiḋ anboil 7[d] diḋ deġdaine do ṫabairt ar Luiġneċaiḃ do'n[e] toiṡc ṡin[e]: idon[f], ṡeiṡer mac riġ do maiṫiḃ Muinntiri-hEġra do marbaḋ ra Cormaċ hUa[4] n-Eaġra.—Adam[g] hUa Riala[i]n mortuus est[g].—Indroiġiḋ[d] do ḋenum d'Aeḋ Mac Diarmata ar Muinntir-Eolu[i]r. Cinta mora 7 creċa aiḋḃli do ḋenam ar Eoluraċaiḃ do'n dul sin: noċur creċa gan cairreċaiḃ na creċa sin; uair do marbaḋ eċta uairli
A 74d anboile umporan, ra'n aenṡer | tiġi n-aiḋeḋ coitcinn ir ferr do bi i Connaċtaiḃ 'n-a aimsir, idon, ra Cormac, mac Diarmata ruaiḋ 7 ra ḋa mac Tomaltaiġ [U]i Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata 7 Maelruanaiġ, mac Donnċaḋa riabaiġ, do ġabail ar a creiċ cetna[d].—Feiḋlimiḋ in éiniġ hUa[4] Concobuir, ri Corcumruaḋ, idon[d], mac Domnaill[U]i Concobuir, rai gan aiṫḃi n-éiniġ[d], d'éc in[d] bliaḋain sin[d].—Brian, mac Maṫa Meg Tigerna[i]n, mac taiṡiġ ra[h] mó aġ 7 oirṡdercur[h], feiċem[d] coitcinn im biaḋ 7 im eallaċ[d], d'éġ[i] im[d] feil Sanġ Seaa[i]n in bliaḋain sin[d], amail adbert:[5]

Rann[j]: Brian Maġ Tigerna[i]n na trer,
Re [a] eineċ nir' coir coimer:
Relean gan ric an ṡeile,
Buḋ neam criċ a ċaṫreime.

Brian, mac Aeḋa Meg Maṫgamna, do ġabail riġi
B 72b n-Oirġiall | 7 cleamhnur 7 caradras d'ṡar dó ar Somairliġ, mac Eoin duiḃ Mic Domnaill, ar Conṡdabla

A.D. 1362. [4] O, A. [5] rob—, B. [e-e] in tan sin—*that time*, B. [f] om., A. [g-g] om., A. [h-h] lan d'aḋ 7 d'oirṡdercur—*full of prosperity and of pre-eminence*, B. [i] verb is placed after Tigernain in B. [j] om., B.

[3] *Cormac.*—Heir-presumptive to the lordship of Luighni (Leyney, the territory of the O'Haras, co. Sligo).

[4] *Muinter-Eoluis.*—Plural adjectival from of *Eolus* in the original.

[5] *Numbers.*—Literally, *deeds*; by metonymy for the slain.

[5a] *Diarmait, Donnchadh.*—Mac Dermot.

by the Clann-Goisdelb on the Luighni. Excessive loss and destruction of good persons was inflicted on the Luighni on that expedition: namely, six sons of kings of the nobles of Muinter-hEghra were slain under Cormac[3] Ua Eaghra.—Adam Ua Fiala[i]n died.—An attack was made by Aedh Mac Diarmata on the Muinter-Eolu[i]s. Great wrongs and excessive preys were made on the [Muinter-] Eoluis[4] on that occasion. [But] they were not forays without retaliations, those forays; for there were slain enormous numbers[5] of nobles about them, under the best man for a general house of guests that was in Connacht in his time, to wit, under Cormac, son of Diarmait[5a] the Red and under the two sons of Tomaltach[6] Ua Birn. Diarmait Mac Diarmata and Maelruanaigh, son of Donnchadh[5a] the Swarthy, were taken prisoners on the same foray.—Feidhlimidh Ua Concobuir of the Hospitality, king of Corcumruadh,[7] that is, son of Domnall Ua Concobuir, distinguished without ebb of hospitality, died that year.—Brian, son of Matthew Mag Tigerna[i]n, the son of a chief of greatest felicity and pre-eminence, general patron respecting food and cattle, died about the feast of Saint James [July 25] that year, as [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: Brian Mag Tigernain of the contests,
With his hospitality comparison were not just:
He practised hospitality without reward,
Heaven was the end of his battle-career.

Brian, son of Aedh Mag Mathgamna, took the kingship of Oirghialla and marriage-alliance and friendship were contracted by him with Somairle, son of John Mac

---

[6] *Tomaltach.* — O'Donovan, by oversight, prints "Cormac" (*F. M.* iii. 629).

[7] *Corcumruadh.* — That is, the moiety co-extensive with the present barony of Corcomroe. *Cf.* [1364], note 5.

[8] *Stanza.*—The metre is *Debide.*

Digitized by Google

Coicid Ulad, co tuc fair ingin [U]i Raigillaig do légan 7 co tuc san a ingin fein dó. Gerr as a aitle sin co tuc cuígi[k] i n-a teč fein[k] é d'ol ṡina. Ocus mur do ṡail sin[f] an fin d'ṡaǧbail, is e cuired fuair gur'iad Brian fein a da laim tairis 7 a ǧabail co dočrač, domiadač 7 a t̆ogbail amač—7 uat̆ad dia[1] m̆uinntir í n-a ṡocair—gur'crap̆led 7 gur'cengled a čosa 7 a lama d'a čeile 7 gur'cuired a[6] loč[6] é. Ocus ni fes a sgela o sin amač. Do l[e]iged fo'n tir 7 gač inad a frit̆ a muinnter, do marbad 7 do hairged iat. Mairg doman 7 talam 7 uisci i n-ar'folčed in t-saerclann sočeneoil, idon, adbur riǧ Innsi-Gall, idon[7], mac Eoin duib, mic Alaxandair. Amail adbert:

Rann[f]: In loč[m] sa ar'cuired[m] cenn caič[8],
Somairle na sleǧ rinnait̆,
Eter gnai 7 glór is ǧen,
Ór is fin fai do foilged.

Nočor olc gan inneačud re hat̆gairit in t-olc sin. Uair ro tinoil Domnall, mac Aeda hUi Neill 7 Toirrdelbač hUa[4] Neill 7 tucadar comada mora 7 brat̆airsi 7 sit̆cain do clainn Aeda buide [U]i Neill, idon, do Brian, mac Enri [U]í Neill, co n-a brait̆rib. Ocus tainic fós isin coimtinol cetna[n] Niall, mac Murčada, mic Murčada ṁoir Mheg Mat̆gamna, derbrat̆air mat̆ar Mic Dom-

A.D. 1362. [6-6] illoć, B. [7] om., A. [8] -ǧ, B. [k-k] ćuigi fein, dia tiǧ—*to himself, to his house*, B. [l] d'a (syncope for di a), A. [m-m] loć 'n-a r' cuired—*The lake in which was put*, B. [n] sin—*that*, B.

---

[9] *Forced him.*—Literally, *put upon him.*

[10] *Brian.*—Mageoghegan (1365), by a strange misapprehension, took the perpetrator to be Mac Donnell.

[11] *Wound.*—Literally, *tied.*

[12] *Bands were despatched.*—The original construction is impersonal: *it was let* [*loose*].

[13] *Innocent one.*—Literally, *head* [by synecdoche for the person] *of an innocent* [man]; a periphrasis employed to make the line heptasyllabic.

Digitized by Go

Domnaill the Black, [namely,] with the Constable of the Fifth of Ulster, so that he forced him[9] to abandon the daughter of Ua Raighillaigh and gave his own daughter to him. Shortly after that, he [Brian][10] brought him to himself into his own house to drink wine. And when that person expected to obtain the wine, the bidding he got was that Brian himself wound[11] his two hands about him and he was seized rudely, contumeliously and carried out—and the few of his people [that were] in his company—so that his feet and hands were made fast and tied together and he was put into a lake. And tidings of him are not known from that out. Bands were despatched[12] throughout the country and wherever his people were found, they were slain and plundered. Woe the world and land and water wherein was submerged the noble, well-born offspring, to wit, one who was to be king of Insi-Gall [Hebrides], namely, the son of John the Black, son of Alexander. As [the poet] said: [1365]

Stanza[8]: This [is] the lake wherein was put an
innocent one,[13]
Somuirle of the sharp-pointed spears,
Mid merriment and noise and laughter,
For it is wine 'neath which he was submerged.

Not an evil without retribution [even] for a very short time was that evil. For Domnall, son of Aedh Ua Neill and Toirdelbach Ua Neill mustered and gave[14] large donatives and brotherhood and peace to the clan of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, namely, to Brian, son of Henry Ua Neill, together with his kinsmen. And there came likewise into that muster Niall, son of Murchadh, son of Murchadh Mor Mag Mathgamna; brother of the mother

[14] *Gave, etc.*—In order that the Clannaboy [*Clann-Aedha-buidhe*] and their chief, Brian O'Neill might unite with them in punishing Brian Mac Mahon.

Digitized by Google

naill 7 leitṙiḡ Oirgiall eisiðen.[9] Ocus tangadur irroiḃe i Coiceð Ulað do Clainn-Domnaill, fa Toirrdelbač mor Mac n-Domnaill 7 fa [a] mac sen, fa Alaxandair 7 fa mac Somairli fein, idon, fa Eoin óg 7 tucadur d'innsaiḡið Rať-tulač iat, idon, longport Mheg Mať gamna 7 rainíc rabað rompo 7 do° ṡagadur in baili° 7 tucað maidm ímírce[10] orra[11] 7 níṙ'hanað diḃ co rangadur |
A 75a Loč-Eirne gur'togbað a cruið 7 a ceťra a n-ainṡeč a n-airde le Feraiḃ-Manač 7 leisin sluaḡ, gur'dibraigeð Brian Mag Mať gamna astir[p] amač a n-uč Muinn-tiri-Mailmórða 7 ro gabað a ben[12] 7 a ingen.—Cu-Connač hUa[4] Raiḡillaiḡ, rí Breifne, do ðul isna Brai-ťriḃ d'a ðeoin fein—rí[d] beoða, briḡmur[d]—7 an riḡi do ťabairt do Pilib[q], d'a derbrať air.—Eočaið, mac Toirr-delbaiḡ Meg Mať gamna, do marbað.

(An[r] Persun O Congaile, id est, Paidin, idon, oirci-deačuin Rosa-orcir, mortu[u]s est[r].)

Kal. Ian. [u.[a]] f., [l.[b] x.ui.,[b]] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° iii.°[c] [-ui.°] Cať al, mac Aeða Breifniḡ, mic Cať ail ruaið 7 Maḡnus og, a mac 7[d] Muirčertač Mac [C]ail-ridocair 7 Muirgis[1] hUa Maelatuile 7 Diarmaid Mac Simoin 7 Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraiḡ[2d] do marbað a[e] fell,[e] tertio[f] Idus Mai[f] ar[g] Srať-Fer-Luirg[g] le

A.D. 1362. [9] eisein, B. [10] -ceċ (the adj.), B [11] orṫa A. [12] bean, A. [o-o] do fagbad in baile folam—*the place was left empty*, B. [p-p] as an tir—*from out the country*, B. [q-q] placed after derbrať air, B. [r-r] n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1363. [1] Murgeas, A. [2] -Earaiċ, A. [a] .ui., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1366, B. [d-d] partly itl., partly on c. m., t. h., A; text, B. [e-e] om., A. [f-f] itl., t. h., B; Mai itl., t. h. (the scribe probably having forgotten to place it on text line), A. [g-g] itl., t. h., A. Placed after Feraiḃ-Manaċ, B.

[15] *Clann-Domnaill.* — The Mac Donnells of Antrim.

(1362) [1] *The Parson, etc.*—Given at 1365 in the *Four Masters.*

[1366] [1] *1363* = 1366 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Cathal.*—O'Conor.

Digitized by Google

of Mac Domnaill and half-king of Oirgialla was this person. And there came what was in the Fifth of Ulster of the Clann-Domnaill,[15] under Toirdelbach Mor Mac Domnaill and under his son, [namely,] under Alexander and under the son of Somairle himself, that is, under John junior and they betook themselves to attack Rath-tulach, that is, the fortress of Mag Mathgamna. And word came before them and they [the garrison] abandoned the place and defeat with loss of moveables was inflicted on them and they were not desisted from in pursuit until they reached Loch-Eirne, so that their chattel and their cattle were simultaneously seized completely by the Fir-Manach and by the [allied] host. Thus Brian Mag Mathgamna was expelled from out the country into the protection of Muinter-Mailmordha and his wife and his daughter were captured.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni, went into the Friars of his own will—a spirited, powerful king [was he]—and the kingship was given to Philip, [namely], to his brother.—Eochaidh, son of Toirdelbach Mag Mathgamna, was killed. [1365]

(The Parson [1] O'Congaile, that is, Paidin, namely, archdeacon of Ros-orcir, died.) (1362)

Kalends of Jan. on [5th] feria, [16th] of the moon, A.D. 1363[1][-6]. Cathal, son of Aedh the Brefnian, son of Cathal [2] the Red and Maghnus junior, his son and Muircertach Mac Caelridocair and Maurice Ua Maelatuile and Diarmaid Mac Simoin and Diarmaid Mac Gilla-Beraigh [3] were killed in treachery, on the 3rd of the Ides [13th] of May,[4] on Srath-Fer-Luirg by the Fir-Manach. And [1366]

[3] *Gilla-Beraigh.*—See 1190, note 4, *supra.*

[4] *13th of May.*—It was the eve of Ascension Day in 1366.

Digitized by Google

Feraiḃ-Manač 7 creča aiḋbli do ḋenum ar Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 sit do ḋenam̃ d'Feraiḃ-Manač re Muinntir-Ruairc 7 a faltana[h] do mat̃am̃ d'a čeile ar olčaiḃ re Clainn-Muircertaiǯ. Ocus mac Ruaiḋri do ǯabail ínaiḋ Cat̃ail [U]i Concobuir in bliaḋain sin.[i]

(A)

Imirci do ḋenam le Muindtir-Ruairc isin m-Ḃréifne i comdail Fer-Manač 7 gres timcill do ḋenum do macaiḃ-riǯ óg-a[iḃ] Clainni-Muircertaiǯ 7 Cat̃al Mag [Fh]lannčaḋa do marbaḋ uirre, taisec̃ Dartraiǯi.

(B)

Cat̃al Mag Flannčaḋa, | taisec̃ Dartraiǯi, do m̃arbaḋ le clainn Muir-certaiǯ hUi Concobuir ar greis oiḋče. B 7.c

Tínol[j] do Domnall hUa Neill 7 do Clainn-Domnaill, idon, do Thoirrḋelbač Mac Domnaill 7 d'Alaxandair Mac Domnaill d'innsač Neill [U]í Neill. Ocus Mac Catm̃ail do čur astir amač doib 7 a dul sein d'innsec̃ Neill [U]í Neill. Ḃreit̃ ar dereḋ na n-imírceḋ. Ocus Ragnall, mac Alaxandair, oigri Clainni-Alaxandair, do t̃ečt a hInnsiḃ-Gall fa'n am sin dočum Neill [U]í Neill. In da ceit̃irn do t̃ecm̃ail ar a čeile, idon, oirečt Clainni-Domnaill. Ocus Raǯnall dočur tečtairečta mar a roiḃe a brat̃air fein, idon, Toirrdelbač 7 a mac, idon, Alaxandair 7 a iaraiḋ dó a n-onoir na sinnserečta 7 in brait̃resa gan tečt 'n-a cenn. Ocus gan aire do t̃aḃairt dó 7 nír'fečeḋ dó, ačt ro innsaiǯdur cum in at̃a ar a facadur Raǯnall 7 tucadur troid d'a čeile. Ocus do marbaḋ mac Ragnaill and

[h] faltanus, B. [i] om., B. [j] om., B.

[5] *An incursion, etc.*—The A entry is followed by the *Four Masters* (1366).

[6] *Overtaken.*—The account in the *F. M.* adds that they were defeated and despoiled of their cattle by the

enormous preys were made on the Clann-Muircertaigh [1366]
and peace was made by the Fir-Manach with the Muinter-Ruairc and their injuries were mutually forgiven for ill to the Clann-Muircertaigh. And the son of Ruaidhri[2] took the place of Cathal Ua Concobuir that year.

(A)

An incursion[5] was made by the Muinter-Ruairc into the Breifni in the company of the Fir-Manach and a flank attack was made by the young sons of kings of the Clann-Muircertaigh and Cathal Mag [F]lannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain therein.

(B)

Cathal Mag Flannchadha, chief of Dartraighi, was slain by the clan of Muircertach Ua Concobuir on a night attack.

Muster was made by Domnall Ua Neill and by the Clann-Domnaill, namely, by Toirdhelbach Mac Domnaill and by Alexander Mac Domnaill to attack Niall Ua Neill. And Mac Cathmail was put from out the country by them and that chief went to join Niall Ua Neill. The rear of the migrating forces was overtaken.[6] And[7] Ragnall, son of Alexander, that is, the heir of the Clann-Alexandair, came from Innsi-Gall about that time to Niall Ua Neill. The kerns of the two parties met with one another, that is, the [whole] sept of the Clann-Domnaill. And Raghnall sent messengers to where his own kinsman, namely, Toirdelbach and his son, to wit, Alexander, were, and he asked in honour of the seniority and of the brotherhood not to come against him. And no attention was paid to him and respite was not given to him, but they advanced up to the ford whereon they saw Raghnall and they gave

---

forces of Domnall O'Neill. But this is at variance with the tenor of the more detailed narrative of the Ulster Annals.

[7] *And, etc.*—The episode relative to the coming of the Mac Donnells is introduced to explain their junction with MacCawell on the present occasion.

7 do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ daine eterru. Ocus do gabaḋ Alexandair Mac Domnaill ar in aṫ cetna. Ocus rob'ail le muinntir Raġnaill a marbaḋ 7 nír'leig Raġnall doib; uair adubert naċ biaḋ erbairḋ a mic 7 a bratar rair. Ocus do bi mac Caṫmail co n-a marcṡluaiġ ic tabairt do ṁarcṡluaiġ Domnaill [U]i Neill 7 ruc O Neill reinn orra ra'n ran rin 7 do gaḃ Domnall dereḋ a marcṡluaiġ rein 7 ruc leis iat. Ocus do gonaḋ 7 do marbaḋ moran d'a muinntir.—Cagaḋ mor eter Gallaiḃ Connaċt 7 Clainn-Muirir d'innarba[ḋ] le Mac Uilliam 7 a n-dul ren cum
A 75b Clainni-Ricaird 7 sluaiġeḋ | mor do ḋenum le Mac Uilliam 7 le hAeḋ, mac Feiḋlimṫe, ri Connaċt 7 le mac Maġnusa[U]i Conċobuir 7 le hUilliam O Ceallaiġ, ri O-Maine, a n-Uaċtar Connaċt cum Clainni-Ricaird. Moran do Muimneċaiḃ d'eirġi le Clainn-Ricaird 7 beiṫ forba raiṫi ag forbairi ar a ceile doiḃ 7 nert do gabail do Mac Uilliam ra ḋeoiġ. Braiġdi Clainni-Ricaird do ṫabairt do leis 7 a tiaċtain rein co beoḋa, laidir do'n tusur sin[j].—Muircertaċ, mac Raġnaill, mic Raġnaill moir Meg Raġnaill, adbur ardtairiġ gan erbairḋ, do marbaḋ a rell la tairreċ Muinntiri-hEolu[i]r, idon, la Mail[-Sh]eċlainn Mag Raġnaill, in[j] cet Luan iar Samain[j]. Ocus in[k] tairreċ le'n-dernaḋ in marbaḋ, a dul rein [k] d'eg i cinn da mír d'a eiri.—Huigin Tríél do marbaḋ (in[l] bliaḋain sin[l]), idon, triaṫ Fer-Tulaċ, la Clainn-Fheorais 7 ra mór in gnim Goill[m] é[j] gan amurus[j].

[k-k] Maeil[-Sh]eċlainn rein do dul (*and Maeil[-Sh]echlainn himself met* [lit. *to go to*] *death*), B. [l-l] itl. t. h, A.; om., B. [m] sin—*that*—added, B.

---

[8] *And, etc.*—This sentence is a prolepsis. The incidents in question obviously took place after the battle.

[9] *Pressing upon.* — Whilst Mac Donnell was engaged with the foot.

[10] *And many, etc.*—This and the previous sentence are omitted by the *Four Masters*.

Digitized by Google

battle to one another. And the son of Raghnall was slain [1366]
and wounded between them. And Alexander Mac Domnaill was taken prisoner at the same ford. And[8] it was the wish of the people of Raghnall to kill him: but Raghnall did not allow them; for he said that the loss of his son and kinsman should not be upon him. And Mac Cathmail with his horse-host was pressing upon[9] the horse-host of Domnall Ua Neill and O'Neill himself overtook them . . and Domnall took the rear of his own horse-host and brought them [safe] with him. And many[10] of his people were wounded and killed.—Great war [arose] between the Foreigners of Connacht and the Clann-Maurice were expelled by MacWilliam and they went to the Clann-Ricaird and a great hosting was made by Mac William and by Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh, king of Connacht and by the son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir and by William O'Cellaigh, king of Ui-Maine, into the upper part of Connacht against the Clann-Ricaird. And many of the Momonians rose out with the Clann-Ricaird and they were the greater part of a quarter [of a year] in leaguer against one another and sway was got by Mac William at the end. The pledges of the Clann-Ricaird were brought by him with him and himself came with spirit and force from that expedition.—Muircertach, son of Raghnall, son of Raghnall Mor Mag Raghnaill, material of an arch-chief without defect, was killed in treachery by the chief of Muinter-hEolu[i]s, namely, by Mail[-Sh]echlainn Mag Raghnaill, the first Monday[11] after November-Day. And the chief by whom was done the killing, he died himself at the end of two months after that.—Huigin Tyrrell, namely, chief of Fir-Tulach, was slain (that year) by the Clann-Feorais [Birmingham] and it was without dispute a great Foreign deed.

---

[11] *First Monday.*—Nov. 2. All Saints fell on Sunday in 1366.

Kal. Ian. [ui.[a]] f., [l.[b] xx.uii.[b]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lx.[o] iiii.[oc] [uii.[o]] In t-espuc hUa[1] Ferǯail, idon, espuc Arda-ačaid, sai[d] gan esbaiđ i cpabaiđ, no a n-derc, no a n-deiǯeineč, in Christo quieuit[d].—Aircideočain Oirgiall, idon, Malaici Mag Uiđir, sai gan urdubaiđ n-einiǯ, in[d] Christo quieuit[d].—Sitriug[e], mac in oircinniǯ, flaiť coitcenn conǯaireč 7 cenn uasal a aicme fein, d'eg[e].—Cať al, mac Im̃air Meg Thigernain, istuđ[f] coitcenn do truaǯaiđ 7 do trenaiđ, d'eg[f].—Imirci[e] mor do denum la Clainn-Muircertaiǯ i Maiǯ-Níssi 7 toisc do denum doiđ ar luč t Muiǯi-Luírg, idon, la Tađg, mac Ruaiđri [U]i Concobuir 7 la maiťiđ a muinntiri 7 a mortinoil: idon, la Fergal Mag Thigerna[i]n, taiseč Tellaiǯ-Dunčađa 7 la Diarmait Mhag Raǯnaill, taiseč Muinntire-hEolu[i]s, a coimtinol Gaiđel 7 galloglač. Longport Aeđa Mic Diarmata do loscađ doiđ. Fergal Mac Diarmata, rí Muíǯi-Luirg 7 Aeđ Mac Diarmata d'eirǯi fa'n n-guasačt sin. Gleire glan marcṡluaiǯ 7 tačur do ťabairt doiđ ann d'a čeile ig Aít-tiǯi-Mic-Coise 7 breisim madma do ťabairt ar luč t Muiǯi-Luirg 7 da fer dec do marbađ do maiťiđ aesa građa Mic Diarmata 7 Aeđ fein do lot ann. Ocus Mac Diarmata 7 Aeđ Mac Diarmata do gabail deriǯ ar a muinntir co beođa, laidir o soin amač[e].—Cu-Chonnačt hUa[1] Raiǯillaiǯ, rí Breifne, mortuus est,—idon, sgel uirriǯ is

A.D. 1364. [1] O, A. [a] .uii., A, B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] .iiii.[o] was put in overhead by the scribe and .lx. above that, by a more modern hand; 1367, B. [d-d] mortuus est, B. [e-e] om., B. [f-f] taiseċ Teallaiǯ-Dunċađa, d'heg —*chief of Tellach-Dunchadha, died*, B.

[1367] [1] *1364*=1367 of the *A. L. C.*

O'Farrell succeeded Mac Keogh (ob. [1343] *sup.*) as bishop of Ardagh. Ware (p. 152) says he was not consecrated before 1347.

[2] *Oirgialla.*—Clogher. According to the *A. L. C.*, the archdeacon was one of the principals in the slaying of O'Conor and his associates, mentioned in the first entry of the previous year.

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. on [6th] feria, [27th] of the moon, [1367]
A.D. 1364[1][-7]. The bishop, Ua Ferghail, namely, bishop of Ard-achaidh, eminent without defect in piety, or in charity, or in good hospitality, rested in Christ.—The archdeacon of Oirgialla,[2] namely Malachy Mag Uidhir, eminent without want of hospitality, rested in Christ.—Sitric, son of the herenagh,[3] a prince of general fame and noble head of his own sept, died.—Cathal, son of Imar Mag Tigernain, general support for weak and strong, died.—A great migratory incursion[4] was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh into Magh-Nissi, and an attack was made by them on the people of Magh-Luirg, namely, by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobuir and by the nobles of his people, together with their great muster: that is, with Fergal Mag Tigerna[i]n, chief of Tellach-Dunchada and by Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, along with a muster of Gaidhil and gallowglasses. The stronghold of Aedh Mac Diarmata was burned by them. Fergal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg and Aedh Mac Diarmata rose out in that movement. An onset and attack of cavalry exclusively was given to each other at Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise[5] and decisive defeat was inflicted on the people of Magh-Luirg and twelve persons were killed of the favourite nobles of Mac Diarmata and Aedh himself was injured there. And Mac Diarmata and Aedh Mac Diarmata took charge of the rear of their people spiritedly and powerfully from that out.—Cu-Connacht Ua Raighillaigh, king of Breifni,

---

[3] *Herenagh.* — Mag Tighernain (Mac Tiernan).

[4] *Migratory incursion.* — Undertaken, that is, for the purpose of expelling the Mac Dermots and taking possession of their patrimony, Magh-Luirg (in bar. of Boyle, co. Roscommon).

[5] *Ait-tighi-Mic-Coise.* — *Place of the house of Mac Coise.* Not identified.

Digitized by Google

mó tainíg i[g] n-dered na haimsiri 7 ticfus co brat.
A 75c Ocus co taisbena Dia a mait[i]us fein do[g].— | Ainnriasʰ hUa Taičlig, tigerna ar let ferainn Muinntiri-Taičlig, mortuus est[h].—Feidlímid hUa[1] Raigillaig ar n-a marbad d'esgur in bliadain sin[2].—Maidm mor ([Mai]dm[i] Traga [Eot]aile[i]) do tabairt la Domnall, mac Muircertaig 7 la Muintir-Ruairc 7 la Mac Donnčaid 7 la Teboid a Búrc co n-a ceiternaib congbala ar Tadg, mac Magnusa. Ocus breit forra ar traig Eotaile 7 galloglača mic Magnusa do marbad ann—deičnemur 7 sečt fičit—fa Domnall, mac Somairle 7 fa Domnall óg, a mac 7 fa[j] da mac Mic Suibne 7 fa mac in espuic [U]i Dubda 7 fa Uilliam Mac Sitigi. — Toiscc do denum la Clainn-Muircertaig ar Muinntir-Ruairc 7 ben [U]i Ruairc moir do marbad do'n turus sin, idon, Dirbail, ingen Mailruanaig moir Mic Diarmata. Ocus[e] ní tainic o Una, ingin rig Ločlan, gnim mná bud mó[e].—Toisc aile do denum do Clainn-Muircertaig ar Fheraib-Manač 7 Inis-moir d'argain doib[j] 7 Loč-mBerraig 7 in[k] Senad[k] d'argain[e] doib[e] 7 édala aidbli do, tabairt doib leo 7 tiačtain[3] ím[ṙ]lan doib[l] as a aitle.

[Bis.] Kal. Ian. [ui]i., f., [l.[a] ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.[o] ccc.[o] lx.[o] u.[o b][-uiii.[o]] Aed, mac Feidlimte[l] hUiOnčobuir, airdrig Connačt, cenn goile 7 gaiscid Leiti Cuind, d'ec

[2] om., B. [3] toiġeċt, B. [g-g] isin aimsir n-deiġenaiġ—*in the latter time*, B. [h-h] t. m., t. h., A; om., B. [i-i] l. m., t. h. (bracketted portions were cut away in trimming the edge), B; om., A. [j] om., A. [k-k] Senad-Mic-Magnusa, B. [l] om. B.

A.D. 1365. [l]-limid, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] .lx. (om. by t. h.) is placed overhead by the hand that added them in the previous year: 1368, 1369, B.

---

[6] *Muircertach. Maghnus.* — O'Conor.

[7] *Retained kerns.*—Literally, *kerns of maintenance*: retained in permanent service.

Digitized by Google

died,—namely, the greatest tale respecting a sub-king that came in the end of time and shall come to doom. And may God show his own goodness to him.—Andrew Ua Taichligh, lord over half the territory of Muinter-Taichligh, died.—Feidhlimidh Ua Raighillaigh was killed by a fall that year.—Great defeat (the Defeat of the Strand of Eothail) was inflicted by Domnall, son of Muircertach [6] and by Muinter-Ruairc and by Mac Donnchaidh and by Theobald de Burgh with their retained kerns[7] on Tadhg, son of Maghnus.[6] And they were overtaken on the Strand of Eothail and the gallowglasses of the son of Maghnus were slain there—seven score and ten—under Domnall, son of Somairle and under Domnall junior, his son and under the two sons of Mac Suibhne and under the son of the bishop Ua Dubhda [8] and under William Mac Sithigi.—A raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Muinter-Ruairc and the wife of Ua Ruairc Mor was killed on that expedition, namely, Derbail, daughter of Mailruanaigh Mor Mac Diarmata. And there came not since Una, daughter of the king of Lochlann, a woman of greater beneficence.—Another raid was made by the Clann-Muircertaigh on the Fir-Manach and Inis-mor was pillaged by them and Loch-Berraigh and the Senad were pillaged by them and an excessive amount of valuables was carried off with them by them and they came safe therefrom afterwards. [1367]

Kalends of Jan. on [7th] feria, [9th] of the moon, A.D. 1365[1][-8]. Aedh, son of Feidhlimidh Ua Conchobuir, arch-king of Connacht, head of the valour and [1368 Bis.]

---

[8] *Bishop of Ua Dubhda.* — See [1358], note 2, *supra.*

[1368] [1] *1365*=1368 of the *A. L. C.*

in[c] bliaðain sin, iar m-breit̆ buaða o doman 7 o deḿan[c].—
Ferǯal Mac Diarmata, rí Muiǯe-Luirg, leoṁan[c] uaisli
7 eíníč Erenn[c], d'eg.—Cormac og Mac Diarmata d'eg.—
Tomaltač, mac Fergail Mic Diarmata, tanusti Muiǯi-
Luirg, d'ec.—Riǯe do ǯabail d'Aeð, mac Concobuir
Mic Diarmata, in[c] bliaðain sin[c].—Cuíceð Connač̆t do
ǯabail do Ruaiðri, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ [U]i Concobuir,
in bliaðain si[2].—Ruaiðri, mac Seonuc Meg Eočaga[i]n,
seb̆ač[c] eíníǯ 7 egnuma 7 feigi ḟeile 7 ḟairsinge na
Miðe o baile Aṫa-cliaṫ co baile Aṫa-Luain, iar m-
breit̆ buaða o doman 7 o deḿon[c], d'ec.—Uilliam Sax-
anač Mac Uilliam d'ec.—Sluaiǯed mor do ðenum le
Niall hUa Neill, la riǯ Coicið[3] Ulað 7 la hað̆bur
B 72d airdriǯ Erenn a n-Oirǯiallaiḃ 7 maiṫi in Coicið uile |
d'eirǯi leis d'forbais ar Ḃrian Mac Mhaṫgamna 7
longport do gabail i[d] m-bolgan in tire d'U[a] Neill[d] 7
comaða mora do ṫairgsin o Ḃrian[e] Mag Maṫgamna
d'Ua Neill: idon, leṫ n-Oirgiall do ṫabairt do Niall,
A 75d mac Murčaða, do'n riǯ | do bi roime[f] sin istir[f] 7
comaða mora a n-íc Mic Doḿnaill uada fos. hUa[4]
Neill imorro[g] dia[5] aentuǯað sin. Ocus comuirle[c] do
denum do[c] mac Murčada Meg Maṫgamna (idon,[h]
Niall[h]) 7 d'Alaxandair[i] og Mac Domnaill, do[e] tiǯerna

[2] om., B. [3] .u.iḋ, A; cuigiḋ, B. [4] O, A. [5] d'a (syncope for do a), A. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] doib ar lar in tire, ag cungnum le Niall, mac Murcaḋa Meg Mhaṫgamna—*by them in the midst of the country, in aiding Niall, son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna*, B. [e] om., B. [f-f] roime isin tir—*before him in the country*, B. [g] om., A. [h-h] itl., t. h., B; om., A. [i] Alaxandair, B.

[2] *Died.*—A more detailed account is given in the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Kingship.* — Of Magh-Luirg. Tomaltach Mac Dermot, whose obit forms the previous entry, had the prior claim.

[4] *Ruaidhri.*—Of his descendants, Magheoghegan, who belonged to the same family, writes thus in the second quarter of the seventeenth century: "Tho' mine author maketh this great account of this Rowrie, that he extolleth him beyond reason, yett his isue now, and

prowess of the Half of Conn, died[2] this year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Ferghal Mac Diarmata, king of Magh-Luirg, lion of the nobleness and hospitality of Ireland, died.—Cormac Mac Diarmata junior died.—Tomaltach, son of Fergal Mac Diarmata, tanist of Magh-Luirg, died.—Kingship[3] was taken by Aedh, son of Concobur Mac Diarmata, that year.—The Fifth of Connacht was taken by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdelbach Ua Concobuir, this year.—Ruaidhri,[4] son of Johnock Mag Eochaga[i]n, hawk of valour and of prowess and of readiness of hospitality and of liberality of Meath from the town of Ath-cliath to the town of Ath-luain, after gaining victory from world and from demon, died.—William[5] Mac William the Saxon died.—A great hosting was made by Niall Ua Neill, [namely], by the king of Ulster and one worthy to be arch-king of Ireland, into Oirghialla and the nobles of all the Fifth rose out with him for a leaguer on Brian Mac Mathgamna. And a fortified position was taken up in the midst of the territory by Ua Neill. And large donatives were proffered from Brian Mag Mathgamna to Ua Neill: to wit, half of Oirghialla to be given to Niall, son of Murchadh, [namely] to the king that was before that[6] in the country and large donatives in payment [of the death] of Mac Domnaill[7] from him likewise. Ua Neill indeed consented to that. But a compact was made by the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), and by [1368]

for a long time past, are of the meanest of their own name" [1368].

[5] *William.*—The *A. L. C.* state he was the heir of the Mac Williams and died of the small pox in Inishcoe (on the border of Lough Conn, co. Mayo).

[6] *Before that.*—Niall, it can be thus inferred, was deposed by Brian in 1365.

[7] *Mac Domnaill.* — Who was treacherously seized and cast into a lake by Brian, [1365], *supra.*

Digitized by Google

na n-gallógla č 7[j] gluasačt doib[e] gan čed do[6] hUa[6] Neill, tri coiričı commora, cetfadača,[e] d'innsoiǯid Meg Mat̆gamna. Ocus amus longpuirt do t̆abairt doib air 7 eirǯi do Mhag Mat̆gamna co[k] lin a ḟed̆nač 7 a uasaltinoil i n-a n-agaid̆ 7 maidm do b̆uain asin t-sluaiǯ doib̆ 7 mac Murčad̆a Meg Mat̆gamna (idon,[l] Niall[l]), oigriǯ Oirgiall, do marbad̆ ann 7 Alaxandair óg, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ Mic Domnaill, Constabla na n-gallógla č 7 oiǯri Clainni-Domnaill, do marbad̆ ann 7 Eogan óg, mac Toirrdelbaiǯ, mic Mael-Sečlainn [U]i Domnaill, do marbad̆ ann et alii multi.—Cu-Ulad̆, mac i[n] ǯirr, cenn aicme[2] a ciníd̆ fein, d'ec 7 a mac, maiǯister og said̆ečta, d'eg fós ag tečt a[m] Saxanaib̆[m].—Fiačra[c] O Flaind, adbur taisiǯ Sil-Mailruain[aiǯ], mac taisiǯ rob' ferr 'n-a aimsir fein, d'ég 7 a ben, idon, saí mna gan eiliuǯud̆[c]. — Com̆orba Moed̆oic—7 aircideočain na Ḃreifne e[c] fos[c]—fer lan do rat̆ in[c] Spiruta Naeim[c] 7 do derc 7 do daennačt, d'eg in bliad̆ain sin[c], ar m-breit̆ buad̆a o doman 7 o dem̆on[c].—Tomas hUa[4] Floind, rí hUa[4]-Tuirtri, sai gan esbaid̆ n-einiǯ no uaisli, no[c] oiregd̆ačta[c], d'eg in[c] bliad̆ain si[c].—

[j] do (verbal particle), B. [6-6] d' O, A. [k] om., B: lin is thus nom. Cf. he came, 100 strong. [l-l] itl., t. h., A; om., B. [m-m] o'n Roim— *from Rome*—was first written, then erased and the textual words were placed there. The original transcription can be plainly made out, B.

[8] *Son of the Dwarf.*—See [1365], note 2, *supra*. The *Four Masters* (1368) erroneously state that Mac Cawell died in England. Whereupon, O'Donovan vainly sought (iii. 644) to discover what part of England he taught in.

[9] *Successor of St. Moedhoc.* — Abbot of Drumlane, co. Cavan. (See Vol. I., p. 554.) *Mo-edh-oc* (my young Aedh) is the devotional form of the name By a fortunate mis-apprehension of the *F. M.*, who, taking them to refer to different persons, copied this and another obit which gives only the name and offices, we learn that the ecclesiastic in question was called Murray O'Farrelly (Muiredhach Ua Fairchellaigh). The herenachy was hereditary in the family. From the present entry it may be concluded that the foundation of St. Aedh had become a house of Regular Canons.

Digitized by Google

Alexander Mac Domnaill, [that is] by the lord of the gallowglasses and they went, without leave from Ua Neill, three equal, manageable battalions, to attack Mag Mathgamna. And a camp-attack was delivered by them on him and Mag Mathgamna rose out with the whole of his forces and his noble muster against them. And victory was gained from the [attacking] host by them and the son of Murchadh Mag Mathgamna (namely, Niall), heir of Oirgialla, was slain there and Alexander junior, son of Toirdelbach Mac Domnaill, Constable of the gallowglasses and heir of the Clann-Domnaill, was slain there and Eogan junior, son of Toirdelbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Domnaill, was slain there along with many others.—Cu-Uladh, son of the Dwarf,[8] family head of his own ilk, died and his son, a young master of learning, died likewise in returning from Saxon-land.—Fiachra O'Flainn, who was to be chief of Sil-Mailruanaigh, the son of a chief that was best in his own time, and his wife, namely, a superior woman without challenge, died.—The successor of [St.] Moedhoc[9]—and he was archdeacon of the Breifni likewise—a man full of the grace of the Holy Spirit and of charity and of humanity, died that year, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Thomas Ua Floinn, king of Ui-Tuirtri, eminent without defect of generosity, or of nobleness, or of pre-eminence, died this year.—Tadhg, son of Maghnus, son of Cathal [1368]

[10] *Taken prisoner.* — "Was deceiptfully taken by the king of Connought in his house of Ardankillin [*Ard-in-choillin*, height of the little wood: in par. of Killukin, bar. and co. of Roscommon. O'D. iii. 642-3], being brought tither to the king's house by Cormack Mac Donough upon his security; of which villanus dealing that old Irish proverb grew by comparing thereof to any wicked art: *The taking of Mac Manus is no worse*" (Magcoghegan, 1368).

[11] *And—detained.* — Omitted in the other accounts, which state instead that he was delivered up to O'Conor Sligo. For his ultimate fate, see second entry of [1372], *infra*.

Tadg[c], mac Maξnusa, mic Cat̆ail Mic Domnaill, do ξabail d'O Conč̆obuir i feall 'n-a longport fein 7 a čur illaim [U]í Ferξail d'a coimed. Cogad̆ mor d'eirgi a Connač̆taib̆ trid sin eter Mac Uilliam 7 O Conč̆ob̆air[c].

Kal. Ian. [ii.[a] f., l. xx.[a]]. Anno Domini M.° ccc. lx.° u[i.][ob] [-ix.°]. Pilib hUa[1] Raiξillaiξ do ξabail 7 do ait̆riξud̆ d'a brait̆rib̆ fein 7 a cur a Cloič Loča[2]-huač̆tair co n-dočar mor air. Ocus an riξi do ξabail do Maξnus hUa[1] Raiξillaiξ 7 cagad̆ mor isin Breifne trid sein.—Geralt Caemanač, adbur airdriξ Laigen, do marbad̆ do'n Ridire dub̆,—gnim mor do Gaid̆elaib̆ Erenn uile.—Tigernan hUa[1] Ruairc do d̆ul ar creic illorg 7 in creač̆ do t̆abairt doib leo co[3] beod̆a[4] 7 Aed̆ og, mac Aed̆a [U]i Ruairc, do marbad̆ uirre d'hUa[5] Mhaeladuin[6] Luirg.—In Deganač hUa[1] Bard-a[i]n, sai gan esbaid̆, mortuus est. — Diarmait Laimderg Mac Murč̆ad̆a, airdriξ Laiξen, do beit̆ illaim fata ag Gallaib̆ Att̆a-cliat̆, ar n-a ξabail a fell do'n Ridire dub̆ 7 a tarraing fa deoiξ doib,—gnim is mo do ronad̆ a n-dered̆ aimsiri. — Mat̆gamain
A 76a Maen|muiξi hUa[1] Briain, ri Tuad-Muman, in t-aen Gaidel is ferr 7 is oiregd̆a do bi re [a] linn fein i n-Erinn, a dul d'eg 'n-a longport fein, iar m-buaid̆ ait̆riξe. Ocus Brian óg hUa[1] Briain do ξabail a ínaid̆ d'a eisi.—Maidm do t̆abairt ar Maξnus hUa[1] Raiξillaiξ (idon[c], Maidm na Traξa, ag Oilen na Tri-

A.D. 1366. [1] O, A. [2] Lača—, A. [3] go, B. [4] -ξa, B. [5] d' O, A. [6] Mhaol—, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] .u.°, A; 1370, B. [c-c] l. m., t. h., A; om., B.

[1369] [1] *1366*=1369 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *And.*—*With* in the original.

[3] *Great war, etc.*—See the entries, *Defeat, etc.*; *A naval expedition, etc.*, under this year.

Digitized by Google

Mac Domnaill, was taken prisoner[10] by O'Conchobuir in treachery in his own stronghold and[11] put into the hands of Ua Ferghail to be detained. Great war arose in Connacht through that between Mac William and O'Conchobhair. [1368]

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 20th of the moon], A.D. 1366[1][-9]. Philip Ua Raighillaigh was taken prisoner and deposed by his own kinsmen and he was put into the Rock of Loch-huachtair and[2] great hardship [inflicted] on him. And the kingship was taken by Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh. And great war[3] [arose] in the Breifni through that.—Gerald Caemanach,[4] material of an arch-king of Leinster, was killed by the Black Knight,[5]—a great deed for the Gaidhil of all Ireland.—Tigernan Ua Ruairc went on a foray into Lorg and the prey was brought spiritedly by them with them and Aedh junior, son of Aedh Ua Ruairc, was killed thereon by Ua Maeladu'n of Lorg.—The Dean Ua Barda[i]n,[6] a sage without defect, died.—Diarmait Red-hand Mac Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster, was in long custody with the Foreigners of Ath-cliath, having been captured in treachery by the Black Knight and he was drawn [asunder] at the end by them,—a deed the greatest that was done in the end of time.—Mathgamain Ua Briain of Maenmagh,[7] king of Thomond, the best and the most pre-eminent Gaidhel that was during his own period, died in his own stronghold, after victory of penance. And [his son] Brian Ua [1369]

---

[4] *Caemanach.*—(Mac Murrough) Kavanagh.

[5] *Black Knight.* — Apparently, one of the Dublin Anglo-Irish.

[6] *Ua Bardain.*—As the name is connected (16th entry of this year) with the Conmaicni, this individual, it may be inferred, was dean of Ardagh diocese.

[7] *Of Maenmagh.*—Mahon O'Brien was so called from having been fostered in that locality (the plain surrounding the town of Loughrea, co Galway).

noide[e]), fiče oiðci foim Luġnuraď, do na macaiď riġ
B 73a 7 do Mhag Mhaťġamna | 7 do Mac Caba 7 moran do
muinntir [U]i Raiġillaiġ do marbaď ann, fo tri macaiď
Cormaic [U]i Fherġail, idon, Seoinin 7 Mael[-Sh]e-
člainn 7 Ferġur. Ocur Feiďlimiď, mac Aeďa in cleiriġ
[U]iOnčobuir, do marbaď ann—mac[d] riġ gan erbaiď
uairli, no einíġ[d]—7 Donn Mac [C]anruďa do marbaď
ann for[e]—en macaiṁ Coigiď Connačt a[d] feinn 7 a folur
eġnum 7 a fair einеč[d]—7[e] Sitriug na frona Mac-
an-Mhaiġirtir do marbaď ann—fer[d] tiġi aiďeď coit-
cinn[d]—et alii multi.—hUa[1] Maeladuin, ri Luirg, do
marbaď i[7] feall do macaiď Neill [U]i Domnaill 7
Filib Mag Uiďir, ri na fečt Tuaď, do ďul, loingef
mor, do digail[8] a oglaič ar[f] macaiď [U]i Domnaill 7
Niall og hUa[1] Domnaill do marbaď leif ar troid
loingfi ar Finn-loč.—Cagaď mor eter Niall hUa[1]
Neill 7 Domnall hUa[1] Neill ifin[g] bliaďain fin[g].—
Donnčaď hUa[1] Birn, taifeč Tiri-Briuin, mortuus est.—
Brian, mac Aeďa buiďe [U]i Neill, adbur riġ Erenn
d'uairli 7 d'einеč 7[h] d'airdeġnum, do ďul d'eg 'ra
bliaďain fin[h].—Erruc Oda hUa[1] Neill, idon, erruc
Oirġiall, fai craibďeč, coinnircleč, ar[d] m-breiť buaďa
o doman 7 o demon,[d] in Christo quieuit (feasto[i] Kalen-
dar Augusti[i]).—Ricard hUa[1] Raiġillaiġ, idon, erruc na
Breifne, quieuit in [Christo]. — Airčideočain na

A.D. 1366. [d-d] om., B. [7] a, B. [8] -ailt, A. [e] om., A. [f] for—*upon*, B. [g-g] in bliaďain fi—*this year*, B. [h-h] mortuus est, B. [i-i] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[8] *At.* — That is, opposite the Island (of Lough Ce), on the mainland. The *A. L. C.*, with less probability, place the battle at Blencup (four miles west of Cavan town).

[9] *Kings.*—Of Oriel.

[10] *Oirghialla.* — The diocese of Clogher. His successor was appointed by Gregory XI., (Avignon) April 6, 1373. (As the election of this pope did not take place until Dec. 30, 1370, *nos* in the statement of the Bull relative to the reservation made of the collation during the lifetime of Odo is official, not personal).

This was John Ocortran [O'Cor-

Briain junior took his place after him.—Defeat was inflicted on Maghnus Ua Raighillaigh (namely, the Defeat of the Strand, at[8] the Island of the Trinity), twenty nights before Lammas, by the sons of the kings[9] and by Mag Mathgamna and by Mac Caba. And many of the people of Ua Raighillaigh were slain there, under three sons of Cormac Ua Ferghail, namely, Jenkin and Mael-Sechlainn and Ferghus. And Feidhlimidh, son of Aedh Ua Conchobuir of the Quill, a son of a king without lack of nobleness or generosity, was slain there. And Donn Mac [C]anrubha, the unique youth of the Fifth of Connacht in joyance and in brilliant prowess and in noble hospitality, was slain there likewise. And Sitric Mac-in-Maighistir of the nose, a man that kept a general guest-house, was slain there. And many others [were slain there].—Ua Maeladuin, king of Lorg, was killed in treachery by the sons of Niall Ua Domnaill. And Philip Mag Uidhir, king of the seven Territories, went, [with] a large fleet, to avenge his vassal on the sons of Ua Domnaill and Niall Ua Domnaill junior was slain by him in a naval engagement on Finn-Loch.—Great war [arose] between Niall Ua Neill and Domnaill Ua Neill in that year.—Brian, son of Aedh Ua Neill the Tawny, one fit to be a king of Ireland for nobleness, for generosity and for distinguished prowess, died in that year.—Donnchadh Ua Birn, chief of Tir-Briuin, died.—Bishop Odo Ua Neill, namely, bishop of Oirghialla,[10] a pious, generous sage, rested in Christ (on the 6th of the Kalends of August [July 27]), after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Richard Ua Raighillaigh, that is, bishop [1369]

crain], Benedictine monk, priest and doctor of Decretals [Canon Law], of the monastery of St. James, Wurtzburg. (Theiner, p. 349. From a Rescript of Clement V., Avignon, Nov. 13, 1310, *ib.*, p. 182, we learn that, by ancient and approved custom, that monastery was bound to receive religious of whatsoever Order, provided they were Irish by birth or origin.)

Digitized by Google

Breifne do[d] dul[d] d'eg fos, idon, Uilliam, Aircideočain, sai aǯmur 7[j] araile.[j]—Brian,[d] mac Muircertaiǯ [U]i Concobuir, mac riǯ maiť, mortuus est.—Seaan, mac Emaind, mic Hoiberd, mortuus est.—Raǯnall O hAinliďe 7 Cormac O hAinliďe do ďul d'eg do cluiče in riǯ.—Aeď O Birn [do ďul d'eg] do'n plaiď cetna.—Eoin Mac Aeďaga[i]n 7 Gilliberť O Barda[i]n, da saer macam cruťelaďnača Conmaicne, do dul d'eg 'sin bliaďain si[d]. — Mael-Sečlainn Mhag Mať-gamna, adbur riǯ Oirgiall, mortuus est. — Maidm mor do ťabairt la riǯ Tuaď-Muman, idon, la Brian hUa[l] m-Briain, dú in rogabaď Iarla Des-Muman, idon, Geroid 7 Goill mora na Muman arčena. Ocus ní meiníc (do[k] ťuit[k]) do[d] ďainiď[d] a n-aen maidm riam urdail ar' ťoit ann 7 ar' gabaď do Ghallaiď. Luimneč do legaď 7 do luaťloscaď le Tuaď-Muimnečaib do'n turus sin 7 giallaď do ǯillaiď óga[ib] in baile do Brian 7 do Chuilenačaib arčena. Ocus Sida óg, mac ingine h[U]i Dhuiďiďir, do ǯaďail bardačta in baile 7 fell do ďenum do Ghallaiď Luimniǯ ar in[9] laečmiliď. Ocus is[10] e sin gnim mic taisiǯ is mó do rínneď a[d] n-Erinn[d] ar[l] dereď in[m] domain[m].—Toisc loingsi do denum la Pilib Mag Uiďir, idon, rí Fer-Manač, co n-a macaiď riǯ oga[ib] co[11] Loc-uačtair 7

A.D. 1366. [9] an, B. [10] as, A. [11] gu, A. [j-j] om., A. [k-k] itl., t. h., A; text, B. [l] re—*during*, B. [m-m] aimsire—*of time*, B.

---

[11] *Breifni.* — Kilmore diocese. O'Reilly succeeded Mac Kinawe (Mac Conshnama), who died [1355], *supra*

[12] *William.*—O'Farrelly, abbot of Drumlane (*F. M.* 1369). Very likely, brother of Murray, who died the previous year.

[13] *And so on.*—This expression has reference perhaps to the next five entries, which the compiler of B omitted.

[14] *Hubert.*—Most probably, de Burgh.

[15] *Athletic.*—Literally, *form-expert.* The *F. M.* made the original into *cruitealadnach*—expert at the harp!

Digitized by Google

of the Breifni,[11] rested in Christ,—The archdeacon of the Breifni died likewise; namely, William,[12] the archdeacon, a felicitous sage, and so on.[13]—Brian, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, a good son of a king, died.—John, son of Edmond, son of Hubert,[14] died.—Raghnall O'hAinlidhe and Cormac O'hAinlidhe died of the King's Game. —Aedh O'Birn [died] of the same plague.—John Mac Aedhaga[i]n and Gilbert O'Barda[i]n, two noble, athletic[15] youths of Conmaicni, died in this year.—Mael-Sechlainn Mag Mathgamna, one fit to be king of Oirgialla, died.— Great defeat was inflicted[16] by the king of Thomond, namely, by Brian Ua Briain, wherein were captured the Earl of Desmond, that is, Gerald and the chief Foreigners of Munster likewise. And not often fell in one defeat before such a great tale of persons as fell and as were wounded of Foreigners. Limerick[17] was broken down and quickly burned by the Men of Thomond on that expedition and pledgeship of young hostages of the town was made to Brian and to the Clann-Cuilen likewise. And Sida[18] junior, son of the daughter of Ua Duibidhir, assumed[19] the wardenship of the place. But treachery was practised by the Foreigners of Limerick on the heroic knight. And that was the greatest deed towards the son of a chief that was done in Ireland at the end of the world.—A naval expedition was made by Philip Mag Uidhir, namely, king of Fir-Manach, along with the young sons of kings,[20] to Loch-uachtair and the Rock of [1369]

[16] *Inflicted.*—At the Cistercian monastery of Nenay (*of the Fair*, seven miles west of Limerick. *Triumphalia, etc., s. v.* Nenay). Hence the victor is called *Brian catha an Aonaigh*, Brian of the battle of the Aonach, in the family genealogy. (O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, pp. 134, 545.)

[17] *Limerick, etc.*—At this place, a Latin hand wrote on the margin of B: *Perdicio Limericensis.*

[18] *Sida.*—Son of the chief of the Clann-Cuilen (Mac Namara). *Hist. Mem.*, p. 134-5.

[19] *Assumed.*—On behalf of Brian O'Brien.

[20] *Kings.*—Of Fermanagh.

Digitized by Google

A 76b Cloč in Loča do ǯabail doib | 7 Pilib O Raiǯillaiǯ, ri Breifne, do ťabairt aisti 7 a riǯi fein do ťabairt do[12] hUa[12] Raiǯillaiǯ aris.—Muirǯis[n] hUa hEogain, bicair Innsi-cain for Loč-hErne, mortuus est quinto Idus Nouembris.[n]

B 73b Kal. Ian. [iii.[a] f., l. i.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° uii.°[b] [-lxx.°] Siť mor[c], dainzen, degťairisi do denum do Ceniul-Eogain fein[d]. Niall hUa[1] Neill 7 Domnall, a brať air, an[e] tir do roind[e] daib[e] atorra: braiǯde[2] 7 riǯi o Domnall do Níall.—Breisim[f] maďma do ťabairt do Níall O Neill, do riǯ Coicid Ulaď, ar Brian Mag Mhať gamna, ar rí Oirgiall 7 moran do muínntir Meg Mať gamna do bať aď 7 do milliuď air. Mac Gillí-Cua, sai gan esbaiď, do bať aď air[f].—Dubčablač, inzen [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ idon[g], inǯean Philib hUi Raiǯillaiǯ[g]), ben ṗosta Pilib Meg Uidir, d'eg.—Cogaď[f] mor d' eirǯi ísin bliaďain si eter Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 Muinntir-Ruairc. O Raiǯillaiǯ 7 Mag Uidir 7 O Ferǯail 7 O Concobuir d'eirgi do Clainn-Muircertaiǯ 7 a cur a Muinntir-Eolu[i]s. Ocus Mag Raǯnaill d'a tregan re ronert na riǯ sin 7 a cur cuind [*l.* cum] Mic Uilliam 7 Mag Tigerna[i]n leó[f].—Indsaiǯiď urbaďač do denam le clainn Aeďa Mic Cať mail 7 riǯťaisec Ceniuil-Feraďaiǯ do marbaď doib a feall, idon, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cať m̃ail 7 a deǯmac, Cu-Ulaď óg 7 a ben[3], inzen Maǯnura Meg Mať gamna. Murčaď, a derbrať air, i[4] n-a[4] inaď d'a eisi.—Maǯnus[f] O Raiǯillaiǯ do ǯabail

A.D. 1366. [12-12] d' O, A. [n-n] 75 d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1367. [1] O, A. [2] -di (pl.), B. [3] bean, A. [4-4] 'n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1371, B. [c] om., B. [d] Erenn—*of Ireland* (plainly a scribal mistake), A. [e-e] do roinn an tiri—*divided* (lit. *to divide*) *the country*, B. [f-f] om., B. [g-g] itl., t. h., A; om., B.

[1370] [1] *1367*=1370 of the *A. L. C.*

[2] *Niall, Domnall, brother.*—Placed first, nominative absolute, with *by* governing *them*, in the original.

[3] *Crushing defeat.* — Literally,

Digitized by Google

the Loch was captured by them and Philip Ua Raighillaigh was brought thereout and his own kingship was given to [Philip] Ua Raighillaigh again.—Maurice Ua hEogain, vicar of Inis-cain upon Loch-Erne, died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of November. [1369]

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 1st of the moon,] A.D. 1367[1][-70]. Great, firm, well-established peace was made by the Cenel-Eogain [amongst] themselves. The territory was divided between them by Niall[2] Ua Neill and Domnall,[2] his brother;[2] hostage and kingship [were ceded] by Domnall to Niall.—Crushing defeat[3] was inflicted by Niall O'Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on Brian Mag Mathgamna, [that is,] on the king of Oirgialla and many of the people of Mag Mathgamna were drowned and [many] slain[4] thereby[5]. Mac Gilli-Cua, a sage without defect, was drowned thereby.—Dubchablach, daughter of Ua Raighillaigh (namely, daughter of Philip Ua Raighillaigh), the married wife of Philip Mag Uidhir, died.—Great war arose in this year between the Clann-Muircertaigh and Muinter-Ruairc. O'Raighillaigh and Mag Uidhir and O'Ferghail and O'Concobuir rose out against the Clann-Muircertaigh and forced them into Muinter-Eolu[i]s. And Mag Raghnaill abandoned them through the excessive power of those kings and they and Mag Tigernain with them were forced to Mac William [de Burgh].—A hurtful attack was made by the sons of Aedh Mac Cathmail and the royal chief of Cenel-Feradhaigh, namely, Gilla-Patraig Mac Cathmail and his good son, Cu-Uladh junior and his wife, the daughter of Maghnus Mag Mathgamna, were killed by them in treachery. Murchadh, his brother, [succeeded] in his place after him.—Maghnus [1370]

---

crushing of defeat. For the idiom, see 1126, note 2, *supra*.

[4] *Slain.*—Literally, *destroyed.*

[5] *Thereby.*—Literally, *thereon.*

Digitized by Google

le clainn Tomais, mic Mat̃gamna [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ 7 a tabairt d'O Raiǯillaiǯ 7 a cur i Cloič Loča-huač̃tair[f].—Cat̃air hUa[1] Concobuir, adbur riǯ hUa[1]-Failǯi, a[h] toitim ar ðered̃ creiče la Gallaib̃ na Miðe.

[A.D. M.° ccc.° l.° xx.° i.°] Fergal Mac Coč̃la[i]n d'eg illaim ag U[a] Ceinneidiǯ.—Murč̃ad̃ hUa[1] Madaga[i]n, feič̃em̃ coitcenn, a[h] marbad̃ d'en urč̃ur foiǯde ar dered̃ creiče le hUr-Mumain. Ocus[f] is do na gnimaib̃ foiǯde as mó adroč̃air a n-Erinn riam é[f].—Ðrian hUa[1] Ceinneidiǯ, rí Ur-Muman, do t̃oitim a fell le Gallaib̃.—Siuban[f] cam, ingen [Mic Cart̃aiǯ[1]], ben Mic Conmara, d'eg ar m-breit̃ buad̃a in einič le.—Airdesruc Tuama, cenn eínič Erenn, in Christo quieuit[f].—Am̃laim Mac Senaiǯ, impir fograd̃ač na fenma, d'eg don plaiǯ[5] i Tuaim-da-ǯualand.—Mael-Seč̃lainn[f] Connač̃tač O Ferǯail d'eg.—Cat̃al óg O Ferǯail d'eg[f].—Mac[j] Maǯnusa Meg Uiðir d'eg in bliad̃ain si: idon, bruǯaid̃ coitč̃enn d' Feraib̃ Erenn, idon, Eač̃marcač, mac Maǯnusa, mic Ruaid̃ri, mic Maǯnusa, mic Duin m̃oir 7[k] araile[kj].—Art[k], mac Am̃laim Meg Uiðir, mortuus est[k].

(Hic[l] natus est Carolus Magnus Mac Maǯnusa idon, mac Gilla-Phadraig, mic Maǯnusa, mic Airt, mic Am̃laim Meg Uiðir, pridie Idus Ianuarii hoc anno.[l])

A.D. 1367. [6]-d̃, B. [h] ocus—*and*—prefixed, A. [i] bl.=5 letters left in (A) MS. [j-j] n. t. h., A; text, B. [k-k] om., A. [l-l] n. t. h., A; om., B.

[6] *O'Raighillaigh.* — Philip (O'Reilly), who thus got possession of the kinsman by whom he had been deposed and imprisoned the previous year.

[1371] [1] *Fergal, etc.*—Of the following nine entries, the *A. L. C.* give the first, second (in a shorter form), third and fifth under 1371; the *F. M.* have the fourth and seventh at 1370.

Ua Ceinneidigh. — The O'Kennedy mentioned in the next entry but one.

[3] *Ua Madagain.*—See Vol. I., p. 557, note 8, *supra.*

[4] *Of Mac Carthaigh.*—Supplied from the *Four Masters.*

[5] *Archbishop of Tuaim.*—John O'Grady (1365–71). There can be little doubt of his identity with the *Johannes Ograde*, cleric of Killaloe diocese and Bachelor in Civil Law, who first received papal dispen-

Digitized by Google

O'Raighillaigh was taken prisoner by the sons of Thomas, [1370]
son of Mathgamain O'Raighillaigh and given up to O'Raighillaigh [6] and put in the Rock of Loch-uachtair.—Cathair Ua Concobuir, one fit to be king of Ui-Failghe, fell in the rear of a foray party by the Foreigners of Meath.

[A.D. 1371.] Fergal [1] Mac Cochla[i]n died in custody [1371]
with Ua Ceinneidigh.[2]—Murchadh Ua Madaga[i]n,[3] general patron, was killed with one shot of an arrow, at the rear of a foray party, by [the Men of] Ormond. And it is one of the greatest deeds of an arrow that ever occurred in Ireland. — Brian Ua Ceinneidigh, king of Ormond, fell in treachery by the Foreigners.—Joan the stooped, daughter [of Mac Carthaigh[4]], wife of Mac Conmara, died after her gaining the victory of hospitality.—The archbishop of Tuaim,[5] head of the hospitality of Ireland, rested in Christ.—Amlaim Mac Senaigh, accomplished emperor of melody, died of the plague in Tuaim-da-ghualann.—Mael-Sechlainn O'Ferghail the Connacian[6] died. Cathal O'Ferghail junior died.—The son of Maghnus Mag Uidhir died this year: to wit, a general entertainer to the Men of Ireland, namely, Eachmarcach, son of Maghnus, son of Ruaidhri, son of Donn Mor and so on.—Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, died.

(Here [1] was born Cathal Mor Mac Maghnusa: namely, (1367)
son of Gilla-Padraig, son of Maghnus, son of Art, son of Amhlam Mag Uidhir, the 2nd of the Ides [12th] of January this year.)

---

sation in illegitimacy to the extent of promotion to priesthood and collation to a benefice with cure of souls, and subsequently, his petition being supported by the metropolitan, his own Ordinary and several more bishops of the Cashel province, on the ground (amongst others) that his part of Ireland for the most part lacked literate men, was declared by Innocent VI. (July 17, 1358) capable to accept and retain any, even episcopal, dignity. (Theiner, p. 313.)

[6] *Connacian.*—O'Farrell was so called from having been fostered in Connaught.

(1267) [1] *Here, etc.*—This item I have not found elsewhere.

Digitized by Google

A 76c [Bis.] Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. xx.iii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° uiii.°[b] [-lxx.° ii.°] Brian mór Mag[1] Mhaṫgamna, airdriḡ Oirgiall, lam is mó do marb Ghallaiḋ 7 do Gaiḋelaiḃ Erenn i n-a aimsir fein in[c] fer sin[c] 7 a dul a coinne Gall 7 gallóglaċ d'a muínntir fein do[2] ṡell[2] a[d] n-uaigner air[d] 7 a marbaḋ dó 7 a dul fein as d'a éisi.—Feall is gruamḋa 7 is graineṁla do rindeḋ[3] a n-Erinn riam do denuṁ do Domnall, mac Muircertaiḡ [U]i Conċobuir: idon, mac a braṫar fein, Taḋg óg, mac Maḡnusa, do marbaḋ d'a lamaiḃ fein a caislen Sligiḋ 7 se i[4] laim aigi ann.—Seaan hUa[5] Dubaga[i]n, airdṡenċaiḋ na[e] hErenn, ar fágḃail aiḃnísa in t-ṡaegail fri re seċt m-bliaḋan 7 a eg ag Muinntir Eoin Baisti a Rinn-nduin[e].—Mac[c] Fheorais do ḡabail le hO Cellaiḡ 7 le [a] macaiḃ; Risderd, [mac] Mic Fheorais, do marbaḋ, idon, oiḡri Mic Fheorais.—Uilliam óg, mac Uilleag, cenn suarcais Erenn d'eg in bliaḋain cetna[c].—Uilliam óg hUa[5] Ceallaiḡ, adbur[c] inṡeicim coitcinn is ferr do bí i n-Erinn[c], d'éc in[f] bliaḋain si[f]. Ocus[c] ní tainic o Cormac n a l o i n g e s, mac Concobuir, anuas mac riḡ buḋ ferr ínas.[e]

B 73c [A.D. M.° ccc.° lxx.° iii.°] | Indsaiḡid do ḋenum do Ghallaiḃ na Míḋe a Muinntir-Anḡaile 7 Ruaiḋri, mac Caṫail [U]i Fherḡail, do marbaḋ 7 a mac 7 moran d'a muínntir 7 Donnċaḋ hUa[5] Fergail d'a leanmain 7

A.D. 1368. [1] At first, c was placed over M (= Mac), but subsequently erased, B. [2-2] d'ṡell (the elision of o arose from the infection of f), A. [3] ronaḋ, B. [4] a, B. [5] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1372, B. [c-c] om., B. [d-d] air, a n-uaigner, B. [e-e] maiṫ, mortuus est—(*arch antiquary*) *excellent, died*, B. [f-f] om., A.

[1372] [1] *Brian, etc.*—Of the six opening entries of the textual year 1368, the *A. L. C.* give the first, third, fifth and sixth at 1372; the second, at 1371.

[2] *In custody.*—See [1368], note 11, *supra*.

[3] *Ua Dubagain.*—Well known as the author of a poem descriptive of the native tribes and territories of Ulster, Connaught and Meath. It has been edited by O'Donóvan (*Ir. Arch. & Celt. Soc.*, Dublin, 1862). A quatrain above the average from

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 23rd of the moon,] [1372 Bis
A.D. 1368[-72.] Brian[1] Mor Mac Mathgamna, arch-king of Oirgialla, the hand that most slew of the Foreigners and of the Gaidhil of Ireland in his own time [was] that man and he went against the Foreigners and a gallow-glass of his own people fell upon him treacherously in a solitary place and he was slain by him and [the assassin] himself escaped thereafter.—Treachery the most repulsive and hateful that was ever done in Ireland was done by Domnall, son of Muircertach Ua Conchobuir: to wit, the son of his own kinsman, namely, Tadhg junior, son of Magnus, was slain by his own hands in the castle of Sligech, whilst he was in custody[2] with him therein.—John Ua Dubaga[i]n,[3] arch-historian of Ireland, abandoned the delight of the world for the space of seven years and died with the Community of John the Baptist in Rinn-duin.—Mac Feorais [Birmingham] was taken prisoner by O'Cellaigh and by his sons, and Richard, [son] of Mac Feorais, that is, the heir of Mac Feorais, was killed.—William junior, son of William [de Burgh], head of the urbanity of Ireland, died the same year.—William junior Ua Cellaigh, the best material of a general generous patron that was in Ireland, died this year. And there came not from Cormac of the Banishments[4], son of Concobur [son of Ness], downwards a son of a king that was better than he.

[A.D. 1373.] Attack[1] was made by the Foreigners of [1373]
Meath on the Muinter-Anghaile and Ruaidhri, son of Cathal Ua Ferghail and his son and many of his people were slain. And Donnchadh Ua Ferghail followed them

another poem (in *Debide*) is given by O'Curry (*MS. Mat.*, p. 658). See O'D., *F. M.*, iii. 655.

[4] *Of the Banishments.*—For the origin of the name, see O'Curry, *MS. Mat.*, p. 260; for the chronology, *Todd Lect.*, III. pp. 282, 302.

[1373] [1] *Attack, etc.*—Of the eight remaining entries of the textual year 1368, all, except the third and eighth, are given (with differences

moran do marbad dib leis 7 en určur foiġdi d'a marbad fein. Ocus ro bud ṁaidm do'n t-fluaġ uile, act muna beit in t-orčur sin.—William Dalatuin 7 Seirriam na Míde do marbad la Cenel-Fhiačaid 7 la hUa[d] Mael[-Sh]ečlainn.—Mael-Sečlainn[e] Connačtač O Neill d'eg[e].—Adam hUa[f] Ciana[i]n d'eg in[e] bliadain si i n-a cananač[e], ar n-a gerrad do[h] čanančaib Lera-gadail, ar[i] m-breit buada o deṁon 7 o doman[i].—Darrdud[j], ingen [U]i Ruairc, d'ég.[e]—Gaeč mor isin bliadain sin[k], ler'bhiredh[l] tiġi 7 templa imda.—Toirrdelbač[e] ruad O Concobair do beit ag fidal Mačaire Connačt isin bliadain sin 7 a tečt trid imircedaib Mic in Perru[i]n Mic Fheorais, da marcač deg. Ocus gilla d'a ṁuinntir do čogbail ceinnberti leis a ceraiġ. Ocus muinnter Mic an Perru[i]n d'a leanmain 7 breit orra do'n marcfluaġ. Ocus Toirrdelbač ruad fein do ġabail derid ar a muinntir. Ocus nír'feġad doib ar tus, act imurcraiġ in marcfluaiġ do | dortad orra. Is ferrda ro fuilngeb leoran in t-anforlaṁ sin; uair do marb Toirrdelbač ruad drem dib 7 ro marbad blad d'a muinntir sium. Cumusc do Mac an Perru[i]n 7 do Toirrdelbač ruad ar a čeile 7[c] Mac an Perru[i]n[k] do toitim leis[l] d'aen buille cloidim.[m] Ocus[c] ní dernad isin aimsir sin marbad is croda 7 ar mó nos [ná] in marbad sin[c].—Mada[n], mac Ogair Meġ Uidir, quieuit

A 76d

A.D. 1368. [a] hO, A. [b] om., B. [b] a-*by*, B. [i-i] 7 araile—*and so on*, B. [j] do bris—(*that*) *broke*, B. [k] Mic Fheoris—*Mac Fheorais*—added, B. [l] leToirrdelbač ruad hUa Concobair—*by Toirdelbach Ua Concobair the Red*, B. This and the preceding addition were necessary to identify the persons intended. [m-m] an bliadain [si]—[*this*] *year*—added, B. [n-n] 76c, f. m., t. h. (the first word is cut away), A; text, B.

---

of detail) in the *A. L. C.* under 1373. The third is given at the same year by the *Four Masters*.

[2] *Dalton.*—The *A. L. C.* erroneously make him and the sheriff one person.

[3] *Ua Cianain.*—See O'Reilly: *Irish Writers*, p. 102.

Digitized by Google

and many of them were slain by him and one shot of an arrow killed himself. And it had been defeat for all the host, had it not been for that shot.—William Dalton[2] and the Sheriff of Meath were killed by the Cenel-Fiachaidh and by Ua Mael[-Sh]echlainn—Mael-Sechlainn O'Neill the Connacian died.—Adam Ua Ciana[i]n[3] died this year a canon, after[4] being tonsured by the canons of Lisgabhail, on gaining victory from world and from demon.—Barrdubh,[5] daughter of Ua Ruairc, died.—Great wind in this year, whereby were broken down houses and churches numerous.—Toirdelbach O'Concobhair the Red was traversing the Plain of Connacht on foot that year and he went through the raiders, twelve horse-men [strong], of The son of the Parson Mac Feorais. And a gillie of his [O'Conor's] people raised[6] a helmet to him for annoyance. And the people of The son of the Parson followed them and they were overtaken by the horse-host. And Toirdelbach the Red himself occupied the rear of his people. And no look-out was kept by them at first, so that[7] the excessive force of the horse-host poured [unawares] on them. Most courageously was that onset borne by them; for Toirdelbach the Red slew a portion of them and some of his people were slain. [Single] combat [was given] by The son of the Parson and by Toirdelbach to each other and The son of the Parson fell by him with one stroke of a sword. And there was not done in that time a slaying that was more courageous and of greater fame than that slaying.—Matthew, son of Oscar Mag Uidhir, rested in [1373]

[4] *After, etc.*—The meaning is that he was formally admitted as canon a short time before his death.

[5] *Barrdubh.—Black[-haired] head.* Wife of Domnall Mac Tiernan, *A. L. C.*

[6] *Raised—annoyance.* — That is, saluted Birmingham derisively. Instead of *for*, the original has *in*.

[7] *So that.*—Literally, *but* (consequently).

Digitized by Google

in[f] Christo[f], decimo[c] quarto Kalendas Nouembris[c] 7 a derbrat̃a[i]r, idon, Seaan, mac[f] Oscair[f], do marbad̃ isin lo cetna[n].

Kal. Ian. i.[a] f.[a], [l.[b] x.u.[b]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lx.° ix.°[-lxx.° iiii.°] Seinícín Sab̃ais do marbad̃ le Mag Aengusa in[d] bliad̃ain si[d] 7[e] is dilec̃ta in eigsi d'a eisi[e].—Cormac, mac mic[f] Tomaltaiǯ [U]i Ferǯail, do marbad̃. —Domnall óg hUa[1] Doc̃artaiǯ, in mac taisiǯ rob'ferr do bí[g] i[2] n-Erinn do beagan; feic̃em[e] coitcinn neoc̃ as mó do tinnlaic d'ec̃aib̃ 7 do sprreid̃ d'aes eladña Erenn 7 dit̃ as mó d'a fuair in eigsi ar dered̃ domain[e], d'eg[h], ar[e] m-breit̃ buad̃a o doman 7 o dem̃on[e].—Toirrdelbac̃, mac Briain Meg Tigerna[i]n, d'eg.—Cú-coigric̃i og Mag Eoc̃aga[i]n, taisec̃ Cene[oi]l-Fhiac̃aig, do marbad̃ a feall ar n-dul dó le espuc na Míd̃e co hAt̃-luain 7 duine do muinntir Uilliam Dalatun d'a marbad̃ d'aen buille sleiǯe. Ocus ní dernad̃ ann ac̃t sin.—Teboid a Búrc, oiǯri Mic Uilliam, do marbad̃ le hI-Maine[3]: nec̃[e] ba mó 7 fa haille 7 crec̃aire coitcenn ar Connac̃taib̃ e fos[e].—Tigernan, mac Briain Meg Thigerna[i]n, mac[e] taisiǯ beod̃a, laider,[e] d'eg in[e] bliad̃ain si[e].—Maidm la Níall hUa[1] Neill, la riǯ Coicid̃ Ulad̃, ar Ghallaib̃, dú in ro t̃uit in ridere 7 Bogsa na Cairrgi 7 an Sandalac̃ 7 an Burcac̃ 7 Uilliam Baile-dalat, cenn ainfeile Erenn. — Mael[-Sh]ec̃lainn,[e] mac Diarmata [U]i Ferǯail, do d̃ul ar cogad̃ as a tir fein a Muinntir-

A.D. 1369. [1] O, A. [2] a, B. [3] hIb—, B. [a-a] om., B. [b-b] bl., A, B. [c] 1373, B. [d-d] om., A. [e-e] om., B. [f] om., B. [g] co terc (=do beagan, which is omitted) added, B. [h] a eg—*his death* (*took place*), B.

[1374] [1] *1369.*—The ferial (1) proves that the true year is 1375. From this to the textual year 1373 (=1378), inclusive, the A.D. reckoning, the ferial notation shows, is five years in advance.

[2] *Bishop of Meath.* — Stephen de Valle. Appointed bishop of Limerick by Innocent VI. (Avignon, Nov. 6, 1360), having been elected by the majority of the Chapter. At the time, he was subdeacon and dean. Being but twenty-nine years old, he received

Digitized by Google

Christ on the 14th of the Kalends of November [Oct. 19] and his brother, namely, John, son of Oscar, was killed on the same day. [1373]

Kalends of Jan. on 1st feria, [15th of the moon,] A.D. 1369[1][-74]. Jenkin Savage was killed by Mag Aengusa this year and orphaned is learning after him.—Cormac, grandson of Tomaltach Ua Ferghail, was killed.—Domnall Ua Dochartaigh junior, the son of a chief that was almost the best in Ireland; general patron, that bestowed most of horses and chattel to the learned folk of Ireland and the greatest loss which the erudite received at the end of the world, died, after gaining victory from world and from demon.—Toirdelbach, son of Brian Mag Tigernain, died.—Cu-coicrichi Mag Eochaga[i]n junior, chief of Cenel-Fiachaigh, was killed in treachery, after going with the bishop of Meath[2] to Ath-luain. And it was a person[3] of the people of William Dalton that killed him with one thrust of a spear. And nothing was done there but that.—Theobald de Burgh, heir of Mac William, was killed by the Ui-Maine: one that was most excellent and most beautiful and a general depredator on the Connachtmen likewise was he.—Tigernan, son of Brian Mag Tigerna[i]n, a spirited, powerful son of a chief, died this year.—Defeat [was inflicted] by Niall Ua Neill, [namely,] by the king of the Fifth of Ulster, on the Foreigners, wherein fell the Knight[4] and Bogsa of the Rock[5] and the Sandal and the de Burgh and William of Baile-dalat, head of splendid hospitality[6] of Ireland.—Mael[-Sh]ech-lainn, son of Diarmait Ua Ferghail, went on a war from [1374]

a dispensation in the impediment of age. (Theiner, p. 316.) He was translated to Meath by Urban V., Feb. 19, 1369 (*ib.* p. 333), and died in 1379 (Ware, ed. Harris, p. 147).

[3] *Person.*—The slayer, according to the *A. L. C.*, was hanged and quartered.

[4] *Knight.*—The *A. L. C.* state his name was Roche.

[5] *Rock.*—*Of Fergus*; i.e. Carrickfergus.

Digitized by Google

Mailmorđa. Ocus ruaig do ťabairt do Ghallaiđ orrťa 7 Mail[-Sh]ečlainn do marbađ ann[e].—Tađg óg Mág Raǧnaill do marbađ d'en určur soiǧde 7 ní fes a deimin cia tuc, ačt Muínnter-Birn 'ga čur ar Clainn-Muircertaiǧ 7 Clann-Muircertaiǧ 'ga čor orrasan[4]. Cagađ d'eirǧi trit sin[i] eter Muinntir-Eolu[i]s[j] 7 Muinntir-Birn[j].—Tađg, mac Ruaiđri h[U]i Concobuir, in[e] t-en mac riǧ rob' ferr eineč 7 eǧnum i n-a aimsir fein[e], a[k] eg la ṡeil Stafain i Connačta, iar m-breiť buađa do oman 7 o deḿan.[k]

Kal. Ian. ii. f., [l.[a] xx.ui.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.°[b][-lxx.° u.°] Mať̄gamain, mac Maǧnusa [U]i Con-čobuir, mac[c] riǧ beođa, quieuit in [Christo].[c]—Caislen
A 77a Rosa-Comain | do ǧabail do[d] Ruaiđri hUa Concobuir, le riǧ Connačt. Ocus Caislen Baile-in-tobair do tabairt do Thoirrdelbač ruađ as 7 comađa imđa nač[e] arimter sunn[e].—Seffraiǧ, mac Gilla-na-naem [U]i Ferǧail,
B 73d teannađbur | taisig na hAnǧaile, quieuit[c] in [Christo][c].—Mac[f] [C]arta[i]n, urriǧ Cene[oi]l-Fhoǧartaiǧ, do marbađ a feall d'a bratair fein, idon, do mac Gille-Ternaind[f].—Sluaiǧeđ mor la Niall hUa[1] Neill co Dun-da-leať̄glas 7 maidm mor do ťabairt ar Gallaiđ leis, du i tročair[2] Sar Semus Baile-ať̄a-ťid, fer ínaid riǧ Saxan 7 an Burcač Caimlinne do marbađ ann et alii

A.D. 1369. [4]—sum, B. [i] om., A. [j-j] Muinntir-Birn 7 Muinntir-Eolu[i]s, B. [k-k] d'heg an bliadain si—*died this year*, B.

A.D. 1370. [1] O, A. [2] torċair, B. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1374, B. [c-c] d'heg—*died*, B. [d] la—*by*, B. [e-e] aili—*other*, B. [f-f] om., B.

[6] *Splendid hospitality.* — *Ainfeile* in the original. Mistaking *ain* (*an*, splendid) for the negative prefix, the *F. M.* insert the eclipsis and aspiration (*ainbhféle*). Whereupon, O'Donovan (iv. 660) renders it "inhospitality" and annotates accordingly. This is adopted in the *A. L. C.*, although the text has the correct form (*anfeli*). The adjective *an* does not affect the following letter.

[7] *Mael[-Sh]echlainn, Tadhg.*—The *A. L. C.* erroneously state they both died a natural death.

Digitized by Google

out his own country into Muinter-Mailmordha. And an attack was delivered by the Foreigners upon them and Mail[-Sh]echlinn[7] was slain therein.—Tadhg[7] Mag Raghnaill junior was killed by one shot of an arrow. And it was not known with certainty who discharged it, but the Muinter-Birn [were] a-putting it on the Clann-Muircertaigh and the Clann-Muircertaigh a-putting it on these. War arose through that between the Muinter-Eolu[i]s and Muinter-Birn.—Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, the one son of a king that was best of hospitality and prowess in his own time, died in Connacht on the feast day of Stephen [Dec. 26], after gaining victory from world and from demon. [1374]

Kalends of Jan. on 2nd feria, [26th of the moon,] A.D. 1370[1][-5]. Mathgamain, son of Maghnus Ua Conchobuir, a spirited son of a king, rested in Christ.—The castle of Ros-Comain was taken by Ruaidhri Ua Concobuir, [namely] by the king of Connacht. And the castle of Baile-in-tobair and many donatives that are not reckoned here were given to Toirdelbach[2] the Red in lieu.—Geoffrey, son of Gilla-na-naem Ua Ferghail, well worthy to be chief of the hAnghaile, rested in Christ.—Mac [C]artain, sub-king of Cenel-Foghartaigh, was killed in treachery by his own kinsman, namely, by the son of Gilla-Termainn [Mac Cartain].—A great hosting by Niall Ua Neill to Dun-da-lethglas and great defeat was inflicted on the Foreigners by him, wherein fell Sir James[3] of Baile-atha-thid, Deputy of the king of the Saxons. And the de Burgh of Caimlinn and many others were slain therein. [1375]

[1375] [1] *1370.*—The ferial (2) proves that the true year is 1375.

[2] *Toirdelbach.*—Turlough O'Conor.

[3] *Sir James.*—Talbot of Malahide (*Baile-atha-thid*). The Deputy at the time was William de Windsor (for the second time), 1373-6. Gilbert, *Viceroys*, pp. 234-41.

Digitized by Google

multi.—Cu-Ulaḋ Mag Maṫgamna, ṙidamna Oiṙgiall, a eg do cuiṡlinn.—[A.D.] 1375[g]. Aṙt Mag Uiḋiṙ, mac ṙiǯ lan d'eineč 7 d'eǯnum, quieuit in [Chṙiṡto].—Donnčaḋ Caemanač Mac Muṙčaḋa, aiṙdṙi[3] Laiǯen—7 ní taíníc o Bṙian Boṙuṁa anuaṡ[h] ṡeṙ iṡ mó do diṫaiǯ do Danuṙaiḃ anáṡ—a maṙbaḋ do Ghallaiḃ a ṡell.—Donnčaḋ, mac Taiḋg, mic Concobuiṙ in copain, do maṙbaḋ do Mhuinntiṙ-Biṙn.—Toiṡc do čuadaṙ clann Meg Tigeṙnain aṙ indṡoiǯiḋ cum Gall, idon, Caiṙbṙi 7 Eogan. Ocuṡ an ṡeṙ bṙaiṫ d'a cṙeic ṙe Gallaiḃ 7 Goill do tinol i[4] n-a[4] timcell 7 coiceṙ[5] aṙ ṡičit[5] do maṙbaḋ ann.—Mac Ṙheóṙaiṡ, tiǯeṙna Baile-aṫa-na-ṙiǯ, d'ég.—Mac Uilliam Búṙc, idon, Emonn Albanač, cenn goile 7 gaiṡciḋ na Gallṫačta 7 impeṙ in egnuma, d'eg do'n ṡilun i n-a ṫiǯ ṡein, aṙ[i] m-bṙeiṫ buaḋa o demon.[i] Ocuṡ a mac do ǯabail a ínaid d'a eiṡi.—Mail[-8h]ečlainn hUa Domnalla[i]n, aṙd ollam Leiṫi Cuinn, d'eg[j] iaṙ m-bṙeiṫ buaḋa o doman 7 o demon[j].—Iohanneṡ[k] Mag Uiḋiṙ, abb Cluana-Eóiṡ, moṙtuuṡ eṡt decimo ṡeptimo Kalendaṡ Iuili.[k]

(Mauṙiciuṡ[l] hUa hEoǯain obiit octauo Iduṡ Maii[l].

No[k] gumad aṙ in Kallainn ṡi buḋ coiṙ eṡpuc Oda [hUa Neill] do beiṫ.[k])

[Biṡ.] Kal. Ian. iii. ṡ. [l.[a] uii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx. i.[ob] [-ui.°] Taḋg hUa[1] Ruaiṙc, ṙi Bṙeiṡne, d'eg[c] aṙ m-

A.D. 1370. [3]-iǯ, A, [4-4] n-a (aphaeresis of i), A. [5-5] .xx.u., A, B. [g] Arabics, l. m., t. h., A; om., B. [h] om., A. [i-i] 7 aṙaile—*and so on*, B. [j-j] moṙtuuṡ eṡt, B. [k-k] 76d, f. m., t. h., A; om., B. In the (A) MS. the No precedes the Iohanneṡ entry. [l-l] 77a, t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

A.D. 1371. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A., B. [b] 1375 overhead, B. [c-c] moṙtuuṡ eṡt, B.

[4] *Foreigners.*—Literally, *Danes*; here applied to the Anglo-Irish.

[5] *Tadhg.*—Mac Rannall (Mag Raghnaill), who died [1353], *supra*. The *A. L. C.* incorrectly represent Donough as son (instead of grandson) of Conor.

[6] *Five and twenty.*—Including the two sons of Mac Tiernan (*A. L. C.*).

[7] *Scotsman.*—So styled, doubtless, from long residence in Scotland.

Digitized by Google

—Cu-Uladh Mag Mathgamna, royal heir of Oirgialla, died from [the bursting of] a vein.—[A.D.] 1375. Art Mag Uidhir, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, rested in Christ.—Donnchadh Caemanach Mac-Murchadha, arch-king of Leinster—and there came not from Brian Boruma downwards a man that destroyed more of the Foreigners[4] than he—was killed by the Foreigners in treachery.—Donnchadh, son of Tadhg,[5] son of Concobur of the Cup, was slain by the Muinter-Birn.—The sons of Mag Tigernain, namely, Cairbri and Eogan, went on an expedition to attack the Foreigners. And a traitor sold them to the Foreigners and the Foreigners assembled around them and five and twenty[6] were slain there.—Mac Feorais, lord of the town of Ath-na-righ, died.—Mac William de Burgh, namely, Edmond the Scotsman,[7] head of courage and prowess of the Foreigners and emperor of benevolence, died of the glandular disease in his own house, after gaining victory from the demon. And his son took his place after him.—Mail-[Sh]echlainn Ua Domnalla[i]n, the greatest[8] ollam of the Half of Conn, died after gaining victory from world and from demon.—John Mag Uidhir, abbot of Cluain-Eois, died on the 17th of the Kalends of July [June 15]. [1375]

(Maurice[1] Ua hEoghain died on the 8th of the Ides [6th] of June. (1370)

Or[2] it may be on this Kalend [year] it were right for [the death of] bishop Odo [Ua Neill] to be.)

Kalends of Jan. on 3rd feria, [7th of the moon], A.D. 1371[1][-6]. Tadhg Ua Ruairc, king of the Breifni, died,[2] [1376 Bis.]

[8] *Greatest.*—Literally, *high* (pre-eminent). The O'Donnellans were the poets of the Connaught O'Conors.

(1370) [1] *Maurice, etc.*—This entry I have not found elsewhere.

[2] *Or, etc.*—The obit of bishop O'Neill is given at [1369], *supra*. The suggested correction is erroneous.

[1376] [1] *1371.*—The ferial (3) proves that the true year is 1376.

[2] *Died.*—And was succeeded by his son, Tighernan (Tiernan), *A. L. C.* and *F. M.*

Digitized by Google

breit̆ buad̆a o d̆oman 7 o demon[c].—Donnčad̆ Mac Phirb̆iriğ, renčaid̆ raiğečta,[d] d'eg[e].—Nualait̆,[f] ingen [U]i Raiğillaiğ, ben Tomair Mic Mat̆gamna, d'eg.—Cu-Ait̆ne O Concob̆air, mac riğ lan d'eineč 7 d'eğnum̆, d'eg[f].—Ruarcan hUa[1] hAdmaill, ollam [U]i Anluain re dan 7[c] fer tiği n-aided̆ coitčinn gan diultad̆ re dreič n-duine, d'eg irin bliad̆ain ri, iar m-breit̆ buad̆a [o doman 7 o demon[c]].—Cu-Muiği hUa[1] Cat̆a[i]n, ri Oirečta-[U]i-Cat̆a[i]n, do ğabail do Ghallaib̆ a port Cula-rat̆ain 7
A 73b a čur doib̆ hi[2] Carraig-Pherğura. Indraiğid̆[f] do d̆enam do macaib̆ riğ Oirečta-[U]i-Cat̆a[i]n ar Gallaib̆ 7 Goill do t̆abairt madma móir orra[f]. Eoin[g] hUa[1] Ruanad̆a, ollam̆ Meg Aenğura, d'eg.[e]—Mail-Sečlainn hUa[1] Mailm̆ena, ollam [U]i Cat̆a[i]n, d'eg[c] for[c].—Aed̆ hUa[1] Tuat̆ail, ri hUa[1]-Mail, do marbad̆ do Gallaib̆.—Dalbač, mac Mail-tSečlainn [U]i Broin, cenn eíníğ 7 eğnum̆a Laiğen, do ğuin d'á gpor fein 7 a eg de fo cetoir.—Aed̆, mac Seaain [U]i Pherğail, d'eg[e]. Roibert h[U]a[1] Perğail, d'eg[c] for[c].—Coimtinol[f] mór le Gallaib̆ na Mid̆e 7 re Gallaib̆ Ulad̆ 7 le Gallaib̆ Laiğen cum na hAnğaile 7 creača fill do denum doib̆ ar O Pergail. Digalta mora do denum d'O Perğail orrasun do crečaib̆ 7 do loirc[t̆]ib̆ ímd̆ai[b̆][f].—Conč̆obur hUa[1] Beaca[i]n, raí renčura, d'ég[c].—Ceallač Mac Cruitin, ollam Tuad̆-Muman re renčur, fer[c] noir gan imresain, d'eg[c].

(Ag[h] ro in Kallainn ar tig marbad̆ Briain moir Meg Mat̆gamna iar fír 7 a adnucal a Máinistir Luğb̆aid, tertio Nonar Iuini, scilicet, Anno Domini, 1371.[h])

A.D. 1371. [2] a, A. [d] mait̆—*good*, B. [e] = [e-e]. [f-f] om., B. [g] Before this entry one line is left vacant, A. [h-h] 77a, f. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

[3] *Cu-Muighi.—Canis Campi.* "This name is now generally anglicised Quintin [!]. It is still very common among the family of the O'Kanes in the co. of Londonderry" (O'D. iv. 666).

[4] *Oirecht-Ui-Cathain.—Sept of [the] Ua Cathain*; here, in a secondary sense (*cf.* 1163, note 3, *supra*), the territory occupied by them.

[5] *Ua Ruanadha.*—See 1079, note 1, *supra*.

Digitized by Google

after gaining victory from world and from demon.— [1376]
Donnchadh Mac Firbisigh, an erudite historian, died.—Cu-Aithne O'Concobhair, a son of a king full of generosity and of prowess, died.—Ruarcan Ua hAdmail, ollam of Ua Anluain in poetry and a man of a general house of guests, without objection to the presence of anybody, died in this year, after gaining victory [from world and from demon].—Cu-muighi [3] Ua Catha[i]n, king of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain,[4] was taken prisoner by the Foreigners in the port of Cuil-rathain and put by them into Carraic-Ferghusa. An attack was made by the sons of kings of Oirecht-Ui-Cathain on the Foreigners and the Foreigners inflicted great defeat upon them—John Ua Ruanadha,[5] ollam of Mag Aenghusa, died.—Mail-Sechlainn Ua Mailmhena, ollam of Ua Catha[i]n, died likewise.—Aedh Ua Tuathail, king of Ui-Mail, was killed by Foreigners.—Dalbach, son of Mail-Sechlainn Ua Broin, head of hospitality and prowess of Leinster, was wounded by his own spur and died thereof immediately.—Aedh,[6] son of John Ua Ferghail, died. Robert Ua Ferghail died likewise.—A great muster by the Foreigners of Meath and by the Foreigners of Ulidia and by the Foreigners of Leinster against the hAnghaile and treacherous forays were made by them on O'Ferghail. Great retaliations were made by O'Ferghail on them by many preys and burnings.—Cenchobur Ua Beaca[i]n, a sage of history, died.—Ceallach Mac Cruitin, ollam of Thomond in history, a man of reputation without dispute, died.

(This [1] is the Kalend [year] on which truly comes the (1371)
killing of Brian Mor Mag Mathgamna and he was buried in the Monastery of Lughbhaidh on the 3rd of the Nones [3rd] of June, namely, A.D. 1371.)

[6] *Aedh.*—The obit in the *F. M.* contains a eulogium of his bounty towards the bardic companies of Ireland.

(1371) [1] *This, etc.* The correction refers to the first entry of [1372], *supra.*

Digitized by Google

Kal. Ian. [u.[a] f., l. x.uiii.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° ii.° [b][-uii.°] Baiter,[c] mac Sar Daiḃiṫ, d'eg[c].—Seffraiǯ hUa[1] Flannaga[i]n, taiseč Clainni-Caṫail, d'eg[d].—Nualaiṫ[e], ingen Taiḋg Mic Donnčaid, d'eg.—Toisc do ḋenum do Ricart óg ar Cuilenačaiḃ: forbaísi da la 7 da aiḋči do denum doiḃ astir. Culenaiǯ do tinol fa Aeḋ Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine U[i] Dhalaiǯ 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar Clainn-Ricaird ann, dú inar'marbaḋ Teboid Mac Uilliam, cenn na ceiṫirne moire 7 tri meic O n-Eiḋin 7 moran aile. Ocus do gabaḋ ann Brian O Flaiṫberṫaiǯ[e].—Seaan hUa[1] Rodača[i]n, com-
B 74a arba Caillín, saí coitčenn d'eg[d] in[e] bliaḋain si[e].— | In t-espuc hUa[1] Ceallaiǯ, idon, espuc Cluana-ferta Brenuinn, d'eg[e].—Caislen Lis-aird-abla do denam la Seaan hUa[1] Ferǯail, taiseč na hAnǯaile, in bliaḋain si.—Cogaḋ[e] mór d'eirǯi eter O Concobuir 7 Mac Diarmata 7 Maǯ-Luírg do ṁilliuḋ, eter gort 7 teǯ. Ocus daine do marbaḋ atorra. Ocus siḋ do ḋenum d'a eis doiḃ 7 comaḋa mora d'ḟaǯbail do Mac Diarmata uad hUa Concobuir do cinn in t-siḋa sin[e].—Indsaiǯiḋ do ḋenum do Mac Uilliam 7 do Mael[-Sh]ečlainn hUa Chellaiǯ
A 77c 7 do Mainečaiḃ arčena ar hUa[1] Cončobuir | co caislen Rosa-Comain 7 hUa[1] Concobuir d'eirǯi 'n-a n-aǯaiḋ co n-a socraidiḃ 7 troid do ṫabairt d'a[f] čeile doiḃ[f] 7 maidm do ṫabairt ar Mac Uilliam 7 ar Mainečaiḃ 7 Risderd a Burc, cenn suarcu[i]s Connačt, do marbaḋ ann 7 Dom-

A.D. 1372. [1] O, A. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] 1376, 1377, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B. [e] om. (no doubt, by oversight), B. [f-f] doiḃ d'a ċeile, B.

[1377] [1] *1372.*—The ferial (3) of the previous year and that (6) of the following prove that the intermediate ferial is 5=A.D. 1377.

[2] *De Burgh.*—From the *A. L. C.*

[3] *Aedh, Mathgamain.* — Half-brothers of Sida, warden of Limerick [1369], *supra.* Their father was Loughlin Mac Namara mentioned in the *F. M.* at 1378. See also O'Donoghue, *Hist. Mem.*, p. 135.

[4] *Successor of St. Caillin.*—That is, abbot of Fenagh, co. Leitrim. The

Digitized by Google

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon], A.D. [1377]
1372[1][-7]. Walter, son of Sir David [de Burgh[2]], died.—Geoffrey Ua Flannaga[i]n, chief of Clann-Cathail, died.—Nualaith, daughter of Tadhg Mac Donnchaidh, died.—An incursion was made by Richard [de Burgh] junior on the Clann-Cuilen: a leaguer of two days and two nights was made by them in the country. The Clann-Cuilen assembled under Aedh[3] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh and defeat was inflicted on the Clann-Ricaird there, wherein were killed Theobald Mac William, head of the large kern-force, and three sons of O'Eidhin and many others. And Brian O'Flaithbertaigh was taken prisoner there.—John Ua Rodacha[i]n, successor of [St.] Caillin,[4] a general sage, died this year.—The bishop Ua Ceallaigh,[5] namely, bishop of Cluain-ferta of [St.] Brennan, died.—The castle of Lis-aird-abla[6] was built by John Ua Ferghail, chief of the hAnghaile, this year.—Great war arose between O'Concobuir and Mac Diarmata and Magh-Luirg was destroyed, both tillage and dwelling. And people were killed between them. And peace was made after that by them and large donatives were got by Mac Diarmata from Ua Concobuir for the sake of that peace.—An attack was made by Mac William [de Burgh] and by Mael-Sechlainn Ua Cellaigh and by the Ui-Maine on Ua Conchobuir at the castle of Ros-Comain. And Ua Concobuir arose against them with his forces and battle was given to each other by them. And defeat was inflicted on Mac William and on the Ui-Maine and Richard de Burgh, head of the urbanity of Connacht, was slain there and Domnall,

feast of the patron was Nov. 13. The *Book of Fenagh*, falsely ascribed to St. Caillin, has been published (Dublin, 1875).

[5] *Ua Cellaigh.*—Most probably, the Thomas O'Kelly, who, according to Ware (ed. Harris, p. 640), was bishop of Clonfert in October, 1347.

[6] *Lis-aird-abla.*—*Fort of the height of apples.*

nall mac Cat̆ail óig [U]i Concobuir, do marbad̆ ann 7 Tad̆g og, mac mic Taid̆g [U]i Ceallaiǯ 7 hUa[1] Maidnin mor 7 Mac Dubǯaill do marbad̆ ann fór 7 mac Neill caim 7 moran aile.—Mael-Domnaiǯ[c] fiǯleč[c]; Fač̆tna, mac Daibit̆ [U]i Mhórda, d'eg.—Edubard, ri Saxan, d'ég[d].—Donnč̆ad̆, mac Uilliam alaind [U]i Cerbaill, ri Eile, raí[c] n-einiǯ 7 n-eǯnuma[c], d'eg[d] in[c] bliad̆ain ri[c].—Mat̆gamain Mac Conmara, idon, mac ingine [U]i Dhalaiǯ, d'eg in[c] bliad̆ain rin[c].—Maíníster Era-ruaid̆ do loscad̆ 'ra bliad̆ain cetna[g].—Goffraiǯ, mac Annaiǯ [U]i Raiǯillaiǯ, do marbad̆ do Cloind-in-č̆aič[2].—Mac Ùrana[i]n bacač d'eg a cuirt in[3] Pápa 7 in deganač mor, Mac Muirǯisa.—Dom̆nall[h] hUa Gallč̆obuir, idon, mac Ferǯail, mic Inmanaiǯ, mortuus est.[h]

Kal. Ian. ui. f., [l.[a] xx. ix.[a]], Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° iii.°[b] [-uiii.°] Mor[c], ingen [U]í Ferǯail, ben Diarmata Meg Raǯnaill, idon, taisec̆ Muinnteri-hEolu[i]s, sai mna gan imresain, d'eg do bas Ongt̆a 7 ait̆riǯe 7 a hadlucud̆ i Cluain-Conmaicne co honorač[c].—Toirrdelbac Mac Suibne, ard Constabla Coicid̆ Connač̆t, d'eg[d]

A.D. 1372. [2] ċaeiċ, B. [3] an, B. [g] ri—*this*, B. The order in B is: Mainister—Mat̆gamain. [h-h] 77b, r. m. (imperfect, owing to excision of edge), n. t. h., A; text supplied from B.

A.D. 1373. [a-a] bl., A, B. [b] The third i is n. t. h., A; 1378, B. [c-c] om., B. [d] mortuus est, B.

---

[7] *Died.*—June 21, 1377.

[8] *Clann-in-caich.* — *Clan of the Blind* (O'Reilly; sl. 1256, *supra*); anglicised Clankee, a bar. in co. Cavan, the patrimony of the sept.

[9] *Mac Branain.*—Dermot, lord of Corca-Achlann (the Mac Branan territory in the east of co. Roscommon), *A. L. C.*

[10] *Mac Muirghisa.*—From a Rescript of Gregory XI. (Anagni, Aug. 29, 1377), we learn (what the native Annals, as far as I know, have omitted to record) that, on the death of O'Finaghty ([1354] *supra*), before the collation reserved to the Curia was made, Charles, the archdeacon, procured his election by the Chapter, got it confirmed by Thomas [O'Carroll] of Tuam, and had himself consecrated bishop of Elphin. One of the acts for which he was excommunicated by bishop Thomas

Digitized by Go

son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, was slain there and [1377]
Tadhg junior, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh and Ua Mainnin Mor and Mac Dubghaill and the son of Niall [Mac Neill] the Crooked and many others were slain there likewise.—Mael-Domnaigh the vigil-keeper, [and] Fachtna, son of David Ua Mordha, died.—Edward [III.], king of the Saxons, died.[7]—Donnchadh, son of William Ua Cerbaill the handsome, king of Eili, eminent in hospitality and prowess, died this year.—Mathgamain [3] Mac Conmara, namely, the son of the daughter of Ua Dalaigh, died in that year.—The Monastery of Es-ruadh was burned in the same year.—Geoffrey, son of Annagh Ua Raighillaigh, was killed by the Clann-in-caich.[8]—Mac Brana[i]n [9] the Lame and the great Dean, Mac Muirghisa [10], died in the court of the Pope.—Domnall Ua Gallchobuir, namely, son of Eerghal, son of Inmanagh, died.

Kalends of Jan. on 6th feria, [29th of the moon,] A.D. [1378]
1373[1][-8]. Mor, daughter of Ua Ferghail, wife of Diarmait Mag Raghnaill, namely, the chief of Muinter-Eolu[i]s, an excellent woman without dispute, died a death of Unction and penance and was buried honourably in Cluain-Conmaicne.—Toirdelbach Mac Suibne, high

---

[appointed by the same pope, on the translation of Gregory to Tuam in 1372] was the confirmation of elections to dignities (Theiner, p. 363).

In the account returned by John de Cabrespino, papal Nuncio in England and Ireland, of benefices granted in the third year of Urban V. (1362-70), it is stated that the canonical election and subsequent confirmation by bishop Charles of canon Thomas Ma[c]murgoasa [the Mac Muirghisa of the text] was ratified by the Curia on Feb. 5 and confirmed (by the pope) on Feb. 14, 1365 (*ib.* p. 340).

The most probable explanation is that Gregory remained in the papal Court until his elevation to Tuam and tacitly acquiesced in the administration of the diocese by the bishop in possession.

From the fact of Mac Morrissey dying in Rome it may be inferred that he proceeded thither in connection with the charges mentioned in the Rescript.

[1378] [1] *1373*.—The ferial (6) proves that the true year is 1378.

Digitized by Google

in[e] bliadain cetna[e]. — Catal[c], mac Mael-tseclainn (mic[e] Gilla-Ipa ruaid[e]) [U]i Raigillaig, do ég.—Gilla-Crist O Ruairc d'eg[e].—Fearghal[f] O Mail-Miadaig, taiseach Muinntiri-Cerballa[i]n, rai coitchenn gan[e] diultad re duine,[e] d'eg[d].—Brian Mag Uidir, adbur rig Fer-Manach, do marbad do[e] cloind Airt Meg Uidir.—Domnall Mag Bradaig, taiseach Teallaig-Cerbaill, rai coitchenn, d'eg[d] in[e] bliadain rin[e].—Baiter Mac Uilliam Burc do marbad le Muinntir-Maille irin[e] bliadain cetna[e].—Bran hUa[1] Braain, ri hUa-Faela[i]n, cenn beodachta 7 einig na Laigneach, d'eg.—Magnus, mac Catail
A 77d óig [U]i Concobuir, d'eg in[e] bliadain cetna.[e]— | Indroigid[e] do denum do Mag Raghnaill co n-a braithrib 7 co n-a oirechtaib 7 do da Cloind-Aeda 7 d'Fergal hUa Ruairc ar Catal ruad Mag Raghnaill. Catal do tinol a ceithirn 7 a charad 7 a cleamnach, idon, fa Diarmait Mac n-Diarmata 7 fa Domnall n-dub, ar cinn na rocraide rin. Mag Raghnaill co n-a mhuinntir do madhachub ann. Ecta mora do marbad ar an maidm rin, idon, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—cenn ronura 7 raidhrira an raerfer rin—7 Mac Sendlaich 7 Mac Gille-duib 7 moran aile nach airimther runn.—Dubchablach, ingen Meg Raghnaill, bean [U]i Mail-Mhiadaig, d'eg.—Donnchad, mac Muircertaig [U]i Concobuir, d'eg[c]. — Uilliam hUa[1] hUigind d'eg in[e] bliadain cetna[e].—Brian[e] mac Taidg, mic Ruaidhri, [U]i Chonchobair, do marbad.—Seaan hUa Fiala[i]n, idon, ollam maith fe dan, d'eg in bliadain ri[e].—Eoin hUa Droma, bicair Cille-Naaile[2], mortuus
A 77d ends est quinto[e] Idus Decimbris[e h]. |

A.D. 1373. [1] O, A. [2]-uile, B.—[e-e] itl., n. t. h., (A) MS. [f] The order in B is: Fergal—Uaiter—Brian. [g] e—*by*, B.

[h] The remainder of A 77d was left vacant by the original hand.

---

[1] *High Constable.*—This term is used to denote the chief captain of gallowglasses (O'D. iv. 670).

[2] *By the sons of.* — Omitted in O'Donovan's translation (iv. 673)

Digitized by Google

Constable[2] of the Fifth of Connacht, died the same year.— [1373]
Cathal, son of Mael-Sechlainn (son of Gilla-Isu the Red) Ua Raighillaigh, died.—Gilla-Crist O'Ruairc died.—Ferghal O'Mail-miadhaigh, chief of Muinter-Cerballa[i]n, a generous man in general without refusal to anybody, died.—Brian Mag Uidhir, one fit to be king of Fir-Manach, was killed by the sons of[3] Art Mag Uidhir.—Domnall Mac Bradaigh, chief of the Tellach-Cerbaill, a general sage, died in that year.—Walter Mac William de Burgh was killed by the Muinter-Maille in the same year.—Bran Ua Brain, king of Ui-Faela[i]n, head of the courage and liberality of the Lagenians, died.—Maghnus, son of Cathal Ua Concobuir junior, died the same year.—Attack was made by Mag Raghnaill with his kinsmen and with his septs and by the two Clans of Aedh[4] [Ua Ferghail] and by Fergal Ua Ruairc on Cathal Mag Raghnaill the Red. Cathal mustered his kerns and his friends and his marriage-kindred, namely, under Diarmait Mac Diarmata and under Domnall[5] the Black, to make head against those forces. Mag Raighnaill with his people was defeated there. Great numbers were killed in that defeat, namely, Fergal Mag Raghnaill—head of happiness and wealth was that noble man—and Mac Sennlaich and Mac Gille-duibh and many others that are not reckoned here.—Dubchablach, daughter of Mag Raghnaill, wife of Ua Mail-Miadhaigh, died—Donnchadh, son of Muircertach Ua Concobuir, died.—William Ua hUiginn died the the same year.—Brian, son of Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobair, was killed.—John Ua Fiala[i]n, namely, a good ollam in poetry, died this year.—John Ua Droma, vicar of Cell-Naaille[6], died on the 5th of the Ides [9th] of December.

---

[4] *Two Clans of Aedh.*—Namely, of Aedh (Hugh) O'Farrell, i.e. the Clann-Hugh and the Clann-Shane (for whom see [1355], note 5 *supra*).

[5] *Domnall.*—Mac Dermot.

(Lasairḟina[i], ingen Maiǯister Tomais Mic Ghilla-Choisgle, d'heg octauo Idus Maii, 1373[i].)

Kal. Ian. [i. f., l. xu.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° iiii.°

B 74b Kal. Ian. [ii. f., l. xxui.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° u.° Dubčablaiǯ, ingen hUa Concobuir, mortuus est quarto Idus Augusti.—Oscar, mac Airt, mic Fhlaiť-berταiǯ Meg Uidir, mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [iii. f., l. uii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° ui.° Mac Craiť Mag Uidir mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [u. f., l. xuiii.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uii.° Pol hUa Fiala[i]n mortuus est.

Kal. Ian. [ui. f., l. xxix.,] Anno Domini M.° ccc.° lxx.° uiii.°

A.D. 1373. [i-i] t. m., n. t. h., A; om., B.

---

[8] *Cell-Naaile.—Church of* [St.] *Naile* (whose feast was Jan. 27). The parish containing the church of Kinnawley (an instance of *l* replaced by *n*) is partly in the barony of Knockninny, co. Fermanagh, and partly in the barony of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan. See O'D. *F. M.* iv. 708–9; Kelly: *Calendar of Irish Saints*, p. 62.

A.D. 1374–8. These five textual years are omitted in A. In the (B) MS., spaces are left for the respective ferials and epacts. Folio 74b is occupied by the years being placed at wide intervals.

(END OF VOL. II.)

(Lasairghina,[1] daughter of Master Thomas Mac Gilla-Coisgle, died on the 8th of the Ides [8th] of May, [A.D.] 1373) (1373)

Kalends of Jan. [on 1st feria, 15th of the moon,] A.D. 1374. (1374)

Kalends of Jan. [on 2nd feria, 26th of the moon,] A.D. 1375. Dubchablaigh[1] daughter of Ua Concobuir, died on the 4th of the Ides [10th] of August.—Oscar, son of Art, son of Flaithbertach Mag Uidhir, died. (1375)

Kalends of Jan. [on 3rd feria, 7th of the moon,] A.D. 1376. Mac Craith Mag Uidhir died. (1376)

Kalends of Jan. [on 5th feria, 18th of the moon,] A.D. 1377. Paul Ua Fiala[i]n died. (1377)

Kalends of Jan. [on 6th feria, 29th of the moon,] A.D. 1378. (1378)

(1373) [1] *Lasairghina, etc.*—This obit I have not found elsewhere.

*** On the blank space left in A, a different hand wrote the following: Ꝫaċ aon ꞇei[ꝫ]ꝼuꝛ an bec ꝛo, ꞇaḃꝛaḋ benꝺaċꞇ aꝛ anmuin an ꝼiꝛ ꝛo ꝯꝛaiḃ. Each one that shall read this little bit, let him bestow a blessing on the soul of the man who wrote [it].

Whereon another commented thus: Iꝛ coꝛa a ꞇaḃuiꝛꞇ aꝛ anmain Ruaiꝺꝛi hI Luinin ꝺo ꝯꝛꝛiḃ an ꞇeaḃuꝛ co maiꞇ. It is fitter to bestow it on the soul of Ruaidri O'Luinin who wrote the book well.

(1375) [1] *Dubchablaigh, etc.*—The entries under this and the two following years are taken from a source with which I am unacquainted.

(END OF VOL. II.)

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google